4.702
220l
1
53036

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

3 1833 01150 2942

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/oldnewyorkjourna00newy

THE
CHICAGO

MDCIX—MDCCCXC.

OLD NEW YORK

A JOURNAL RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

NEW YORK CITY.

W. W. PASKO, EDITOR.

V.1

Vol. I.

NEW YORK:
W. W. PASKO, 39 PARK PLACE.
1890.

1753036

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGES.

Anderson, Diary of Dr. Alexander 46, 85, 197, 233
Attorneys of the Supreme Court in 1789.....127
Biographical Notes 185, 261
Boyhood, Rapelje's.....204
Boy's Reminiscences, A 332, 440
Chronology of New York.....276
Churches in New York, Congregational 288
City in 1805, The.....157
Claims of Nicholas Jones, The.....55, 136
Congregational Churches in New York 288
De Peyster.....395
Diary, Loudon's.....224
Diary of Dr. Alexander Anderson.....46, 85, 197, 233
Diary of Philip Hone.....316
East Indies, Passport for the.....358
Editor's Notes.....64
Englishman's View, An.....12
Engravings in Valentine's Manual, Index to....25, 105, 165
Gleanings from the Surrogate's Office.....131, 176, 269, 417
Hone, Philip, Diary of.....316
Index to Engravings in Valentine's Manual.....25, 105, 165
Induction of the Rev. William Vesey.....401
Introduction of Methodism.....41
Jones, the Claims of Nicholas.....55, 136
La Fayette, Obsequies of.....369
Livingston, the Rev. John H.....94

PAGES.

Loudon's Diary 224
Methodism, the Introduction of 41
Minor Paragraphs 142, 214, 291, 380, 447
New Publications 213, 290
Newspapers, Extracts from Early 37, 357
Notes, Biographical 185, 261
Notes, Editor's 64
Obsequies of La Fayette 369
Olden Time, The 371, 422
Paragraphs, Minor 142, 214, 291, 380, 447
Passport for the East Indies 358
Printing in New York, Notes on 1, 65, 145, 217, 345, 385
Prisons of the Revolution 297
Publications, New 213, 290
Rapelje's Boyhood 204
Reminiscences, A Boy's 332, 440
Revolution, Prisons of the 297
Roosevelt, Jacobus, Will of 360
Stuyvesant, the Will of Judith 254
Supreme Court in 1789, Attorneys of the 127
Surrogate's Office, Gleanings from the 131, 176, 269, 417
Theatres in 1825 and 1826 116
Valentine's Manual, Index to Engravings in 25, 105, 165
Vesey, William, Induction of the Rev. 401
Will of Jacobus Roosevelt 360
Will of Judith Stuyvesant 254

OLD NEW YORK.

AUGUST, 1889.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK.

In the year 1693, New York, having then been under the domination of the English for more than a quarter of a century, or since 1664, the population continually increasing, it was resolved by the authorities of this province to establish here a printing press, as the College at Cambridge had done, and as had been more lately attempted by the Quakers in Pennsylvania. The Council desired to have its acts and public papers legibly published, for the majority of the inhabitants were not of English blood and understood that language with difficulty, the legal customs also being much different from those to which they had been accustomed; the only master of type and press in the whole surrounding country had quarreled with the ruling faction in Philadelphia, where he then was, and was very desirous of removing to this city, while the Governor had a personal reason for extending the favors of the province to any competent follower of Caxton who should take up his residence here. Col. Fletcher was a professional soldier, and during the preceding Winter, by his skillful conduct of a campaign on the frontier, had won praises not only from his fellow officers, but from the provincial levies and the Indians, who had named him the "Great Swift Arrow," on account of the celerity which he had shown in reaching the scene of hostilities. But a colonial reputation was too limited. He was an English soldier and desired English approbation. Were there a printer in New York, an account

of his expedition could be put in type and sent home to England, delighting his friends, preserving the fame of his deeds to posterity, and probably securing his further advancement. On this theory he acted. The Legislature, therefore, passed the requisite act, the press being immediately removed hither and set at work. One of its first productions, perhaps the very first, was a history of this campaign which is now entirely lost as an imprint of New York, but still survives in a reimpression made in London. Part of the object was gained. The Governor is remembered by posterity, but not for his exploits that Winter. They have passed into oblivion. What he is known for is on account of his efforts to plant the English Church, now called the Protestant Episcopal, upon this soil, and for the kindly hand he extended to Bradford, the printer.

Churchmen are at present agreed that his exertions to force Anglicanism upon this city and province were unwise and injurious. The Church grew very little faster than it would have done if left to itself, while its almost complete annihilation at the Revolution would probably not have occurred had it not been so closely identified with the British crown and British authority. Col. Fletcher's merit at this day lies in his discovery of the Quaker printer, the encouragement he gave him to remove, and the solid foundation on which he placed the press during his administration. The workman who had been at the mercy of the majority of a religious sect, and had been thrown by it into prison, was called here to be the first of a long line of printers, publishers and editors, multiplying fourfold in each generation, and preserving for all future time their thoughts and knowledge. The one occupation has now become a hundred, and the one workman twenty thousand. Of all these was he the forerunner.

William Bradford was then thirty years of age. He was born in Leicestershire, England, on the 20th of May, 1663. It is probable his parents, William and Anne Bradford, were Quakers, for when he grew of a sufficient age they apprenticed their son to Andrew Sowle, printer in Grace Church street, London, who was a member of the Society of Friends, and did its printing. He was a man of eminence in the craft. A life of him is extant contained in a volume called Piety Promoted, chiefly a descrip-

tion of the sufferings of the Quakers, which shows that he must have endured much for their faith.* He was of about the same age as George Fox, the founder of the sect, and embraced its doctrines early, for his relatives and friends offered him great inducements if he would cease printing books advocating and justifying the tenets of Friends, which he refused. "His love for Truth," says the memoir, "and the desire that he had to be instrumental by his calling in spreading it, did not permit him to listen to any of these offers." It was during his apprenticeship that Bradford undoubtedly acquired those views on the freedom

* Piety Promoted: | ou | La Pieté Promuë, ou Avancée: | contenant | Un Recueil des Derniéres Heures de | plusieurs de ceux qu'on apelle les | Quakers, qui veut dire les Trembleurs. | Avec | Une Exhortation prélixe, tirée des Ecrits de Guillaume Penn, | Et | Un Extrait sommaire de la Preface inserée | au premier Livre. | Traduïts de l'Anglois par Claude Gay. | A Londres: | Se vend chez la Veuve Hinde, en George Yard, | près de Lombard Street. | MDCCLXX. 18mo, pp. xx. 253.

The edition referred to by Mr. Wallace is that of 1789. This is in 1770, but is in French. In the preface it is stated that it is taken from the three collections of John Tomkins, three of John Field, and one of John Bel. I have not met these works, and consequently have made a translation from the one I do have. It is as follows:

Andrew Sowle, of London, received in his younger years the Truth, as the people that are called Quakers profess it. He became obedient to it, and delivered himself to its living power, which rendered him capable of meeting, with much lightness of heart, the various afflictions and persecutions with which he was exercised; for being a just and upright man, he was zealous for the propagation of Truth, to which he bore faithful witness, as well by his conduct as by his sufferings.

Being a printer by trade, he willingly engaged in the production of books of Friends, at the time when his other friends and his relatives made great offers to advance him in the world, if he had been willing to stop; but his love for Truth, and the wish that he had to be instrumental by his trade in spreading it, did not permit him to listen to any of these offers, and he devoted himself willingly to serve it, even in the time of the heat of persecution, believing that it was his duty to act thus, although in it he hazarded not only the property with which God had blessed him, but also his life, being many successive years in continual danger in this respect: his house being often searched after he had printed some Friends' books, and his materials for printing, as his presses, type, and so on, also often pulled to pieces and carried away. This lasted many years in succession. During the term, although he made many losses, and his adversaries took away from him at a single time nearly a thousand reams of printed paper, he was not heard to complain; but he said that he was very glad to have

of the press that he afterwards so ably defended, and that were subsequently sustained by Zenger, when he too fell into difficulties.

The "Liberty of Unlicensed Printing" was as yet believed in by no one of authority. It was thought that the State must abdicate one of its most important functions if it should allow books to go forth that taught erroneously or that made statements of fact that were not pleasing to the magistrates, and all of the religious sects that filled Christendom believed they were doing grievous wrong to the world if religious doctrines

something to lose for the Truth, and that the Lord had made him worthy of suffering for it. This quiet resignation to the will of God once had the effect upon one of those who came to seize his effects to do all that he could with his associates to stop the seizure; and when he saw that he could not prevail upon them he went out, weeping. Another time that his adversaries came to take away his printing office, he was so resigned and so undisturbed, in abandoning everything to his persecutors, that when they had finished their work, having seized everything, he put before them things to eat and drink, as he had often done in such cases, according to the commandment in Romans xii, 19, 20, to give meat and drink to our enemies; and his good will so overtopped their evil that some of them went away sorrowful. But one of the principal persons, being filled with malice against the Truth, did not live a long time after, but died in a miserable condition.

As this sincere man met with great sufferings, he had also full experience of the goodness of God towards him, in several remarkable providential strokes, as once when he was taken in an assembly of the people who are called Quakers, and put in Newgate; and being examined by Sir Richard Brown, the persecuting Mayor, who learned that he was a printer, and threatened to send him after his brother Twin, as he called him. This Twin was a man who had been executed at Smithfield some time before for having printed a book of treason. Sowle coolly answered him, "Thou wilt not live to see it." The event justified the prediction, for Brown died soon after.

After many exercises and proofs of various kinds, too long to recite, he was seized with a weakness of body at the beginning of Tenth month [December], 1695, and on the 25th of the same month he became weaker and weaker. During this time of weakness, his patience and resignation to the will of God were such that he was rarely heard to complain, but said that he was resigned to the will of God; and he often also said that he was founded upon nothing but Jesus Christ, the good Samaritan, upon whom all his regards were fixed.

George Whitehead and another friend having come to see him, he said to them that he had served the Truth faithfully, according to that which it had pleased the Lord to reveal unto him, and in that which he had done he had not sought for himself, but sought for the honor of God. He often exhorted his family to faithfulness, and the young people to seek the Lord

of which they did not approve were to be promulgated to corrupt the minds of the common people. A defense of the highly important truth that freedom of opinion cannot be injurious could only come from those who were very much in the minority, or who were oppressed. Thus the Friends defended their acts by tracts and pamphlets from the beginning, and their principal printer was no doubt learned in all the points of the law which were in his favor, as he needed them all when he was called upon to defend

in the days of their youth. His reprimands to those who had done any wrong were so benign and so convincing that one of his servants said that he feared one of his rebukes more than the severest treatment of another, adding, "His end being in love to convince me that I have done that which is not right."

Late on the evening of his death William Penn came to see him, and found him composed in a sweet disposition of mind, for it really appeared as if he had no disease. He asked him how he was. He answered, with much light-heartedness, that his satisfaction and the peace of his spirit were great, and that he was waiting his change. After this Friend, who had for many years known his industrious but innocent life, had had some discourse with him, he fell upon his knees and prayed the Lord to give Sowle the recompense of his labors, for by him many blessed truths had been introduced into the world. When the prayer was finished, Andrew showed his gratitude to William Penn for his love, and said to him that he was well content with his lot and the Truth of God that he had professed; that he had nothing to do but wait on the will of God till the change came. Thus they separated with much love, Andrew giving him to understand the love that he had for all the Friends in Truth, and his union with them. He kept himself afterwards in expectancy of the hour of his taking off, having his senses clear and perfect to the end, which was about eight o'clock of the morning following, at which time his wife came to his side to ask him how he did. He answered, "Oh, Jane! never such a good night as this."

And at the same minute he closed his eyes, and with a hymn of praise to God he offered his last breath and fell asleep, without uttering the least sigh, and without any change being perceived in his face, so easily and tranquilly he quitted this world, in which he had had so many trials, and departed for his everlasting rest, with the other faithful servants of God.

He finished his days on the twenty-sixth of the Tenth month, in the year 1695, near eight o'clock in the morning, at his house in Holywell Lane in London, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Romans viii, 18. For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared to the glory which shall be revealed in us.

himself in the courts. He had been oppressed; he could not actively resist, but he might passively do so. Bradford must have been well grounded in the doctrine of freedom, if Sowle's experience was of any value. His house was often searched and his material, such as presses, type and other things, pulled to pieces and carried off. His losses were great. On one occasion nearly a thousand reams of printed paper were taken away, and smaller seizures happened frequently. In spite of these difficulties the old Quaker never lost his belief, continued his printing for the faithful, and died in full possession of his faculties, praising God to the last. This was in 1695, when he was sixty-seven years of age.*

According to usual rules, Bradford would have been apprenticed in 1677, and have finished his time in 1684. But two years before

* Andrew Sowle left a daughter who was a printer. Her name was Tacy, and concerning her John Dunton, the bookseller, writes in his "Life and Errors":

"Mrs. Tacy Sowle is both a printer as well as a bookseller, and the daughter of one, and understands her trade very well, being a good compositor herself. Her love and piety to her aged mother is eminently remarkable, even to that degree that she keeps herself unmarried for this only reason (as I have been informed), that it may not be out of her power to let her mother have always the chief command in her house. I have known this eminent Quaker for many years, have been generously treated at her house, and must do her the justice to say I believe her a conscientious person. If any blame me for being thus charitable, I cannot help it, for I cannot think it a piece of religion to anathematize from Christ all such as will not subscribe to every one of my articles. I do believe sincerity and holiness will carry us to heaven with any wind and with any name: at least I have so much charity as to think all those persons go to heaven, whether they be Churchmen, Presbyterians, or Quakers, in whom I see so much goodness and virtue as is visible in the life and conversation of Mrs. Sowle."

Her imprint appears before her father's death, in 1694, and is still visible in 1703. Dunton's book was published in 1705, and she was yet in business. But in 1709 the imprint is J. Sowle, and in 1726 it is the Assigns of J. Sowle, showing that this younger member of the family had fallen into adversity. All their books seem to be religious ones.

Andrew Sowle in 1683 had either a house or a shop in Shoreditch. This appears by the imprint on Holme's Map of Philadelphia, published in London. The consideration in which he was held by Penn and the Friends generally is shown by his being selected to be a witness to one of the charters of Pennsylvania.

this latter date he came to America in company with William Penn, and doubtless with the full consent of his master. He was then two years older than Franklin was when that runaway trudged through the streets of Philadelphia, a loaf under each arm. "They embarked at Deal," Mr. John William Wallace writes, "on the first of September, 1682. They were scarcely well upon the main when the horrid scourge of small pox broke out on board their little ship. Of one hundred persons who embarked thirty, including the master, died at sea, and were committed to the deep. After two months and twenty-seven days of suffering and terror the blessed sight of land rewarded their endurance. Bradford and his surviving companions landed on the 28th November, 1682, at a small place called New Castle, below Philadelphia; that city not having as yet been laid out nor a house then built. The arrival of the Welcome, which was the name of the ship, has been celebrated by commemorations in Philadelphia, and her list of passengers is with us considered a Battle Abbey Roll."

How long Bradford remained here is not known. We know that Philadelphia was then founded, the plan by which it was laid out being that followed by American and Australian cities to this day, and we can trace the course of William Penn, his fellow traveler. But that of the boy is not so easily discovered. He was here in 1682, and in 1685, being then in London, made preparations to return. It seems most probable that his stay on the banks of the Delaware was not long. Few houses had been built, there was no opportunity for business, so far, and there was some one waiting for him on the other side. Bradford followed the example of other good apprentices and married his master's daughter. Her name was Elizabeth. But whether this marriage happened before his first voyage cannot be told with certainty. The only passage which bears upon the matter in any contemporary writing is that in which George Fox says that he was apprenticed to Sowle, "since married his daughter." Taken as it stands, this would indicate that the marriage took place after the apprenticeship was finished, and after his first visit to Pennsylvania. It is likely that he then took back with him Penn's letter to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders residing in London, which was printed by Andrew Sowle in 1683, being

dated "Philadelphia, the 16th of the 6th moneth, call'd August, 1683." Nothing would be more natural than for Sowle, perceiving the attachment of his daughter to Bradford, to give him permission to go abroad to pick out a new home, nor for the apprentice to bring back with him such an account of the province as Penn desired to have printed. He had probably been known to the founder of Pennsylvania all his life. Sowle felt that the apprentice would be under good care, and would be able to see whether the place was really desirable. The written sheets were placed in type in the office of the Quaker printer, probably by Bradford's own hands, and the pamphlet* thus transported across the sea and printed remains, says Proud, "the best account, though only an imperfect sketch, of the original state of the Province, of its aborigines, and natural history, that is to be found in those times."—*Proud's Hist. of Pennsylvania*, i. 246.

On his return hither he came with a press, type, and books. His wife was with him, and he likewise brought a letter from George Fox, the leader of his society. It is dated "London, 6 month [August], 1685," and is addressed to many Quakers by name, whose residences were in the two Jerseys, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Rhode Island. It reads thus:

"Dear Friends: This is to let you know that a sober young man, whose name is William Bradford, comes to Pennsylvania to set up the trade of printing Friends' books. And let Friends know of it in Virginia, Carolina, Long Island, and Friends in Plymouth Patent and Boston. And what books you want he may supply you with; or Answers against Apostates or wicked Professors books. He may furnish you with our Answers; for

* A Letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Gouvernour of Pennsylvania in America, to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders of that Province, residing in London, Containing a General Description of the Said Province, its Soil, Air, Water, Seasons, and Produce,....with an Account of the Natives or Aborigines, Their Language, Customs and Manners.... Of the first Planters, the Dutch, &c. and the present Condition and Settlement of the said Province, and Courts of Justice, &c. To which is added, An Account of the City of Philadelphia Newly laid out. Its Scituation, between two Navigable Rivers, Delaware and Skulkill, With a Portraiture or Plat-form thereof, etc. London, Andrew Sowle, 1683. Pp. 10, + 1 blank leaf, or plan, folio.

he intends to keep a correspondence with Friends that are Stationers or Printers here in England; and so whatever books come out and are printed by Friends here they may send some of each sort over every year. So he settling to print at Philadelphia may serve all those countries, namely: Pennsylvania, East and West Jersey, Long Island, Boston, Winthrop's Country, Plymouth Patent, Pisbahan, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina. And so you may do well to encourage him. He is a civil young man and convinced of truth. He was apprentice with our friend Andrew Sowle; since married his daughter. And so you may make an order that he shall not permit any Friends' books among you but what Friends in the Ministry do there approve of; as they do here in England. And consider to settle what number each meeting may take off. And I perceive he brings many Primers and new books. And what books you want you may send to him for; if he have them not he can send to England for them. And so I desire Thomas Lloyd and the rest of the Magistrates above named to give him what encouragement and assistance you can.

"So with my love to you all in the Holy Seed, Christ Jesus, who reigns over all, in whom you have all Life and Peace with God, Amen.

"George Fox."

Bradford reached Philadelphia early enough to bring out an Almanac for the next year, and it is probable immediately set about its production. Where his office was is a disputed point among Philadelphia antiquaries. I shall not enter into this, having no personal familiarity with the places named, but will simply say that localities as far distant as Burlington, New Jersey, are suggested. In a work issued by him in 1686, "An Epistle from John Burnyeat to Friends in Pennsylvania," the imprint of William Bradford, "near Philadelphia," occurs. This may have been within the present corporate limits of that city, and it may even have been within a mile of the present Independence Hall, which was then at a considerable distance from the little village along the banks of the Delaware. Wherever it was, the space required was small. The stock he brought hither did not most

likely exceed five or six fonts of type, and all except one or two of these could be contained in a single pair of cases. The press was undoubtedly second-hand, as well as the type, both having been selected from the office of his father-in-law. Such at least is the inference that would now be drawn. The work to be done here would not be of great variety, and it was easy to distribute the contents of each form, after working it off, so that letter enough could be in case for the next sheet. A little paper, a few books, a barrel of ink, completed his assortment. Whatever deficiencies he had in material he must make up himself. No one else in Pennsylvania knew anything about the art; no one could help him, unless possibly his wife.

The press was set up, the type distributed in its cases, the sheepskin or deerskin balls made, and work was ready to begin. The first work from the press was the "Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense," an inconsiderable almanac, full of errors, but prized by the collector much beyond its value in gold, for it represents the first effort of human ingenuity with type south of Cambridge and Boston. For its mistakes, which were numerous, the printer makes an apology, and in it gives a brief account of what he has done, as well as what he proposes to do in the future. He says:

"THE PRINTER TO THE READER.

"Hereby understand that after great Charge and Trouble, I have brought that great Art and Mystery of *Printing* into this part of *America* believing it may be of great service to you in several respects, hoping to find Encouragement, not only in this Almanack, but what else I shall enter upon for the use and service of the Inhabitants of these Parts. Some Irregularities, there be in this Diary, which I desire you to pass by this year; for being lately come hither, my Materials were Mis placed, and out of order, whereupon I was forced to use Figures & Letters of various sizes, but understanding the want of something of this nature, and being importuned thereto, I ventured to make publick this, desiring you to accept thereof, and by the next, (as I find encouragement) shall endeavour to have things compleat. And for the ease of Clarks, Scrivniers, &c. I pro-

pose to print blank Bills, Bonds, Letters of Attourney, Indentures, Warrants, &c. and what else presents itself, wherein I shall be ready to serve you, and remain your Friend.

"W. Bradford.

"Philadelphia, the 25th
10th Month, 1685."

The whole work is one of twenty leaves, not paged, six inches by four in the leaf, and a little over three by five inches in the printed matter. Four sizes of type are used, each with italic, the quantity of the latter being extremely great in proportion to the Roman. The largest is a two-line letter, double great primer in size, then a double English, a pica and a long primer. These fonts are extremely irregular in face, so irregular that they can only be accounted for by the mixing of various faces in the case, while the body remained unchanged. The capitals are very small in proportion to the lower case, which is large-faced. The ends of the serifs are broken off, as well as the end of some body-marks, and italic is used to eke out the Roman. There are many typographical errors, such as irregular spacing and justification, and there is much bad orthography.

Only two copies are now known to be extant. One is that which formerly belonged to Judge Sewell of Massachusetts, and afterwards to Frederick Kidder. It was among the great rarities of the Brinley collection, and when that was dispersed in 1880 it was purchased by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, on whose shelves it now reposes. The price paid for it was five hundred and fifty-five dollars.

W. W. Pasko.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF NEW YORK.

[In the years before the war, when Americans were much more thin-skinned than now, frequent allusions used to be made in conversation to the travels of Captain Basil Hall, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Trollope and the Rev. Isaac Fidler. The latter was by far the stupidest, and, although his education had been good, there was no literary flavor in his writing. He was unsuccessful in getting a church in the United States, but obtained one in Canada, and consequently gave a much more rose-colored account of that country than of ours. But he finally thought it better to return to England, as being his only appropriate sphere, and did so after being on this side of the water for a few months. His book, a moderate sized octavo, is dated at Clapham, May 1st, 1833. It was reprinted by the Harpers the same year.]

At the latter end of 1831, I left England for America, with a view of adopting the United States as my future country. My reasons for taking this step were similar to those of most emigrants. Dissatisfaction with the Government and the state of things in my own country, by which I had, as I concluded, been hitherto kept back in my fortune, and disappointed in my aims, together with a high admiration of the American Republic, formed the foundation of my reasons for emigrating.

This admiration had been conveyed to me, in some measure, as an hereditary opinion, and was made almost sacred by parental authority. For many years before his death, my father had cherished the intention of becoming himself an American. Whenever, therefore, any real or fancied evil oppressed me, my imagination and my hopes took refuge among the free wilds and rising communities of the great republic.

Educated for the church, but destitute of interest or patronage, I remained a mere teacher at home, with little to encourage my ambition, even in that laborious profession; although, in addition to competent classical acquirements, I had made myself master of several of the languages in the East which are but seldom stud-

ied in England. In the United States these advantages would, I anticipated, either be the means of introducing me into the Episcopal church, or would at least enable me to live there in a degree of respectability which I could scarcely hope for in England. With these views I emigrated ; and my observations will, therefore, be more full in reference to my own particular pursuits than those of most travelers who have written upon the prospects of English settlers in the United States or in Canada. Circumstances, however, ultimately induced me to return and fix myself again in my native land ; and I now offer to my countrymen, with all candor, and in some detail, the result of my inquiries, and the nature of my disappointments.

On the 28th of October, 1831, our ship sailed from London for Portsmouth, at which we arrived in three days, and in this latter place we were detained four days more. Setting sail again, we soon found ourselves in the wide ocean, and made the usual observations which landsmen are accustomed to make during the tedium of a voyage across the Atlantic. Many plans I had formed for industry on the passage, but I found Bishop Heber's observation correct, that a man can seldom study to much purpose at sea. Sickness first, and lassitude after, the uncongeniality and discomfort of a sea life : the weariness of its sameness, and the consequent eagerness for amusement to excite or divert the mind : together with eating, which in these circumstances is a real pleasure, and sleeping, which is a grateful oblivion—leave little time or inclination for steady application of mind. Then we had the usual variety of weather, foul and fair ; a competent share of storms and perils ; and felt the customary anxiety for the termination of our voyage. My fellow-passengers were also of the mixed sort common on such occasions, some of them being English and some Americans ; and their long conversations, and many arguments upon the comparative advantages of the old and new countries, served to enlighten me considerably as to what I had to expect in the transatlantic country. Of these conversations I took careful notes, and their substance I may have occasion to allude to in the sequel, as corroborative of my own observations.

At length, after a voyage of seven weeks, American land was

discovered from the mast-head, and we soon after found ourselves approaching the protruding wharfs of New York. It was now about the middle of December, and the severity of the American climate began to be sensibly felt by most of us.

The first glimpse we had of transatlantic land was reflected from snow-clad hills. A biting frosty wind also, blowing from the coast, conveyed anticipations of what we might experience on shore. During all the voyage, till three days before our arrival, there had been no fire in the cabin; but the intensity of cold was at last so great, that fire could no longer be dispensed with. When the vessel had approached near enough for a signal to be made, a gun was fired for a steamboat to tow us to the wharf. After one had arrived, we ascended rapidly and smoothly that delightful harbor. Several picturesque islands, crowned with batteries, appeared in different directions, but as a deep covering of snow overspread the landscape, the natural beauties of the harbor were indistinctly visible. The vessel was soon at the landing-place. Most of the passengers, among whom was myself, quitted the place of our long incarceration, and by one leap found ourselves at large in the land of freedom, independence and equality. These mystic and magic words are there on every one's tongue. I shall hereafter give my opinion of how they apply to this favored land—a land after which my soul had panted many years; and the government of which my imagination had painted as perfection itself.

The first business we had to attend to on landing was seeking lodgings. For two rooms, badly furnished, three meals a day, and water to drink, I paid twenty-one dollars a week. Myself, my wife, and two children, with a servant, constituted the members of my family. Fire and candles cost us four dollars a week; and would have cost double that sum had we continued longer at the same house. Our landlady informed us that, from the price of fuel, she could not supply us with fire for less than one dollar a day. We had but one fire-place, which, had we submitted to such exaction, would have cost, in four months, nearly £25 sterling.

We afterwards rented unfurnished apartments, which allowed us to be more private than any boarding-house in New York

admits of. It was our intention at first to take an entire house; but on finding that one of any respectability would cost from one to two hundred pounds a year we contented ourselves with lodgings. For unfurnished lodgings, in most parts of the city, more is demanded than for *furnished* lodgings in many parts of London. It required some time to arrange things necessary for our convenience, which imposed more exertion and less comfort than we had been accustomed to. Our servant in the mean time left us. She had been ascertaining the value of a dollar, and how many made a pound; and most probably conceived that she could obtain more elsewhere. On making inquiries at the house where we had previously boarded, we found that the mistress of it had seduced her from us. This is so universally the practice as to be no matter of surprise. But as the former, with three of her family and domestics, died of cholera, and our servant returned to England six months before ourselves, I shall make no further animadversions. The servant appeared to be dissatisfied with America and its people.

The person at whose house we had taken lodgings was an Englishman, a painter, who informed me that he had lived some years in Liverpool; but from the heavy weight of rates, tithes, and taxes, he had not been able to gain a living. He still had a shop there, and intended to return if the Reform Bill should pass. He so often spoke with contempt and bitterness of kings, nobility, priests, and taxes, that it was evident at once under what denomination he might be classed. He was a radical, a gambler, a frequenter of Tammany Hall,* and of the lowest society. I blushed to think that such a person and myself should have entertained similar sentiments on such a subject. He had gone to America to improve his condition, but had not found that improvement realized. He hated, and cordially rallied at, the American people, their manners, and the prejudices they entertained against the English. His wife, a most worthy and industrious woman, told us that had her husband been industrious and careful they might have saved money and been independent,

* A place where the lower and more restless orders meet to discuss political and religious questions, and not a few of whose frequenters, as I was informed, are professed Atheists.

but that they could, with the same means, have been much more comfortable in Liverpool.

After we were somewhat settled, I found time to look around me and consider what was passing. It seemed to me probable that there was as much distress in New York, in proportion to the population, as in London. We saw and relieved several beggars in the streets of that city. The number, also, of paupers who were relieved by charity was very great. I think the excessive charges for house-rent and fuel must be severely felt by persons of slender means. There must be a great want of capital among coal and wood merchants, or a total absence of proper regulations. Sufficient fuel had not been provided to supply the regular consumption of the city; and its value became so enhanced in consequence as to be almost out of the reach of the poor. The coals we consumed were double the price of what coals had cost in the summer. The coal-merchants had promised, before the winter commenced, that they would supply the people at summer prices. But promises are slight obligations, when put into competition with interest. We paid for coal at the rate of seventeen dollars a ton. While in England, we thought forty shillings a chaldron a high price; but in New York they were twice that sum.

As my object in going to the States was to be professionally employed, my proper interest required that I should lose no time in gaining every necessary information. For the sake of all inquirers on the same subject I will, at some length, explain the prospects which English clergymen in general will have before them in these States. Some of the gentlemen with whom my letters of introduction brought me into contact possess considerable distinction. I was introduced to the Catholic and Episcopal Bishops, to Dr. Milnor, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Hossack, some of the professors of Columbia College, and several other gentlemen of all professions.

The intercourse I had with Americans was often confined to short calls and occasional confabulations. This, perhaps, arose from the circumstance that I had illness in my family almost all winter; and also from the clergy, with whom I associated more than with any other class, being much engaged in sacred ministra-

tions among the sick, the dying and the dead. There were, according to the statements of some clergymen, more sickness and mortality in New York, and more calls on their time for private visitation and prayers, than they had ever known in any preceding winter. There was a great mortality among all ranks and much sickness prevailed. I myself had an attack of quinsy. Having known previously its troublesome and dangerous nature, I took every means for my recovery, and suffered the less in consequence. This whole winter we suffered much illness and hardship.

I think the prevalence of sickness and death in New York, arising probably from severity of climate and extreme changeableness of weather, might be greatly counteracted, could skillful physicians be induced to settle there. But the depressed state of professions is striking to an Englishman, accustomed to see them in their high state in his own country. This arises from a want of classification in society, a want of aristocracy, independent of sordid interest, and consequently a want of due encouragement of literature and science. In that vast assemblage of people there is no person able to promote the object of a stranger, nor to take him by the hand. High recommendations from England are a man's greatest detriment. The Americans, confident that no respectable professional man will leave England for their shores, unless engaged beforehand, look upon such recommendations as English lies, intended to impose a worthless wretch on their notice. This was hinted to me by several; and, among others, by the rector of one of the principal churches in the city. "Many," said he, "come to our country with flaming pretensions; but Americans are not too easy to be caught by such artifices." Englishmen will, hereafter, know better than to enter America in pursuit of respectable employment. If they will stoop to menial offices, these they may obtain.

I made several inquiries respecting professorships in colleges throughout the United States, and was candidly informed by many persons capable of giving correct information that no man, whatever be his worth or acquirements, has much chance of obtaining either collegiate or clerical promotion there, unless he have personal influence with a majority of the electors. A stran-

ger is entirely excluded by such a system. The only thing open to an English clergyman, in a regular way, is the employment of a common schoolmaster; or a situation far back in the country, where an educated American will not go. An English clergyman of great oratorical powers may receive a call from some congregation to be their pastor; but this is mere chance, and depends much upon the degree of his servility. He must entirely abandon everything like English refinement, and submit to things never heard of in his native country.

I had no letters from England to any of the Episcopal clergy in New York, or indeed in the States. A gentleman, to whom the king's physician in London gave me a letter of introduction, took me, on the morning I delivered it, to Dr. Milnor, an Episcopal minister of great celebrity. He inquired if I had any papers with me by which he might be satisfied of my being a clergyman. These I had left at my lodgings; but I shewed him letters to persons of distinction, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. After some conversation on various subjects, he desired me to call again with my clerical papers: promising that he would, on the following day, introduce me to their bishop, should my papers be satisfactory. Before we parted, he had recollected that none of the letters I had shown him were addressed to clergymen, and inquired if I had brought any such. My answer was in the negative; but that the letters I had produced before him must be as respectable as if from clergymen. He replied, the clergy of America will think differently. I then told him that among those clergymen in England with whom I was more intimately acquainted there was no one personally known to any of our profession in the States, nor indeed to any respectable person settled there. He remarked, such testimony will here be considered as indispensable. I must mention, in justice to myself, that I had with me a testimonial, regularly drawn out, and signed by three beneficed clergymen, countersigned by the Bishop of London, in which diocese I had resided for the ten preceding years.

I waited on Dr. Milnor the day following; who, after having examined my letters of orders, and my other papers, expressed himself satisfied that they were correct. "Your letters of orders

are on parchment," he said; "but one person from England presented to the clergy of this place similar documents on plain paper, and written instead of being printed. Of course he was an impostor. He exhibited letters of correspondence between himself and the Bishop of Chester, written in terms of gross familiarity, and not signed Chester, but the surname of the person who then filled that see. These excited the suspicions of the clergy of New-York, who demanded a sight of his letters of orders. He exhibited them written on plain paper. In addition to this, they were not canonically correct; and he was desired to call again with them on the morrow for further examination. He did so; but his papers had in the meantime been re-written more canonically, in another hand, and on English paper; they were before on American paper. He was now fully detected, and obliged to withdraw from this city." Dr. Milnor described him as of gentlemanly deportment; and was, upon inquiry being made in England respecting him, found to have been a teacher near Knutsford. "But," continued the Doctor, "this is not the only clerical imposture practiced upon us. Another instance was by a person from England of a low grade, who, having by some means gained possession of the papers and other documents belonging to some Episcopal English clergyman, was admitted through them, under an assumed name, to ecclesiastical employment in America. He was detected in a way natural enough, but not very flattering to the judgment of his auditory. He had collected around him a large congregation. One Sunday, a person of mean condition from England entered his church, and was surprised on finding one of his fellow-workmen in the pulpit. He mentioned the circumstance to those around him. This announcement, like all bad news, soon spread far and wide, and found its way to the preacher himself, who instantly disappeared, and was never seen again in his former place. Hence it has arisen that we pay no attention to letters of orders or testimonials of character, be they ever so flattering, unless they come authenticated by clergymen in England of well-known respectability. Any person may produce high testimonials, forged, or from persons of no standing; but America will not be imposed on in any such way."

"Impositions like the above," continued he, "occasioned a regulation to be introduced into the Episcopal church of America to prevent any clergyman from England being admitted to a benefice until he should have resided twelve months in the country." I acknowledged that this is a very judicious and necessary regulation; but I also observed, that it seems hard that such as arrive with every requisite testimonial should be debarred from the advantages of their profession, because others have acted improperly. "We think otherwise," replied he, "a three years' testimonial is required from an English clergyman in England itself, previous to his induction to a living, yet we admit him, upon proper testimony, after one. Should we suppose emigration reversed, and an American clergyman to flee to England, he is debarred altogether, whatever may be his character, from officiating in an English church." "You have placed the subject," said I, "in a striking point of view, and such as does credit to the liberality of America. I could not desire it otherwise with respect to myself."

It is a curious circumstance that an American clergyman, or one ordained by an American bishop, cannot hold any preferment in England, nor a mission in Canada; whilst an English clergyman, whether from this country or from Canada, can hold one in the States after twelve months' residence. This arises from a deep laid policy in the American government which has the peopling of their country for its object. Yet I much doubt if any clergyman from England finds himself in a better condition from such regulations in his favor.

Dr. Milnor, after this, accompanied me to the house of Dr. Onderdonck, Bishop of New York. On our way thither, he informed me that there are in America, as in England, two church parties, the high and the low. The late Bishop Hobart was of the former, and rather violent in his proceedings; or, to use a more lenient and modified phrase, very firm in his conduct and principles, and determined in his opposition to such as differed from him. The present bishop, although of the high church number, has in a great measure disarmed party spirit of its rancor by being exceedingly moderate. Dr. Wainwright is the leading minister in New York of the former and Dr. Milnor

of the latter party. Both of these gentlemen are excellent and amiable, and stand deservedly high in the estimation of their flocks and of the public in general. This proves that no party possesses exclusively, or is debarred from possessing, those characteristic features of true Christianity which consist not in particular views of non-essentials, but in a cordial belief and sincere practice of the doctrines and precepts of the gospel. But it also shows that no form of church government which human reason can devise can so unite its members and blend them together as to render them perfectly harmonious and unanimous.

The Bishop examined my papers, and expressed himself pleased with them; but on learning that I had no letters from or to clergymen he observed that it would be desirable I should write to my clerical friends and obtain some, which might testify that I had not quitted my country for any impropriety, nor been on unhandsome terms with the dignitaries of our church, and that I was a decidedly religious character. This observation I immediately complied with, and received several letters from England in the course of a few months. But in the States I did not profit by them; not because they were inadequate to establish my character, but because I had, previous to their arrival, relinquished the design of remaining there. They had, however, sufficient weight with the Bishop of Quebec, when I shewed them to his lordship, to procure me a mission in Canada.

The bishops of America enjoy no title as in England, nor any civil distinction. Their church, not being a national church, is not represented directly or indirectly in their houses of legislation. In other respects it much resembles the established church of England, if we except the manner in which ministers are paid, and the power of the American church to reform or regulate its own concerns. The liturgy is, as far as a difference of government will allow, nearly the same in both countries. The clergy of New-York, and of them only can I form an idea, having heard none elsewhere, are very efficient and very pious. All the churches I entered are well attended, and the clergy of all of them devout and earnest. I do not wonder that those who have visited America, and have compared the clergy of one country with those of the other, should imagine some change neces-

sary in the established church of England. Yet there is a dignity of manner in the English clergy which those of America have not, and also a much greater extent of sound learning, which I should be extremely sorry to see lost or discontinued. These remarks I have made from no interested views, never having held, nor likely to hold, any church preferment.

The clergy of America are prohibited, by an act of legislature, from sitting in the Chamber of Representatives. This was not always the case, but was brought about after the following manner. One of the members of Congress, a clergyman, was very desirous that some permanent provision should be made for the Episcopal church, and was urgent with a friend of his, a member also, to use his endeavors to accomplish it. This friend, probably annoyed by frequent solicitations, and being, as Americans in general are represented, a summer's-day friend, promised his word of honor that he would do something for the church. Accordingly, he mentioned this circumstance in Congress on the first opportunity, and, relating his promise, moved that no clergyman should thenceforth sit in that house. The motion was carried by a vast majority, and clergymen, with their golden anticipations, vanished from it for ever. This was told me by a divine of eminence.

From an introductory letter from Lady Wellesly I was privileged to call on the Catholic Bishop of New York. He is a pleasant and intelligent man, and has a cast of countenance very similar to what we often find in pictures of cardinals and popes. With this gentleman I had a long conversation, during which he flattered me by saying that I should obtain much encouragement in America. He informed me that there are upwards of thirty thousand Roman Catholics in and about New York. A large flock, he observed, and many of them very ignorant; but I find a great deal of good feeling among them, and a tractableness which is very gratifying. A few months after this, when dining at the table of his Excellency, the Governor of Upper Canada, his Excellency mentioned that he had learned from the British Consul at New York that there are forty thousand Irish people in that city and its neighborhood. It consequently contains between five and ten thousand Irish Protestants.

The Catholic Bishop made a somewhat curious remark, which I did not soon forget: that the Protestants and Roman Catholics are approximating rapidly towards each other, and that we shall all be Catholics in the end. I replied, "a moderation and liberality of feeling is springing up, and rapidly diffusing itself throughout the world; and it is therefore probable that the difference between Catholics and Protestants may gradually disappear." Before I withdrew, he gave me an introductory note to Dr. Wainwright, saying, "that he had great respect for the Episcopal clergy," and then dismissed me, with a warm invitation to repeat my call, whenever I could find an hour of leisure. I related the remark he had made respecting the converging of Protestants and Catholics to a common creed to Dr. Milnor; who smiled, and said, "I hope all members of the Christian family may become true members of the Catholic faith, but not of the Roman Catholic."

With the above introduction I waited on Dr. Wainwright, who invited me to take tea. We had some conversation together on various subjects, particularly Eastern literature, and the progress it has made and is making in Europe. During our conversation a marriage party was announced, and I rose up to depart. "If," said he, "you have any curiosity to see the ceremony performed, you can stay." The party was immediately introduced, and the ceremony took place, without any hesitation, in his study. It was much like our own, only curtailed. The parties were not of full age, but this is almost universally the case of young people in the States at the time of marriage. A relation of the bride, a mere boy, attended to affirm that the parents knew of the match, and that there was no impediment. After the retiring of the party, I inquired, with some surprise, if it were frequent for parties to be married in the clergyman's house, and at night too? "Yes," replied he, "and in their own houses also, or in any other place, by day or by night, whenever they desire it. Any industrious man can support a family, and that is as much as most people here expect. There is also plenty of room to spread in, without any danger of over-population. If a family is in difficulty at one time, it can generally make up the deficiency at another."

INDEX TO THE ENGRAVINGS IN VALENTINE'S MANUAL.

PART I.

The following index to the maps and engravings in Valentine's Manual, from its beginning to 1859, inclusive, is based upon one which appeared in that work in 1863. The prints were not then classified at all, being a simple enumeration in order as they appeared, and frequently under misleading names. It has not been found possible to correct these errors in time for this publication, but that work will be done in the near future for us by a well-known New York antiquary. In the meantime, this is offered to the public as a convenient finding-list. The first issue of the Manual was for 1841 and 1842. It was an 18mo, as were the publications for the next two years. In 1844 and 1845, and 1845 and 1846, they were 16mos. There was no issue for 1846, Mr. Valentine being authorized in 1847 to prepare a number for 1846 and 1847, and, of course, all the work was done in the latter year. That year and 1848 were 16mos, but with the next year began the familiar duodecimos, which continued till nearly the end. There is no illustration in the first number, except a map; No. 2 has four; No. 3, three, and No. 4, five. After this they gradually increase, until 1850 has twenty-four, and 1856 forty-one. It is not generally known that the antiquarian work on these books was not done by Mr. Valentine, who was a fine, pleasant gentleman, with a hearty love of the city and its ancient relics, but was performed by a multitude of others, including Henry B. Dawson and William Kelby. The absence of the eye of the compiler is the reason why in so many places grievous errors are found. The remainder of this index will follow in the next number of this periodical.

	YEAR.	PAGE.
Abjuration, Oath of	1859,	448.
Academy, Free	1849,	224.
Aldermen's and Assistant Aldermen's Chambers, Diagram of,	1847, face contents; 1848, face title; 1849, face contents; 1850, 27; 1851, 11; 1852, 14.	

Aldermen's and Councilmen's Chambers, Diagram of..1853, 10; 1854, 44; 1855, 5; 1856, 45; 1857, 44, 48; 1858, 78, 82; 1859, 12.
Aldermen's Chamber, Diagram of.....1845, face preface.
Allegiance, Oath of.....1859, 445.
Almshouse Buildings, Blackwell's Island.....1853, 54.
Almshouses, Blackwell's Island, View of.....1847, 225.
Amsterdam, Hudson Received by the Burgomasters of..1851, 364.
Andros, Proclamation of Gov.....1859, 452.
Apthorpe Mansion, Bloomingdale.....1855, 392.
Aqueduct, Croton, at Mill River.....1850, 268.
Aqueduct, Croton, Map of the.....1850, 268.
Aqueduct, Croton, Profile of.....1844, 290.
Armada, Spanish.....1857, 460.
Arrival of Hudson at Sandy Hook.....1852, 460.
Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets.....1857, 178.
Arsenal, State.....1850, 402.
Assistant Aldermen's Chamber, Diagram of...1845, face preface.
Atlantic Garden.....1858, 588.
Autographs of City Officials before the Revolution....1858, 642.
Banks, New York and City in 1800.....1856, 72.
Battery during the Revolution.....1858, 633.
Battery foot of Hubert Street.....1859, 252.
Beaver Street in 1679.....1853, 378.
Beekman Mansion.....1854, 564.
Beekman Street, House corner of.....1859, 132.
Beer House, Reynolds's.....1857, 440.
Belvedere Club House.....1853, 452.
Blackwell's Island, Almshouse Buildings on..1847, 225; 1853, 54.
Blackwell's Island, Lunatic Asylum on.....1848, 234.
Blackwell's Island, Workhouse on.....1851, 296.
Bloomingdale Road.....1856, 518; 1857, 336.
Blue Bell Tavern.....1857, 208.
Boerum Mansion.....1858, 152.
Botanic Garden, Elgin, in 1825.....1859, 204.
Bourne's Store in 1831.....1857, 152.
Bowery, Junction of Broadway with.....1853, 160.
Bowling Green during the Revolution.....1858, 633.

Brick Meeting House in 1800 ..... 1856, 109.
Bridewell in 1789 ..... 1855, 486.
Bridewell in 1834 ..... 1859, 180.
Bridewell, Old ..... 1848, 58.
Bridge at Canal Street, Stone ..... 1857, 542.
Bridge, High ..... 1848, 47.
Broad and Garden Streets, corner of ..... 1850, 443.
Broad Street ..... 1853, 22.
Broad Street, Old Dutch House in ..... 1847, 371.
Broad Street, Residence of Lord Stirling in ..... 1854, 410.
Broadway ..... 1856, 520.
Broadway and Grand Street in 1818 ..... 1853, 90.
Broadway and the Bowery, Junction of in 1831 ..... 1853, 160.
Broadway from the Bowling Green in 1828 ..... 1854, 12.
Broadway in 1822 ..... 1857, 24.
Broadway in 1834 ..... 1859, 264.
Broadway, No. 1 ..... 1850, 416.
Broadway, No. 1, Room in ..... 1858, 452.
Broadway, Relief of ..... 1856, 424.
Brooklyn in the Revolution ..... 1858, 112.
Bunker Hill, the Federal Table from ..... 1856, 570.
Bunker's Mansion House in 1831 ..... 1855, 582.
Burghers Disputing ..... 1850, 510.
Burgomaster's Joke ..... 1850, 487.
Burgomasters of Amsterdam, Hudson received by the ..... 1851, 364.
Burnham's Hotel ..... 1857, 336.
Canal Street, Stone Bridge at ..... 1857, 542.
Carleton, Writing of Sir Guy ..... 1855, 554.
Castle Garden ..... 1852, 128.
Cato's House ..... 1853, 499.
Census Map of the State ..... 1858, 12.
Central Park ..... 1859, 504, 516, 540, 572, 592, 593, 594, 595.
Certificate of Freemanship and Citizenship ..... 1852, 498.
Chatham Street ..... 1858, 108.
Chatham Street, Old Houses in ..... 1857, 548.
City Hall in Wall Street ..... 1847, face title; 1856, 32.
City Hall in Wall Street, Plan of ..... 1855, 584.
City Hall in 1642 ..... 1852, 378.

City Hall in 1822 ..... 1857, 24.
City Hall, Old, View of ..... 1847, face title.
City Hall Park in 1827 ..... 1855, face title.
City Hall, View of ..... 1845, face title.
City Hotel, Trinity and Grace Churches in 1831 ..... 1854, 36.
City Officials before the Revolution, Autographs of ... 1858, 642.
City Reservoir and Washington Institute ..... 1853, 134.
City Seals ..... 1851, 420.
Clinton, Residence of Gov. George ..... 1854, 446.
Clinton, Sir Henry, His Writing ..... 1854, 314.
Clinton, Sir Henry, Private Room of ..... 1858, 452.
Cobbler, Peter Stuyvesant Rebuking the ..... 1850, 492.
Cock Hill Fort, Remains of ..... 1859, 460.
Coffee House Slip ..... 1856, 132.
Colonial Money, Fac Simile of ..... 1856, 534; 1859, 216.
Columbia College ..... 1847, 293.
Commissioners' Map of the City in 1807 ..... 1853, 260.
Contoit's Garden in 1830 ..... 1855, 132.
Cortelyou Mansion House in 1848 ..... 1858, 456.
Cortlandt Street in 1831, foot of ..... 1855, 82.
Cottages in Frankfort Street ..... 1859, 284.
Crolius, C., Residence of, in 1840 ..... 1858, 252.
Crosby, W. B., Residence of, in Rutgers Place ..... 1858, 268.
Croton Aqueduct at Mill River ..... 1850, 268.
Croton Aqueduct, Hydrographic Map of ..... 1850, 268.
Croton Aqueduct, Profile of ..... 1844, 290.
Croton Dam, View of ..... 1842, 6.
Custom House ..... 1853, 48.
Cutting, William, ferry boat ..... 1859, 603.
Depeyster Street, House on ..... 1857, 169.
Dining Room, Fraunces's Tavern ..... 1857, 544.
Division Street ..... 1857, 312.
Duke's Plan ..... 1859, 548.
Dutch Church, Middle ..... 1858, 488, 500.
Dutch Church, North ..... 1859, 84.
Dutch Cottage in Beaver Street in 1679 ..... 1853, 378.
Dutch House in Broad Street ..... 1847, 371.
Dutch House at Kip's Bay ..... 1848, 384.

Dutch House in Pearl Street....1847, 346.
Early New York Tokens....1859, 597.
East View of Hell Gate....1850, 384.
Eighth Street, Stuyvesant's Residence in....1857, 454.
Elgin Botanic Garden in 1825....1859, 204.
Environs of New York in 1757....1859, 108.
Estates, Map of Old....1852, 462.
Everett House in 1856....1857, 480.
Exchange Place....1855, 119.
Exchange Place in 1680, House in....1858, 526.
Farms, Map of....1852, 462.
Federal Hall....1849, 334.
Federal Hall and Verplanck Mansion....1856, 37.
Federal Table, the....1856, 570.
Ferryhouse in 1746....1858, 492.
Fire Department, Fac Simile of the First Report....1856, 528.
Fire Engine, Old....1848, 98.
Fire Engines....1856, 521, 523, 524, 526, 528.
Fireman's Certificate in 1787....1851, 112.
Fireman's Certificate in 1789....1854, 153.
Fireman's Certificate in 1799....1850, 172.
Fireman's Certificate in 1800....1849, 106.
Fireman's Hall, Mercer Street....1856, 179.
Five Points in 1827....1855, 112.
Fly Market in 1816....1857, 543.
Fort Clinton....1856, 552.
Fort Clinton in 1812....1856, 89.
Fort Fish....1856, 552.
Fort Fish and Nutting Battery in 1814....1856, 360.
Fort Fish, McGowan's Pass....1856, 497.
Fort Gansevoort....1850, 265.
Fort George in 1740....1858, 13.
Fort George, Remains of....1858, 444.
Fort Greene, Plan of....1856, 380.
Fort, Plan of the....1843, 97; 1844, 89.
Fort Tryon, Remains of....1859, 444.
Fort Stevens in 1814....1856, 429.
Fountain in the Park....1848, face title.

Frankfort Street, Cottages in ..... 1859, 284.
Franklin Printing Press ..... 1857, 564.
Franklin Square ..... 1857, 252.
Fraunces's Tavern ..... 1854, 547.
Fraunces's Tavern, Dining Room in ..... 1857, 544.
Free Academy ..... 1849, 224.
French Church in 1746 ..... 1858, 500.
Fulton Ferry Boats in 1827, 1836 and 1840 .. 1859, 603, 604, 606, 608.
Fulton Street and Market in 1828 ..... 1854, 200.
Fulton the First, Launch of, in 1814 ..... 1852, 185.
Gage, Gen., His Writing ..... 1854, 314.
Garden and Broad Streets, corner of ..... 1850, 443.
Garden, Elgin Botanic, in 1825 ..... 1859, 204.
Gate of McGowan's Pass in 1814 ..... 1856, 593.
Government House ..... 1848, 371.
Government House in 1795 ..... 1852, 180.
Governor's Seals ..... 1851, 420.
Grace and Trinity Churches and City Hotel in 1831 .... 1854, 36.
Grange, Kingsbridge Road ..... 1858, 468.
Grand Street and Broadway in 1818 ..... 1853, 90.
Hallett's Point in 1814, Tower on ..... 1856, 393.
Harbor of New York ..... 1855, 492.
Harlem Heights ..... 1856, 488.
Harlem Heights and Plain ..... 1856, 420.
Harlem Plains in 1812 ..... 1856, 104.
Harlem Plains in 1814 ..... 1856, 236.
Harlem River ..... 1850, 268.
Harris's Point ..... 1859, 484.
Hazard House in 1835 ..... 1859, 599.
Hell Gate ..... 1856, 429; 1859, 484.
Hell Gate, East View of ..... 1850, 384.
Hell Gate in 1814 ..... 1856, 401.
Hermitage ..... 1858, 212.
Hester Street ..... 1857, 312.
High Bridge ..... 1848, 47; 1850, 268.
Hill's Map of New York ..... 1857, face title.
Horen's Hook ..... 1859, 484.

Hospital, New York, View of ..... 1845, 256.
House in Exchange Place in 1680 ..... 1858, 526.
House on Peck Slip ..... 1858, 248.
House on Peck Slip, Old ..... 1857, 515.
House on Water Street, Old ..... 1857, 529.
Houses corner of Beekman and William Streets ..... 1859, 132.
Hubert Street, Battery foot of ..... 1859, 252.
Hubert Street, North Battery at foot of ..... 1855, 344.
Hudson, Arrival of, at Sandy Hook ..... 1852, 460.
Hudson Received by the Burgomasters of Amsterdam. 1851, 364.
Indian Village ..... 1858, 591.
Ingraham, Residence of in Harlem ..... 1858, 158.
Jail Old, View of ..... 1847, 54.
Jefferson's Writing, Fac Simile of ..... 1852, 322.
Johnson's Map of Brooklyn in the Revolution ..... 1858, 112.
John Street Methodist Church in 1768 ..... 1857, 400.
Jones's Wood ..... 1858, 530.
Junction of Broadway and the Bowery in 1831 ..... 1853, 160.
King's Arms Tavern ..... 1854, 441.
Kipp's Mansion ..... 1852, 472.
Kip's Bay, Dutch House at ..... 1848, 384.
Knickerbocker, Diedrich ..... 1850, 420; 1851, 348.
Launch of Fulton the First in 1814 ..... 1852, 185.
Lawsuit Decided by Wouter Van Twiller ..... 1850, 487.
Leonard Street in 1816 ..... 1857, 420.
Liberty Street in 1830 ..... 1858, 488.
Liberty Street, Sugar House in ..... 1852, 414.
Lispenard's Meadows in 1785 ..... 1856, 442.
Lower Market in 1746 ..... 1858, 572.
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island ..... 1848, 234.
McEvers Mansion ..... 1856, 72.
McGowan's Pass ..... 1856, 488, 497; 1857, 132.
McGowan's Pass, Gate of, in 1814 ..... 1856, 593.
McGowan's Pass in 1812 ..... 1856, 89.
McGowan's Pass in 1814 ..... 1856, 480.
Made and Swamp Lands, Plan Showing ..... 1856, 202.
Manhattan Water Works, Reservoir of the ..... 1855, 220.
Manhattanville, Tower Overlooking ..... 1856, 456.

Mansion of Gen. Striker.....1851, 450.
Map of Brooklyn.....1859, 94.
Map of Brooklyn in the Revolution.....1858, 112.
Map of Hudson City.....1859, 94.
Map of Jersey City.....1859, 94.
Map of New Netherlands.....1852, face title.
Map of North America in 1623.....1858, 448.
Map of Old Estates.....1852, 462.
Map of Part of New York in 1771.....1856, 426.
Map of Randall's Island in 1835.....1855, 492.
Map of the City....1841, face title; 1842, face title; 1843, face title; 1844, face title; 1845, face title; 1847, face title; 1848, face title; 1849, face title; 1850, face title; 1851, face title; 1852, face title; 1853, face title; 1854, face title; 1856, face title; 1858, face title.
Map of the City and Neighborhood.....1859, 94.
Map of the City in 1664.....1859, 548.
Map of the City in 1695.....1843, 97; 1845, 114; 1847, 116; 1848, 122; 1850, 194; 1851, 136; 1852, 148.
Map of the City in 1728.....1842, face title; 1844, face title; 1851, 190.
Map of the City in 1729.....1850, 212.
Map of the City in 1741.....1854, 246.
Map of the City in 1755.....1849, 130.
Map of the City in 1763.....1850, 220.
Map of the City in 1766.....1854, 320.
Map of the City in 1767.....1854, face title.
Map of the City in 1775.....1855, 482.
Map of the City in 1782.....1848, 291; 1857, face title.
Map of the City in 1789.....1857, 372.
Map of the City in 1791.....1851, 330.
Map of the City in 1797.....1853, 324.
Map of the City in 1803.....1856, 338.
Map of the City in 1804.....1849, 312.
Map of the City in 1807.....1853, 260.
Map of the City in 1808.....1852, 452.
Map of the City in 1817.....1855, 298.
Map of the Croton Aqueduct.....1850, 268.

Map of the North Part of the City in 1776.....1859, 120.
Map of the State, Census.....1858, 12.
Map of Village Lots.....1857, 498.
Masonic Hall, Broadway.....1855, 296.
Mason's Church and Murray Street in 1822.....1852, 362.
Memorial of Refugee Citizensin 1783.....1856, 540.
Memorial of the Refugees in 1783.....1855, 564.
Methodist Church, John Street, in 1768.....1857, 400.
Middle Dutch Church.....1858, 488, 500.
Mill River, Croton Aqueduct at.....1850, 268.
Mill Rock, Hell Gate.....1856, 401.
Mill Rocks in 1814.....1856, 429.
Money, Fac-Simile of Colonial.....1856, 534; 1859, 216.
Money, Fac-Simile of Waterworks.....1850, 268.
Moore, Residence of Bishop.....1854, 536.
Morgan, Portrait of the Pirate.....1857, 458.
Morris, House of Col. Roger.....1854, 362.
Murray Hill Residence.....1859, 428.
Murray Street and Dr. Mason's Church in 1822.....1852, 362.
Navy Yard.....1854, 76.
New Amsterdam.....1851, 136.
New Amsterdam, View of, in 1659.....1842, 147.
New Netherlands, Map of.....1852, face preface.
New York and City Banks.....1856, 72.
New York and Governor's Island in 1776.....1852, 176.
New York Hospital, View of.....1845, 256.
New York in 1746.....1849, 26; 1858, 500; 1858, 572.
New York in 1787.....1851, 270.
New York in 1792.....1850, 98.
New York University.....1848, 306.
North America in 1623, Map of.....1858, 448.
North Battery.....1855, 344; 1859, 252.
North Dutch Church.....1859, 84.
North End of the Park.....1855, 472.
No. 1 Broadway.....1850, 416.
No. 120 William Street.....1850, 422.
Nursery at Randall's Island.....1849, 218.
Nursery in Sixth Avenue.....1858, 304.

Oath of Abjuration....1859, 448.
Oath of Allegiance....1859, 445.
Old Brewery....1853, 180.
Old Bridewell....1848, 58.
Old City Hall....1847, face title.
Old Estates, Map of....1852, 462.
Old Fire Engine....1848, 98.
Old House....1855, 593.
Old Houses in Chatham Street....1857, 548.
Old Jail, View of....1847, 54.
Olive Branch, Ferry Boat....1859, 606.
Ordnance, Return of, in 1783....1858, 480.
Original Grants of Lots in New York City....1857, 498.
Over, Ferry Boat....1859, 608.
Paragon Steamboat....1852, 438.
Park Fountain....1848, face title.
Park Place in 1831....1855, 72.
Park Theatre and Park Row in 1831....1855, 152.
Park Theatre in 1822....1857, 24.
Pearl Street....1859, 384.
Pearl Street in 1835....1859, 372.
Pearl Street, Old Dutch House in....1847, 346.
Pearl Street, Walton House in....1857, 494.
Peck Slip, House on....1858, 248.
Peck Slip in 1850....1857, 392.
Peck Slip, Old House on....1857, 515.
Pew in St. Paul's Church, Washington's....1859, 480.
Plan of New York (1728)....1842, face title.
Plan of the City Showing Made Lands....1856, 202.
Plan of the First Potter's Kiln....1854, 542.
Plan of the Fort....1843, 97; 1844, 89.
Plan of the Old City Hall in Wall Street....1855, 584.
Plan of the Upper Part of the Island....1854, 548.
Point Isabel, corner Hester and Division Streets, in 1843....1857, 312.
Portrait of the Pirate Morgan....1857, 458.
Post's Paint Store, Water Street, in 1836....1857, 288.
Potter's Kiln, Plan of the First....1854, 542.

Powles Hook Ferry Boat ..... 1859, 607.
Pickering, Timothy, Letter of ..... 1858, 481.
Pirate Morgan, Portrait of ..... 1857, 458.
Presidential Mansion ..... 1853, 304.
Printing Press ..... 1857, 564.
Prison, State, in 1814 ..... 1853, 461.
Proclamation of Gov. Andros ..... 1859, 452.
Provoost David, Tomb of ..... 1858, 530.
Provoost David, Residence of ..... 1858, 540.
Public Squares, Parks, and Places ..... 1850, 380.
Quarantine Grounds on Staten Island ..... 1859, 324.
Quarantine, Staten Island ..... 1851, 62.
Railroad Depot, Third Avenue ..... 1859, 389.
Randall's Island in 1835 ..... 1855, 492.
Randall's Island, Nursery at ..... 1849, 218.
Refugee Citizens, Fac Simile of Memorial of ..... 1856, 540.
Refugees, Memorial of ..... 1855, 564.
Relief of Broadway ..... 1856, 424.
Remsen Farm House ..... 1858, 464, 470.
Reservoir of the Manhattan Waterworks ..... 1855, 220.
Residence, Murray Hill ..... 1859, 428.
Return of Ordnance in 1783 ..... 1858, 480.
Revolution, Brooklyn in the ..... 1858, 112.
Reynolds's Beer House ..... 1857, 440.
Richmond Hill House ..... 1852, 467.
Richmond Hill Mansion ..... 1854, 468.
Rhinelander's Sugar House in Rose Street ..... 1857, 256.
Rose Street ..... 1858, 624.
Rose Street Sugar House ..... 1857, 256.
Rutgers Mansion in 1768 ..... 1858, 606.
Rutgers Place, Residence in ..... 1858, 268.
St. George's Chapel, Beekman Street, in 1752 ..... 1859, 72.
St. George's Church, Beekman Street ..... 1855, 416.
St. Paul's Church, Washington's Pew in ..... 1859, 480.
Sandy Hook, Arrival of Hudson at ..... 1852, 460.
Seal of Gov. Stuyvesant ..... 1852, 413.
Seals of the City and Colonial Governors ..... 1851, 420.
Shot Tower, East River ..... 1854, 208.

1753036

South Street from Maiden Lane in 1828 ..... 1854, 60.
Spanish Armada ..... 1857, 460.
Squares, Parks and Places ..... 1850, 380.
Squatter Settlement ..... 1859, 420.
Stadt Huys, View of ..... 1845, 337.
State Arsenal ..... 1850, 402.
State Prison in 1814 ..... 1853, 461.
State Street ..... 1859, 396.
Staten Island Ferry ..... 1853, 288.
Staten Island, Quarantine at ..... 1851, 62.
Staten Island, Quarantine Grounds on ..... 1859, 324.
Steamboat Fulton the First ..... 1852, 185.
Steamboat Paragon ..... 1852, 438.
Stirling, Residence of Lord ..... 1854, 410.
Stone Bridge at Canal Street in 1812 ..... 1857, 542.
Store House, Turtle Bay, in 1852 ..... 1857, 198.
Strawberry Hill Hotel ..... 1856, 515.
Striker, Mansion of Gen ..... 1851, 450.
Stuyvesant House ..... 1852, 407.
Stuyvesant, Seal of Gov ..... 1852, 413.
Stuyvesant, N. W., Residence of ..... 1857, 454.
Stuyvesant Rebuking the Cobbler ..... 1850, 492.
Sugar House in Liberty Street ..... 1852, 414; 1858, 488.
Sugar House in Rose Street ..... 1858, 624.
Sugar House, Rhinelander's ..... 1857, 256.
Swamp Lands, Plan Showing ..... 1856, 202.
Tammany Hall in 1830 ..... 1858, 372.
Tammany Society Loan in 1812 ..... 1858, 373.
Third Avenue Railroad Depot ..... 1859, 389.
Tiemann, Daniel F., Residence of ..... 1858, 88.
Tiled House, Depeyster and Water Streets ..... 1857, 169.
Tokens, Early New York ..... 1859, 597.
Tomb of David Provoost ..... 1858, 530.
Tontine Building in 1797 ..... 1852, 458.
Tower on Hallett's Point in 1814 ..... 1856, 393.
Tower Overlooking Manhattanville ..... 1856, 456.
Trinity and Grace Churches and City Hotel in 1831 ..... 1854, 36.
Trinity Church ..... 1859, 60.

Trinity Church, as enlarged in 1737 ..... 1859, 20.
Trinity Church, rebuilt ..... 1859, 28.
Tryon, Remains of Fort ..... 1859, 444.
Turtle Bay in 1852 ..... 1857, 198; 1858, 600.
Union, Ferry Boat ..... 1859, 604.
Union Park ..... 1849, 50.
Union Square in 1856 ..... 1857, 72.
University of New York ..... 1848, 306.
Upper Part of the Island, Plan of the ..... 1854, 548.
Valentine, D. T., Portrait of ..... 1859, face title.
Van Nest, Residence of Abraham ..... 1854, 529.
Van Twiller, Lawsuit Decided by Wouter ..... 1850, 487.
Varian House ..... 1856, 548.
Vauxhall Garden in 1803 ..... 1856, 470.
View of New York and Governor's Island in 1776 ..... 1852, 176.
View of New York in 1787 ..... 1851, 270.
View of the City in 1746 ..... 1849, 26.
View of the City in 1792 ..... 1850, 98.
Village Lots in New York City ..... 1857, 498.
Wall Street, City Hall in ..... 1847, face title.
Wall Street, Tontine Building in ..... 1852, 458.
Walton House ..... 1849, 331.
Walton House in 1840 ..... 1857, 494.
Ward's Island ..... 1859, 484.
Washington Hall ..... 1853, 480.
Washington Institute and City Reservoir ..... 1853, 134.
Washington Market ..... 1859, 488.
Washington's Letter, 1775 ..... 1851, 474.
Washington's Pew in St. Paul's Church ..... 1859, 480.
Washington's Statue in 1856 ..... 1857, 720.
Washington's Writing, Fac Simile of ..... 1850, 424.
Water Street, House on ..... 1857, 169.
Water Street, Old House on ..... 1857, 529.
Waterworks Money ..... 1850, 268.
White Conduit House in 1816 ..... 1857, 420.
Whitehall Street ..... 1853, 288.
Willett, Residence of Col ..... 1854, 429.
William Street ..... 1859, 276.

William Street, House corner of ..... 1859, 132.
William Street, No. 120 ..... 1850, 422.
Windmill ..... 1856, 462.
Wood, Fernando, Residence of ..... 1857, 53.
Workhouse, Blackwell's Island ..... 1851, 296.
Works at McGowan's Pass in 1812 ..... 1857, 132.
Works near McGowan's Pass in 1814 ..... 1856, 480.
Writing of Gen. Gage and Sir Henry Clinton ..... 1854, 314.

EXTRACTS FROM EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

We extract the following paragraphs from the files of the New York *Gazette* in the first two years of its existence. The first twenty numbers are gone, but after that there are few lapses. The *Gazette* began in 1725, while the first number we have been able to see is of March 21, 1726. Most issues have no local paragraphs and some have no advertisements:

William Fletcher, a bought servant, is run away from his master the 19 of last Month, and carried with him some Paper money belonging to his Master. Whoever can apprehend said Servant, or discover by Letter where he is, so that he may be apprehended, shall have *Five Pounds* paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs in *New York*. Or if he will return and give security for his good Behaviour, he shall be forgiven. He had on, when he went away, a dark colour'd Kersey Coat with Brass Buttons, and lined with Duroy, has Leather Breetches, short dark Hair, by Trade a Brush-maker, pretends to be a Turner, he makes Mops, makes and mends Bellows.—April 11, 1726.

Three or four good hands that understand the burning of Charcoal, may have Imployment and Good Wages for a year, or longer. Inquire of the Printer hereof, and know further.—May 2, 1726.

New York, March 28. Last Friday night we had a vio-

lent storm of Rain, with Lightning & Thunder, and next Morning much Brimstone was found upon the ground in many places. Yesterday the schooner Mary & Ann arriv'd from St. Thomas's. Sloop Alladay from the French Islands. And Capt. Benson in a Snow from Jamaica, gives account that the Pyrates have lately done much damage upon that Coast. That 3 Spanish Men of War are arrived there, one of 60, one of 50, & one 12 Guns, to guard the Coast. They have taken one Ship and Plunder'd her, and say, they have Commission to take every Vessel that has but a pound of Logwood or a Piece of Eight on board.—March 21, 1726.

New York, June 20. Yesterday his Excellency, our Governour, received an Express from *Philadelphia*, with an account, That the Master or mate of the Sloop *Rachel*, both named *Harris*, being bound from New-London to *Philadelphia*, had made Oath at *New-Castle* on the 16th instant, That the said Sloop was taken by a Pyrat Snow, commanded by one *William Fry*, with six Guns and 23 men, on the 11th Instant, off of *Cape May*, and detain'd her till the 12th. That after the said Pyrats had taken out of said Sloop what they thought fit, they suffer'd her to proceed. That the Pyrats said, they would go to Block Island and wait for a *Rhode-Island* Sloop, and then go for *Newfoundland*. They also gave out, That both Low and Sporigs were upon the Coast, and waited to take Capt. *Sterling's* great Ship built at *New London*.

Capt. Norris in his Majesty's Ship *Lowstaff*, sail'd this morning before break of day, in quest of said Pyrat, and we hear Capt. *Pearce* in his Majesty's Ship *The Tarter* will also sail this afternoon in quest of the same Pyrat.—June 13, 1726.

The General Proprietors of the Soil of the Eastern Division of the Province of *New-Jersey* are desired to meet and Assist in a Council of Proprietors to be held in the City of *Perth-Amboy* on Tuesday the Twelfth Day of this Instant July, 1726. Lewis Morris, Presdt.—June 27, 1726.

New York, August 15. On the 10th Instant his Excellency our Governour was pleased to dissolve the General Assembly of this Province. And we hear that Writs are issued for Electing Representatives for the Cities & Counties of this Province, to be

and appear at the City of New-York, the 21st of September next, to assist his Excellency the Governour in General Assembly.

New York, October 10. Tuesday last dyed here Mrs. *Joanna Markham*, the Widdow of Capt. *William Markham*, he was formerly Lieut. Governour of the Province of *Pennsylvania*.

New York, October 17, Twelve a Clock. The *Philadelphia* Post not yet come in.

There is now in the Press, and will shortly be Published, *The History of the Five Indian Nations depending on the Province of New York*, giving an Account of their Wars both with the *Indians* and *Christians*, from the first Settling of *Canada* and *New York*, as also of their Treaties of Peace with the several Governments in *North America*.

There is also a MAP of the great Lakes, Rivers, and *Indian* Countries, shewing the Scituation of the several *Indian* Nations, from *Canada* to the Branches of *Mississippi* and the Upper Lake. Both Printed and Sold by *William Bradford* in *New York*.—Feb. 20, 1727.

Publick Notice is hereby given, That at *Philadelphia* they have found out some Twelve Shilling Jersey Bills that are Counterfeits; They are newly Printed and very artfully Signed. In the flourish on the Top of the Bill there is the representation of a Basket, which in the Counterfeit is much finer than in the True Bills; and the great T is much plainer than in the True Bills.—March 6, 1727.

[In the number of March 13, there is an account of the arrest and examination of David Willson and David Wallace for uttering counterfeit money. The only file extant of the *Gazette* is unfortunately so cut that the whole account cannot be obtained. It appears, however, that the money was made in Dublin, where it was printed for Thomas Morough, and was sent over in the ship Richard to Philadelphia. This sum was about one thousand pounds, about one-third of all that was made.]

Whereas some years past there was one *Ralph Dutton* Transported himself from *England* in these parts of *America*, and designed to settle in *Long-Island* or *Rhode-Island*. If the said *Ralph Dutton* or his Heirs be alive, and do apply to the Printer

hereof, they may be informed of an Estate that is fallen to them, and is worth looking after.—July 3, 1727.

On *Monday* the One and Twentieth of this Instant Month of *August*, His Majesty King *George* the Second was Proclaimed at the City of *New-York* with the usual Ceremony, And on the *25th* He was in like manner Proclaimed at the City of *Perth-Amboy* in *New-Jersey*.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Burnet, *Esq; Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of* New-York, New-Jersey, *and the Territories thereon Depending in* America, *and Vice-Admiral of the same*, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King *George*, of Blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of *Great-Britain*, *France* & *Ireland* are Solely and Rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince *George* Prince of Wales, & Therefore being assisted with those of his late Majesty's Council of this Province, with the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *New-York*, with Numbers of other the Principal Inhabitants of the said City, do now hereby, with one full Voice and consent of Tongue & Heart, Publish & Proclaim, That the High & Mighty Prince *George*, Prince of *Wales*, is now by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Leige Lord *George* the *Second*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Whom We do acknowledge all Faith and Constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do Reign, to bless the Royal King *George* the Second with Long and Happy Years to Reign Over Us.

Given at the Fort of New-York *this 21st day of* August, *Anno; Domini* 1727.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Felix Leeds Almanack and *John Hughes* Almanack for the year 1728, are now Printed and Published by *William Bradford*

in *New York*, And *William Berkits* Almanack will be finished in a few Days: All which three Authors have been very exact in calculating said Diarys, and are to be Sold at *Three Shillings per* Dozen to All Shop-keepers and Travelers that Sell them again by Retail.—Sept. 4, 1727.

Very good Press Papers for Fullers, and Fulling Mills, are to be sold by *William Bradford.*—Sept. 4, 1727.

THE INTRODUCTION OF METHODISM.

Methodism was introduced into the United States by some immigrants, Irish by birth but German by blood, who came to this city from Balligarane, in Ireland, in the year 1760 and shortly after. The strongest religious bodies here ten years before the Revolution were the Dutch Reformed and Episcopal. The Presbyterians likewise were strong, and there were also here Lutherans, Baptists, Moravians and Quakers. The Jews had a synagogue, and a rabbi highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. But the religious tone of New York was not then high. Most of the sects were content with hearing moral or doctrinal sermons, no appeal being made to the higher senses, and the church to which the Governor and many of the officers stationed here belonged was, like that church in England, only a harbor for respectability. It is no wonder, then, that devout people welcomed the Methodists in the mother country, and that when they at last arrived here they received much favor from godly Church of England people. But when these Palatines reached New York, at the beginning of the reign of George the Third, they found no chapel of their own persuasion in existence on this side of the Atlantic, and for some time no attempt was made at a religious organization. Stung, however, by the reproaches of Barbara Heck, one of the most earnest of those who had come over, Philip Embury, a local preacher in Ireland, in 1766 opened his house, which was a very humble one on Barrack street, now Park place, and expounded the Word of Life to those who were willing to listen to him. Tradition says there were but six.

In 1767, their numbers having increased, they worshipped in the Rigging Loft, at what is now 120 William street. In this neighborhood, almost across the street, Washington Irving was born sixteen years later. The house in which he lived has long since been torn down, as well as another from which at night he used to escape by the back way to go to the theatre, but the Rigging Loft was preserved till about 1854. It was a small building, but there was in it room enough for forty or fifty people, and it is probable the audience did not generally equal this number. It was in this Rigging Loft, and in Embury's own house, that Captain Thomas Webb, with his portly figure, his blind eye, and his scarlet regimentals, made his most stirring appeals. He gave the infant society help that was very much needed.

In 1768 a new church was dedicated. It was on John street, on ground that had been bought from Mrs. Mary Barclay, widow of the Rev. Henry Barclay, the second rector of Trinity Church, for six hundred pounds, or fifteen hundred dollars. The original subscription paper contained about two hundred and fifty subscribers, very few of those who signed giving more than one pound. Captain Webb headed it with £30, William Lupton gave £20, James Jarvis £10, Oliver De Lancey £6 10s., Charles White, Benjamin Huget, Christopher Stimets, John Cruger, and Robert Lake £5 each, and other names gave lesser amounts. To a supplementary list John Leake gave £15, James Jarvis £10, Samuel Selby £10, George Hopson £10, William Lupton £10, John Chave £5 and Richard Sause £10. The English clergymen each gave handsomely according to their very moderate means. The Rev. Dr. Auchmuty gave £2, Dr. Ogilvie £1 12s. 6d. and Dr. Inglis £1 12s. 6d. Other well known names are those of James De Lancey, James Jauncey, Peter R. Livingston, Philip Livingston, George Goelet, William Rhinelander, David Clarkson, Mrs. Lispenard, David Grim, Peter Van Schaick, Isaac Low, David Matthews, Captain Randall, Thomas Walton, John Watts, Anthony Rutgers, Henry White, John Cregier, Elias Desbrosses, Dr. Kissam, Theodorus Van Wyck, James Duane, John Harris Cruger, A. Hamersley, Goldsbrow Banyar, Frederick De Peyster, Isaac Sears and Benjamin Rhinelander.

The church then built was not close to the street, as the present

one is. At one side was a dwelling house, inhabited by the preacher, and cared for by colored women. The church was sixty feet long and forty-two feet broad, the walls being of stone. Galleries were on each side, access to them being obtained by ladders. Here, no doubt, the boys and young men went, while the older people sat below, the men on one side and the women on the other. For a long time there were no backs to the seats. There were no class rooms and no lecture rooms, and Sunday schools were still unknown. By 1770 the congregation had increased so much that it sometimes numbered over a thousand, and its members felt that an experienced and able preacher was required. In this Mr. Embury, their temporary pastor, no doubt coincided, for he was a carpenter, and wrought at that calling all the week. With his own hands he had raised the frame of the building in which they worshipped, and put the timbers together. Others who were employed upon it were David Morris, a carpenter; John Gasner, a painter and glazier, and Samuel Edmonds, a mason. He was the grandfather of the late Judge Edmonds. The name conferred upon the edifice was Wesley Chapel. This was the first time this appellation was used, either here or abroad, for John Wesley would certainly have forbidden it in England as savoring of vanity.

The John Street Church was favored with earnest and effective ministers and officers during the third of a century which elapsed between its beginning and the end of the century. The first preacher, as before remarked, was Philip Embury. He retired from New York in 1770, settling in Ashgrove, Washington County, and died near there five years after. He was then forty-five years of age. The next preacher was Robert Williams, who arrived here from England in 1769. Mr. Wesley gave him a permit to preach here under the direction of two missionaries whom he was about to send over, but he arrived in New York before them. His passage was paid by a friend. The trustees defrayed his bills, some of which will excite a laugh. The Rev. J. B. Wakeley, in his entertaining and instructive book, "Lost Chapters in the History of Methodism," gives extracts from the account book of the church at this period from which we reproduce the following:

1769.				
Sept. 20.	Mr. Jarvis for a hat for Mr. Williams	£2	5	0
Sept. 22.	Book for Mr. Williams			9
Oct. 9	Cloak for Mr. Robert Williams	3	0	6
1770.				
July 26.	Paid Mr. Maloney for shaving preachers	2	5	6
Nov. 22.	Paid Mr. Boardman for one quarter's clothing	7	10	0
1771.				
May 16.	Castor oil for Mr. Pilmoor	0	3	0
1772.				
July 16.	Cleaning the dwelling-house and housekeeping, washing for the preacher, etc	5	3	8

The two missionaries named by Mr. Wesley were Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor, able and earnest men. Both did much work elsewhere than in New York. Before the war began they returned to England, Boardman dying there in 1782. Mr. Pilmoor came back to America, becoming an Episcopalian clergyman. Francis Asbury and Richard Wright were the next missionaries, the former being the great organizer of the church in America. They were followed in 1773 by Thomas Rankin, 1774 George Shadford, 1775 James Dempster, 1776 Daniel Ruff, 1777 John Mann, 1778 to 1782 Samuel Spraggs, and 1783 and 1784 John Dickins. Of these Daniel Ruff was the first American, all those before him having been Englishmen. John Mann was a local preacher, who stepped into the gap when the regular ministers deserted the church, and preached and exhorted until relief came in the shape of Samuel Spraggs, from Philadelphia. Mr. Spraggs was probably the only Methodist minister who was ever stationed five years at one appointment. This was compulsory. He could go nowhere else, nor could any one be obtained to come here.

Many historians have been led into error respecting the position of this church during the Revolution. It has generally been supposed that it was closed up. But Watson, in his Sketches of Olden Times in New York, says: "The Presbyterian clergymen were, throughout the war, zealous to promote the cause of the Revolution. The Methodists, on the contrary, then few in number, were deemed loyalists, chiefly from the well-known loyalism

of their founder, Mr. Wesley. Perhaps to this cause it was that the society in John street enjoyed so much indulgence as to occupy their church for Sunday night service, while the Hessians had it in the morning for their own chaplains and people." The records of the book discovered by Mr. Wakeley show this to be the case. When the English preachers returned to their country, and the services seemed likely to stop, John Mann, at that time only a local preacher, came forward and led the society each Sunday. After a time Mr. Spraggs arrived here from Philadelphia, and Mr. Mann resigned his position to him. The expense account went on, as did the receiving of money. The collections during the war were larger than before, so that there was no financial stringency. This is accounted for by the fact that during most of the Revolution New York was the British metropolis, receiving the bulk of the supplies from the other side, as well as purchasing for the use of the army. There were many hangers-on, and many Tories came to town from other places, so as to be protected. All must spend money. Several of the churches had been closed by the war, and one of the English churches had burned down. With, therefore, a larger and richer population than usual, and fewer churches, it is no wonder that the collections were great if the preachers had any attractiveness. The last payment to Mr. Spraggs was June 10, 1783. His successor was John Dickins, who is given the credit of beginning the Methodist Book Concern in Philadelphia, later removed to New York. His son was for many years Secretary of the United States Senate.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

Dr. Alexander Anderson, the father of American wood engraving, was born in this city on the 21st of April, 1775, and died in Jersey City January 17, 1870, lacking only a few months of being ninety-five years old. He was the first engraver of note in this city, and the first in America who engraved on wooden blocks. All previous work had been done on type metal. He began his diaries when a very young man, those for the years 1795 to 1798 being still preserved, having been added to the Library of Columbia College by the Phœnix bequest. They comprise over a thousand pages, of about the size of an 18mo, and are written in a very clear and beautiful hand. Each month begins a chapter, and each chapter is decorated with a suitable drawing both for its head and ending. The extracts given here begin in January, 1795, when he was not quite twenty years of age, and was studying medicine with Dr. Joseph Young, a surgeon of reputation in the Revolutionary struggle. The title page to the volume, neatly written by Anderson, is "A. Anderson's Journals for 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, New York."

January, 1795.

1st. Morning—I cast over again the plate of Type-metal for *Cressin's* work.—

A slight fall of snow.—Attended at the Doctors.—Kindled a fire in the shop.—Call'd upon N. Birdsall* and receiv'd 8/ 10.—

Scene the Dr's† Shop—Gen. Campbell enters and after the usual compliments undertakes to prove that Woman was made upon the 7th day.—Dr. Youle‡ arrived—*Political Justice & Criminal codes* became the subjects of discussion.—Dr. Smith

*Nathaniel Birdsall, printer and bookseller, at 80 Cherry street.

†Dr. Joseph Young. Dr. Anderson had then been with him since May 1, 1789.

‡Dr. Joseph Youle, who lived at 97 Beekman street. He was at that time the Scribe of the Council of Tammany.

made his appearance and the Gen. not long after, his exit.—A System of Education on the principles of Moral Chemistry was sketch'd out—the Company was augmented by the arrival of Johnson Butler and Mr. Nixon—the Drs departed & Mr. Watson,* Merchant Taylor, came in—made a short stay.—

At 4 O'clock, dinner being ready I sat down, in company with about 14, to 9 or 10 dishes—I eat but little meat but was not so reserv'd with the pies, to which I impute the disorder of my stomach afterwards—about 5 I left the table and went home—met A. Tiebout who was going to the play.—At my Father's, † Dr. Davidson and my brother were getting ready for the play. I attempted to drink tea, but nature pointed to a contrary indication, in short, I had no need of emetic or cathartic.—Mr. Scoles ‡ came and sat awhile—paid me 1/ for mending the stamp—some strictures on Mr. Stanford. §—About 7 I return'd to the Dr's and read—still felt sick at my stomach.—Before 9 I came home, fell to work at polishing a type-metal plate, and with my employment, found the tone of my stomach returning.—

2d. Morning—polishing type-metal. ‖—our Family invited to dine with the Dr. to-morrow.—I went to Dr. Smith's ¶ and Dr. Youle's with the same invitation—at the latter place, was presented with a cake & wine—Dr. Youle was endeavoring to convince Mr. Hawes that "plants have sensation.—As I was enter-

*Matthew Watson, of 166 Pearl street.

†John Anderson, his father, had been in business as a printer and publisher of a paper in this city before the Revolution, but had been compelled to fly on the approach of the British, to whom his paper was thoroughly obnoxious. After the war, he was for a time in his old calling, as printer, not publisher, but abandoned it, and in 1795 was an auctioneer at 77 Wall street. He was a Scotchman by birth.

‡John Scoles, the engraver, then at 36 Fair (now Fulton) street. He was a very young man, and had picked up the art himself.

§The Rev. John Stanford, schoolmaster, at 81 Fair street.

‖The type-metal plates then used probably had to be mounted on wooden blocks, and were quite thin. Their surface was irregular, and needed to be shaved down and then rubbed till there was no scratch or flaw anywhere.

¶William Pitt Smith, Professor of Materia Medica in Columbia College. His residence was at 79 Beekman street.

ing my Father's Ad. Hicks * gave me an ivory toy to cut a few letters on, for which I received 1/.—

Afternoon—return'd Vol. 2d of Universal Erudition and got the 3d from the City Library.† —Receiv'd 7/5 from Harrison,‡ Printer. Evening—got my old Breeches from the Taylor and paid him 6d—came home and, about 7, went with my Brother to Mr. Scoles's, where we spent an hour in viewing his elegant Prayer book which cost 50 Dollars, and some prints.—return'd to the Dr's and read 'till 9 o'clock.—

3d. Morning—finished one of Durell's § wooden ‖ cuts—began to repair one of Hicks's compass plates.—Fore-noon, spent chiefly in the Dr's shop—except taking a walk to the Ship-yards to see to see the Keel of the Frigate.—About 3, we sat down to dinner, about 12 in number.—I made myself pretty active in helping the company—but was aware how I- help'd myself to mince pie again,—ran home before dark 1 engrav'd a few strokes.—Benj. Tanner[¶] call'd to know my price for the cuts of the Primer—I return'd to tea—play'd a few tunes on the Violin * *—came home with Mama before 8.

4th. Sunday.—Fore-noon, went to St. Paul's † † Ch. where I re-

* Adrian B. Hicks, mathematical instrument maker, corner of Wall and Front streets. Dr. Anderson did all kinds of chasing and engraving, and in fact used his hands for almost all kinds of fancy work.

† The present Society Library.

‡ John Harrisson, printer and bookseller, 3 Peck slip. He had not a great while before printed a Weekly Museum, in a style not dissimilar from what would now be done, so far as regards the matter. He entitled his office Yorick's Head.

§ William Durell, who began with toy books, but had now attained to much greater things. He continued in business for a long time, being in 1795 at 208 Pearl street. He was a printer and stationer, as well as a bookseller.

‖ The use of boxwood had been discovered by Anderson the previous year, and some pieces were procured with great difficulty for his experiments. Later, boxwood was regularly imported. It is to be noted that he invariably says "wooden" cuts instead of the modern usage, "wood cuts."

¶ Benjamin Tanner, an engraver of 26 Frankfort street.

** Dr. Anderson became an expert performer on the violin, and indeed knew something of several other instruments.

†† The clergy of Trinity Church, of which St. Paul's was a chapel, at that time were the Rev. Benjamin Moore, D.D., the Rev. Abraham Beach, D.D., and the Rev. John Bissett.

ceiv'd the Sacrament—Luke xvii, 20, 21.—It snow'd & rain d last night, but clear'd off today with a strong W. wind. I dined at home—After-noon, walk'd as far as Belvidere, felt the full force of the wind in returning.—read Moral Philosophy, during the remainder of the afternoon & evening 'till 8.—

5th. Attended Chemical Lecture & afterwards went to the Hospital to hear Dr. Smith's, but was disappointed—After dinner, met Cressin at Jones's * and receiv'd instructions for another large cut.—I bought 3 large sheets of paper for 2/—after engraving awhile, return'd to the Doctor's.—Went in search of type-metal, at last I got ℔4, 4, at Tiebout and Obrien's †—charg'd to me at 9d.—left it at Youle's ‡ to be cast.—Bought a 6d book for Joshua with his New-year money, which I advised him to save for that purpose.—

Evening—read 'till past 8—came home—sketched a wooden cut and engrav'd 'till past 11. I had occasion to glue in a piece to hide a flaw in the Box-wood.—Just as I had fitted a small bit with much care, it slipp'd into the middle of the fire, however I dabb'd in my fingers and rescued it from its fiery ordeal.—

6th. Attended Chemical Lecture.—to obviate costiveness, with which I am much troubled, I had recourse to a very agreeable remedy—eat ℔½ of Raisins.—After dinner, went to Wainwright's.....About 4. came home and engrav'd—return'd and took out medicines.—came home again, at 7—Before 10 I finished the wooden cut.—

7th. Attended Chemical and Clinical Lectures.—Began to copy a Chronological Table from Bielfield.—In the after-noon I went to Youle's & found that the plate had been cast too thin; I got ℔1 of lead took it home and re-cast it after the 3d trial—took it back to Youle's to be finished.—Assisted Mrs. H. § in stretching

* Probably Louis Jones, printer at 67 Congress street.

† Tiebout & O'Brien were not in business for a long time, but they carried on a bookstore and printing office, the former being at 358 Pearl street. In this same year they issued an edition of Franklin's Life. Mr. Tiebout afterwards became a paper dealer, being one of the first in that trade.

‡ This was at the place of George Youle, plumber and pewterer, 284 Water street. This business continued for many years, if indeed it is not still going.

§ Probably Mrs. Thomas Hertteli.

table-cloths. At half past 6, went to the College, *— only 4 members, of our Med. Society,† being present no business was done.—In the latter part of the evening I began to work upon the large plate which I got from Youle's.—

8th. Engrav'd—Paid G. Youle 5/ for finishing the plate.—Bought lb½ of raisins.—Attended Chemical Lecture.—Made Syrup of Liquorice root.—After-noon—mounted the chair with T. Herttell ‡ and went in quest of yellow-dock root—got a small supply in a lot near the Battery.—in returning I stopp'd at my Father's and engrav'd.—Mrs. Marshall and Miss P. Davis were there.—Evening—copied Chronology—took medicine down-town—call'd at Mr. Bailey's—was informed that Charlotte was very ill.—got home about 8 & engraved.

9th. Rose at 6 O'clock.—engrav'd—Attended Chem. Lecture —At noon, went to Reid's § Library and got a Novel for Mrs. H. —After-noon, finished Cressin's cut—deliver'd it to him at Jones's and received 7½ Dollars in full, and directions for another cut.—Copied part of a Fig. from Albinus. Evening—met with two accidents, overset the decoction pot on the floor, as I was going down stairs to replenish it, I stumbled upon Joshua and mash'd his hand.—came home about ½ past 7 & sketch'd a wooden cut.—

* Columbia College, then on Park place. The Faculty of Medicine at that time were Samuel Bard, Dean; Richard Bayley, Professor of Anatomy; Samuel Nicoll, Professor of Practice of Physic; John R. B. Rodgers, Professor of Midwifery; Samuel L. Mitchill, Professor of Chemistry and Botany; William P. Smith, Professor of Materia Medica; Wright Post, Professor of Surgery; William Hamersley, Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

† The Medical Society then was as follows: John Charlton, President; Thomas Jones, Vice-President; Samuel Bard, Richard Bayley, Malachi Treat, Gardner Jones, Censors; William P. Smith, Treasurer; John R. B. Rodgers, Secretary. The members were: John Bard, Wright Post, George Anthon, John Onderdonk, Lewis Faugeres, Samuel Nicoll, Joseph Young, Absalom Bainbridge, John Gamage, Benjamin Kissam, John Huggeford, Amasa Dingley, Samuel L. Mitchill, Samuel Nesbit, William Laurence, William Hamersley, Richard S. Kissam, Samuel Barrowe, Willet Taylor, John B. Hicks, Charles Buxton.

‡ Thomas Herttell, counsellor at law and assistant justice, living at 5 Dover street, and having an office at 8 Dover street.

§ John Reid had a circulating library and dealt in books and stationery at 106 Water street. He had also a printing office.

10th. Morning—began Cressin's cut. Bought ℔½ of raisins for 6d—went to the Drs about 9, and employ'd myself within doors in reading & drawing 'till 3, when I came home and began to work upon a wooden cut,—returned about 5, after getting from Fellows's* Library *Beatties* Evidences of Christianity—Evening —read 'till past 8,—I gave Joshua a Primer.—

11th. Sunday.—Morning—was chief cook at baking buckwheat cakes.—Fore-noon—At the Dr's—read Beattie's Evidence.—After-noon—At Church—Philip, iv. 11.—Drank tea at home.—Evening—spent at the Dr's. Mr. & Mrs. Nixon & Dr. Davidson were there.—Came home at 8, read 'till 10 and finish'd *Beattie.*—

12th. Snow fell last night.—I attended Chemical & Clinical Lectures,—After-noon—finish'd another of Durell's wooden cuts. —Read as usual.—came home at 8 in the evening & began upon another wooden cut.

13th. Spent 6d for Raisins.—Attended Chem. Lecture.—Read Osteology.—After-noon—engrav'd—got books from Reid's Library for Mrs. H. Evening—after taking out some medicines, I went to a meeting of our Society in the College—Examination on Osteology.

14th. Attended Chem. & Clin. Lectures. I got 3d vol. of *Rollin* from Fellows's.—Finish'd Cressin's cut.—Finish'd Bielfield's *Univ. Erudition* and got a vol. of Fourcroy's Lectures from the City Library.—Got my flannel waistcoat from Garner & Nivens,—paid them 13/6. Attended Medical Society in the evening—little done except relating anecdotes.—I came away before 9.—called at G. Hunter's with medicine.—About 10, finish'd a wooden cut.—

15th. Attended Chem. Lecture.—copied from Albinus.—After-noon—came home awhile & engrav'd.—Evening—read 'till past 8.—

16th. Attended Chem. Lecture—Finish'd drawing a Figure from Albinus.—Durell came to the Dr's to hurry me for another cut.—Came home in the after-noon & finish'd the cut, after tea.—Finding myself very costive and some symptoms of the Piles I thought it a good pretext for buying ℔½ of Figs at Seaman's—

* John Fellows, junior, bookseller and stationer, 131 Water street.

6d.—Evening—went to the College to return Ross's book.—running till out of breath an excellent remedy for low spirits.—I Brought home with me, for Mama* a sugar confection—for which I gave 3d.

17th. Spent 6d for Raisins.—Return'd *Rollin* and got *Nettleton* on Virtue from Fellows's.—Dr. Davidson proposes that I should take a trip with him to St. Vincent's, next spring.—my Mother is utterly averse to this scheme†.—Evening—at 7, according to invitation I went to Dr. Smith's, where I found eleven others who attend his Lectures, after spending some time in sociable discourse, we were ask'd into another room where an elegant supper was provided.—I evaded drinking more than a glass of wine & eat but little.—past 11 before I got home.

18th. Sunday—Morning—took out some medicine which should have been deliver'd last night.—Fore-noon—At Trinity Church.—Text, Proverbs, ix. 12.—After-noon—read at the Doctor's.—my Father call'd in and had some discourse with the Dr.—Dr. Mitchell‡ drank tea there.—I came home a little after 7.—

19th. Morning—Began a wooden cut.—Spent 3d for Raisins.—Attended Chem. & Clin. Lectures. Thermometer at 10° in a room where fire had been kept yesterday.—I met James Burger § —from Madeira last.—After-noon—engrav'd and drank tea at home.—Evening—At 10, finished the wooden cut.—Paid 6d to Fellows's.

20th. Attended Chem. Lecture.—Spent 4d for Raisins.—After-noon, came home and engrav'd.—I drank tea with the Dr. Mr. Herttell and his wife being at my Father's.—when I came home Mrs. Youle and Miss Polly were there—Dr. Youle came in after 9, from the Calliopean Society—urg'd me to join it.

21st. Morning—began a wooden cut.—Attended Chem. & Clin. Lectures.—After-noon, finish'd *Cressin's* large plate.—came

* His relations with his mother, who was of New England extraction, were singularly affectionate.

† After the death of his wife in 1798 he went out to the West Indies. His uncle of the same name held a Government position in St. Vincent's.

‡ Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill, then the foremost scientific man in New York, and a man of prominence in all circles.

§ A silversmith.

home again before dark for some medicine which I had forgot.—Dr. Youle, Mr. & Mrs. Brasher drank tea at the Doctors.—I went to the Medical Society—little business done—came away about 8 and engraved.—

22d. Attended Chem. Lecture.—Spent 3d for Raisins.—After-noon—engrav'd a Quadrant for Ad. Hicks & received 1/.—Finish'd a wooden cut. Evening—played a few tunes on the Violin with Mr. Bogart & T. Herttell.—Began another wooden cut.—

23d. Attended Chemic. Lecture—after-noon, went to Jones's and got two pieces of tin cover'd with paper on one side, on which I am to draw the U. S. Arms, for Cressin's Lanthorn.—Evening—went to Mr. Davis's and brought home Mrs. Herttell. Before 10 I finish'd the greatest part of Cressin's work.—

24th. Morning—finish'd the drawings for Cressin—I Inoculated two patients in Capt. Smith's family—spent 6d for Figs.—Went to Dr. Davidson's and borrow'd vol. 2d of *Medical Commentaries*.—Got my bottle of shoe-blacking, which has been a second time in the care of Capt. Hardy for alteration—he pretends that it is made by another person.—Call'd at my Father's before dinner, where I found James Sacket, drew a couple of Cyphers for a set of China which he is going to send for.—After-noon, finish'd a wooden cut. Evening—Read 'till 8.—began another wooden cut.

25th. Sunday.—Rose just before 8, this morning!—Fore-noon At Church—Matth. v. 20.—After-noon—Read Moral Philosophy at the Doctors.—A considerable fall of snow.—I Read, during most of the evening.—

26th. Bought a stout hiccory cane, for 4/10.—Attended Chemical Lecture.—Dr. Mitchell detain'd me, in his room 'till near 1 o'clock, overhauling Montfaucon's Antiquities—he wishes me to delineate *Cupid* wrestling with & overcoming Pan—allegorical of the power of *Love* over *Chaotic Nature*.—After-noon—Engrav'd.—Went to see Mr. Langrill* who was spitting mouthfuls of blood.—Sign'd my name as an evidence to his will.—Evening—About 9 I finished a wooden cut and took it to Durell's.—

27th. Morning.—began a wooden cut. Attended Chemic.

* Probably Charles Langrall, ship chandler, of 25 Peck slip.

Lecture.—After-noon, call'd at Jones's, and got the design for another cut, from Cressin.—Bought a pair of shoes 14/. This Evening appointed for my Brother's* Examination—I spent most of it at home—finish'd the wooden cut & drew a sketch of Dr. M's Emblem.

28th. I sat up till 12 last night.—my Brother came home about 1.—I attended Chem. Lecture.—Spent 5d for figs & paid 3d due to Seaman's.—Mrs. Settersfield was at breakfast with us & gave information of Aunt Carpender's † ill state of health, from the continuance of a lingering Dysentery.—I came home at 12, got ready some of Mr. Sacket's remedy (Butternut bark and Jerusalem Oak) and took over to her together with a bottle of wine—gave Kate directions for preparing the medicine—eat some Supon ‡ & Milk, and fill'd my pockets with apples which she forc'd upon me, got home before 2, sat down and began another cut.—According to Durell's orders I spoke for 6 more blocks of box-wood at Smith's.—Mr. Henderson, schoolmaster from Long Island, drank tea at the Dr's.—My Brother John has pass'd his Examination, and, I have reason to believe, with credit.—Evening—Went to the College, where a few of our Medical Society met—I came home at 8—Capt. Stuart and his daughter were there. I copied the drawing for Dr. Mitchell.

29th. Attended Chem. Lecture.—Afternoon rainy. I got a bent tube from Gatty's and paid 3/ for it. Evening. finish'd a wooden cut.—and began another.—

30th. The damage done by the violent wind and high tide last night, is considerable.—I attended Chem. & Clin. Lectures. After-noon—came away from the Dr's with an intention of crossing the Ferry but the water being too rough, I went home and engrav'd —made some inflammable gas.—Spent 6d for lb½ of Raisins.—came home about 9, in the evening & engrav'd.—

31st. This forenoon I went to see my Aunt at Brooklyn—

* His brother was a law student.

† Mrs. Carpender recovered, her name appearing in the first Brooklyn Directory, which was published in 1796. She was a widow.

‡ Suppaan—the flour of maize, made up into a pudding by boiling, and then eaten with milk, with sugar or molasses, with butter, or fried, after becoming cold.

found her a little better.—I return'd and din'd at home.—Finish'd a wooden cut.—Came home again in the after-noon and engrav'd —got the 6 blocks of Box-wood from *Smith*.—Bought lb½ Figs for 5d. Evening—finish'd Cressin's cut.

THE CLAIMS OF NICHOLAS JONES.

I.

Nicholas Jones, of Bloomingdale, was an extensive farmer whose lands were camped upon from September, 1776, till the end of the war by the British and Hessian troops. They rifled his wine cellar, stole his plate, drove away his cows, seized his harpsichord, took off his pier glasses, burned up his fences, cut down his trees, and devastated the whole estate generally. He had a protection for his family at the beginning, but it was soon disregarded, and the tenancy of the land by the troops was characterized by wanton destruction. Mr. Jones endeavored to collect for the injury to his property but was unsuccessful, although the officers told him to present his bill, and after the evacuation he tried to have it paid by the United States, the nation to collect it from Great Britain. All these efforts failed, and it is probable he was never gladdened by any recompense. No will by him is recorded in this county. It is interesting to notice how the bill is gradually enlarged, as he brooded over his wrongs. The timber is finally worth forty thousand pounds (New York money), while it originally begins with twenty-four hundred and forty pounds.

DEVASTATIONS OF ENORMITY.

To

The memorial of Nicholas Jones, of New York, Humbly Sheweth...

That your Memorialist in consequence of His Excellency, the Late Commander in Chief's Proclamation of Encouragement & Protection for Raising the Greatest Quantity of Hay, Grain, &c., & for the purpose of furnishing two-thirds of the Produce of Forage, Agreable to His Excellency's Governor Robertson Proc-

lamation, did Engage two-thirds of His Farm to the Commissary at Haerlem, Mr. Stewart, & at a Very Considerable Expense Undertook to Inclose the Same (the Field being Open Since Sept., 1776, when the Fences were taken away) Which, when nearly Compleated, & in full prospect of a Good Crop, an Encampment (of Prince Charles Regt.) was fixed therein, Extending Across the Road, to the Entire Damage of the Second Crop, on the part of the Farm kept almost free from Encampments Since the Year 1776, and this without any Compensation to your Memorialist, or Apparently any Advantage to the [torn] for of ⅓ of the Farm, the magazine received Sixty [torn] of Fresh Hay the Last Season. Prior to the Above mentioned Engagement, in the preceeding Season, from the Greater Encouragement offered to the Raising of Wheat as fixed @ twenty-six Shillings pr. Bushel a Similar Proposal was made to a Garrison Baker, to raise twelve hundred Bushels of Wheat, which turned out to the Same disadvantage to the Proprietor.

the Plea of a Dangerous Post Exculpates Every Instance of Ravage & Devastation when Complaints are Exhibited, by Virtue of General Proclamations, but it is more Apparent, that the Timber the Farm Abounded with (by Estimation two thousand two hundred Cord) when the Army Landed in Sept., 1776—was a greater Reason for the Resort & Encampments of such Considerable Bodies of Troops, as have Kept this Post, Since their first Landing, together with half of the Mansion, without any recompense or Satisfaction, Except a trifling Part of the Wood, & that, at a Very Inferior Price, to Public Proclamation....the Great Damages Sustained the first Week after the Troops Landed, when Every Part of the Property of your Memorialist was by Special protections of the Generals Clinton & Leslie Secured, & as represented to the then Commander in Chief, Sir Wm. Howe, with an Estimate of the Amt. [torn] Same Amounting to £2670,—Currency, has not had the [torn] Satisfactory Mark of Attention, or Not Yet Communicated. Devastations of Such Enormity, as Incompatible with the Dignity of Government, as Distressing to a Peaceable Inhabitant....has some Share of Claim to recompense & Satisfaction which at a Moderate Estimate may Amount to five thousand Guineas—

The Damages Sustained by the Great Fires in the Destruction of Four Dwelling Houses, Could not be repaired to the Satisfaction of your Memorialist Under three thousand Guineas.

A SLAVE IMPRESSED AND NO WAGES GIVEN.

Memorandum. Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1776, Received a Protection of Major General Leslie, Strictly Requiring no Person to Molest or Injure Mr. Jones, His Family or Property on their Peril. Wednesday 18th, the Same Confirmed by Order of (the then) Major General Clinton, & By whom the Family (that had remained Peaceably at home) when directed to Remove to Town with Permission to Carry Everything away in five Days, or Longer if necessary. But in Less than two Days, no regard was paid to the Protections, & Every Article that could not be removed within this time was Seised, Confiscated, &c. Many Articles of Family Stores, such as flour, Butter, Coffee, &c., with Large Packages of Wearing Apparel, &c.... Can't Enter into a computation, But Such as the Following are recollected, viz. ...

15 Tons English Hay @ £8 & 5 Do. Salt Do. @ £3.	£135		
9 Milch Cows @ £15 & 3 Steers & 1 Heifer @ £15.	195		
4 Yearlings @ 60/ & 11 Hogs @ 2 Guineas	53	1	4
90 Bushels Wheat @ 6/ & 20 Do. Rye @ 4/6d & 40 Do. Oats @ 3	37	10	
a Pair of Bay Horses £50 & an English Bay Mare £25	75		
a Waggon, Cart, 3 Sleighs £12, and Sundry Farming Utensils @ £15	57		
10 Barrils of Vinegar @ 30/ ..2 Clocks @ £25	65		
a Mahogany Desk £14 ..a Harpsichord £50	64		
5 Pier Glasses @ £12 ..& 2 Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding	90		
Carpets £10, 2 Saddles £8, & 2 Boxes & a Hamper China £30	48		
a Chest of Wrought Plate, Chas'd & Plain, Val'd at 200 Guin	373	6	8
(a Sett of Globes under the Care of Mr. McCormick at Frogs Neck, first Cost 9 Guineas) ..			

a Camera Obscura, reflecting Lens, Air Pump, Apparatus Prism, Perspective Glass, Prints, Books, &c	50
	£1242 18
1100 Pannel of fence of four & five rails, Amt. to 6,000, posts & rails @ £5 pr. hundred	300
the Garden Fence of 850 feet in Compass, with Cedar Posts, Pail'd & Boarded	150
3 Orchards of Upwards of 400 of the Best Ingrafted fruit Trees, the Greatest part of which were New Town Pippins, &c.... Which Calculating only the Damages of the Yearly Worth for Six Years, one Year with Another, at £200 Each is	1200
The Farm House, Barn, Coach House, Granary, Barrack & Cyder Mill	650
The Whole Stock of Timber & Other Trees for fuel, Estimated at upwards of 2200 Cord in 1776, of which About 200 Cord has been paid at the Rate of Public Proclamation @ 75/ where the Troops cut the same	7500
	£11,042 18

Memorandum. Sept. 15, 1776, a slave named Ambris was this Day taken up, & put in the Provoost, from Whence he was taken & put to Work on Board the Lady Gage, Capt. Loring, by permit of Commissary Loring, without any Benefit to his Master..... About the 18th or 20th of Feby., 1777, when the Ship was Under Sail, on a Voyage to Madeira, Capt. Loring took a Minute of his Entering on Pay @ 25/ sterl. pr. month, but refused Mr. Jones a Certificate of the Same, by Order of the Commissary, his Brother then present, on the return of the Ship he was to be Allowed 35/ sterl. pr. month. But no Pay has been received for his Wages to this 20th Feby., 1783, by his Master.

Reposing perfect Confidence in the Protections Received for the Security of Property, Produce, &c....the Family with Little Reluctance Left the Farm, & Very Shortly After, the Whole

Extent of it was taken up in a Chain of Redoubts & Other Works of Defense, in which the Timber taken from the Buildings, as well as fresh from the Woods, was employed & of Which also a Very Considerable Quantity was Used for fuel throughout the Extensive Camps in the Vicinity, Involving in the Damages ten Acres of Indian Corn, Besides five acres of Buckwheat, Potatoes, & a Variety of Garden fruits & produce . . . . of which no Part has been paid . . . . Since Which Large Encampments have Every Season been Continued on the Same, & Winter Quarters so crouded as Scarce to Admit Room for Hired Servants to Assist in Repairing the Damages the Inclosures Suffer through the Same, & Every Effort to Comply with General Proclamations, for the Purpose of Raising the Greatest Supplies of Forage, &c . . . . frustrated, & that Even After the Produce of two-Thirds of the Farm had been Offered for the Use of these Magazines, for a Very short time After this Offer was made, Barracks on the Southern Boundary of the Farm was Erected, & the Inclosures for the Purpose Aforesd. were Considerably Abridged, from an Apprehension of Privileges Granted the Same, of which a circumstance Clearly Appeared in the course of the Season, for One Evening (which may appear by the Inclosed proceedings of a Court Martial on the Same) Last Summer my cows were missing & Could not be found Within two Miles of the Alarm Poles, their usual resort at Sun Set. But at three O'Clock the Next Morning they were found in One of the Gardens Nigh the Alarm Poles, & what was Very Remarkable they had not been Milked, as was Usual when Absent before—a Report of the Damages, in this Affair, with the threatnings, &c., is Inclosed in the Proceedings, by which My Cattle were not Suffered to Graze on Feedings on my Own Farm . .

After a Very Considerable Expence in Ditching, &c., for the Purpose Aforesaid, a Camp (Regt Prince Carle) was Ordered in, & the Ditches filled up, on Both Sides of the Road, in a Field Even Where no Camp had been Since 76. So that Besides the Loss of the Produce (Valued @ fifty Loads of Hay) for the Magazine, the Whole Farm was Laid Open, & within the Ditch upwards of fifty young fruit Trees, were destroyed that had been planted the Spring preceeding. & the Fields of Clover, Spear, & other Grass on Both Sides of the Land from the High Road to the

Guard House on the Banks of the North River, that before Mowing began were Estimated @ two hundred Loads of Hay, did not yield so as to reap fifty Loads, for the first crop, and not a half Load for the Second, on which it was Customary to Mow the Whole Season, when there was no Grazing....I am Very fond of Grazing on Second Growths, But the Grass must be Sufficiently Grown, for Otherwise two or three Horses, in a dry Season, turned into a New Mown Field, will ruin Feedings that Otherwise might Serve Eighty Horses for this reason, I refused to Admit two Waggon Horses of M. E. De Wurmb in my House, to pasture, on the request of Commissary Wyat at Marston's Wharf. I refused them Indeed, but they Still were in, and the Very Hay in my Barn was not Exempt from Feedings, &c. Bloomingdale, Feb. 26, 1783.

NICH: JONES.

THE WINE CELLAR RIFLED.

Account of Sundries taken by the British & Hessian Troops from the Estate of Nicholas Jones at Bloomingdale (Newyork Island), from Sept. 18, 1776. Registered Sept. 83 & yet Unpaid, viz.

15 Tons of Fresh Hay @ £8, 5 Do. of Salt do. @ 60/ & 9 Cows @ £15 Each	£270		
3 Steers & a Heifer @ £15, 4 Yearlings @ 60/, 11 Hogs @ 2 Guineas Each	113	1	4
90 Bushels Wheat @ 6/, 20 do. of Rye @ 4/6, & 40 Do. of Oats @ 3/	37	10	
a Bay Carriage Horse & a Young (3 years) blooded Mare	50		
2 Waggons, a Cart & 3 Sleighs, with farming Utensils	57		
10 bbs. Vinegar @ 30/, 2 Clocks @ £25, & a Harpsichord £50	115		
a Mahogany Desk £14—with papers, Receipts, &c., damages Very Considerable	14		
5 Pier Glasses @ £12, 2 Beds, Bedsteads & bedding @ £15	90		
a Hamper & 2 Boxes of China £30, Carpets £10, Saddles £8. An Air pump with Apparat £30	78		

a Chest of Plate, Chased & Plain, between 4 & 5 hundd. oz.	373	6	8
Sundry Stores of flour, Butter, &c. The Troop were Very hungry	50		
1100 Pannel of Fence £300, Pale Fence, Yard, Garden, Gates, &c. £150	450		
3 Orchards of best Ingrafted, upwards of £400, @ £4, Cut for Abattis to an Extensive range of fortifications from Hudsons River upwards of 1800 Yards	1600		
The Barn, Farm House, Granary, Coach House, Cyder Mill, &c., destroyed	770		
A Field of Indian Corn & Buckwheat Used or destroyed by pastureing	230		
The Whole Stock of Timber by Est. Consistg. of 700 Trees from 3 feet to 3 ft. 4 Inches diameter, Very Considerable of which was Used in Platforms, &c. of the Works			
Vouchers for fuel of British & Hessian Occupancy of the Estate from Sept. 76 to Nov. 83	20000		

Damages from the Loss of papers which by the Treaty of Peace were to be Restored was Very Considerable, in Receipts for Payments made in 76 & previous to the 1st of May in the Same Year, but the Loss of Deeds, Especially the Deeds for the Conveyance of the Estate at Bloomingdale, was by far the most Considerable.

Mem.—John Staples had a Quantity of Wine in the Same Cellar where the Plate was, together with a Hogshead of Pewter, 3 Sets of Culinary Utensils, Consist: of Copper, brass, Iron, Tin, Pewter, &c. which were all taken together the first Night Capt. Laurie came to Bloomingdale, 18th Sept. 76 & who demanded the Key of the Cellar with a Cutteau the Chase, which was refused him from 11 O'Clock A. M. to 4 in the Afternoon & who Afterwards Confessed to the Subscriber that not him but Capt. Freda had the Plate.....Mem. June 7, 82 of Sundry Vouchers Left at Major Bruens Office by Major Murray for Pay viz. Col. Von Hackenbergs, Major General Korpoth for 2 Batt. of Hessn.

Grenads in 78 & 3 Do. in 79 1 Batt: of the 71 & Major Gordons all yet Unpaid.

NICHOLAS JONES.

FORTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS FOR TIMBER.

Account of Damages Presented Agreable to a Law Passed by Congress, Feb'y 12, 1793, & a Resolve of Congress of Octr. 18, 1775.

By a Resolve of Congress of the 18th October, 1775, It was Ordered that a well Authenticated Account of the Hostilities Committed by the Ministerial Troops & Navy in America, Since March Last, Should be Collected with proper Evidence of the Truth of the Facts related, as Also the Number of the Buildings destroyed by them, with the Number & Value of the Vessels Inward & Outward Bound, Which have been Seized by them, Since that period, as Near as the Value Can be Ascertained. Also the Stock taken from Different parts of the Continent.

Agreable to the Resolve Aforesaid the Following Memora'd of Damages Sustained by Nicholas Jones of New York, Exhibits from Sept. 18, 1776, to Novr. 20, 1783, at Newyork & Bloomingdale, York Island, viz.

15 Tons of Fresh Hay @ £8—5 Tons Salt Do. @ £3, & 11 Cows @ £15	£300		
5 Steers & a Heifer @ £15, 4 Yearlings @ £3 & 11 Hogs @ 2 Gus	113	1	4
90 Bushels Wheat @ 6/, & 20 Do. Rye @ 4/6 & 16 Do. Oats @ 3/	37	10	
a Bay Horse £25, a Bay Mare £25	50		
2 Waggons & a Cart: 3 Sleighs & Sundry farming Utensils	57		
10 barrils Vinegar @ 30/, 2 Clocks @ £25, a Harpsichord £50	115		
5 Pier Glasses @ £12, 2 Feather Beds, Bedsteads and bedding £30	90		
An Air Pump, Apparatus, Books, Perspective & Prints	30		
Carpets £10, Saddles £8, a Hamper & 2 Boxes China £30	48		

a Chest of Plate Chased & Plain, 200 Gus.....	373	6	8
Sundry Stores of flour, Butter, Cloathes, &c....	50		
1100 Pannel of Fence £300, Garden, Yard, Gates, pail Fence £150.....	450		
3 Orchards of best Ingrafted fruit Trees, Chiefly Wint fruit	1600		
The Barn, Farm House, Granary, Coach House, Barrack & Cyder Mill, Dest:.....	770		
a Desk & Trunk, Containing papers, Deeds, receipts & Among Which was a Deed for the Estate at Bloomingdale, Belonging to the Subscriber, in default of Which as Evidence the Estate with Other Considerable property was Sold by Execution, as property by Descent & no Attention paid to it by the Legislature, tho' refered thereto by his Excellency, the Governor, & Lately in Chancery (where it ought first to have Entered: merely on a defect of the Medium of 76) was precluded a Hearing by Law, property that might have purchased £120,000	10000		
The Whole Stock of Timber by Survey, Consisting of 700 Trees from 3 to 3 feet 4 Inches Diameter, Worth then	42000		
Vouchers for fuel of Sub-Timber @ £4 p. Cord & proc.....	4000		
Damages by Fire in 76 & 78	4000		
Ocupancy of the Estate from Sept. 76 to Novr. 83, Comparatively with Billets.....	20000		
Abbatis of fruit Trees for an Extensive range of Works from the North River to McGowens Pass at Haerlem, and Many Other things of Culinary Utensils of Pewter, Brass, Iron, Copper, &c.....			

EDITOR'S NOTE.

The object of the work of which the first number is now before the reader is to bring together in one collection the materials for forming an adequate idea of the history and antiquities of this city. The editor does not undervalue the labors of those who have written histories of New York or monographs upon particular subjects, but he feels that many parts have not been treated with sufficient fullness, and that some have been entirely neglected, owing to the necessity of compressing in one or two volumes all that could be said. Each year there are more inquiries; doubtful matters are elucidated, and new information is added. It will be his endeavor to obtain from competent pens accounts of the memorable events which have happened here, biographies of prominent persons, notes on matters little known, and summaries of our knowledge on particular topics, while at the same time adding as rapidly as possible from manuscript and print the original documents upon which any authentic chronicle must be based. A series of this journal will, in a few years, be an encyclopedia of everything relating to past occurrences upon the island, and will grow fuller and more complete as time wears on.

He invites for this purpose the co-operation of all those who have devoted attention to the subject, and will be glad to be furnished with original papers by them, or to have any source of knowledge pointed out of which he is at present unaware. Nothing will be inserted for the sake of making a sensation; truth, and truth alone, will be his purpose.

OLD NEW YORK.

SEPTEMBER, 1889.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK.

II.

Bradford remained in Philadelphia for seven years. Each year he issued an almanac, several pamphlets and a few handbills, and several times he brought forth a book. The copy for the almanac was largely taken from British sources, and in many respects conformed more closely to the originals than could have been pleasing to the Quakers around him, for in some of them, if not all, the feasts and fasts of the Church are set down as "Remarkable Days." "All these," as Mr. Wallace observes, "beginning with the Circumcision, and ending with the Slaughter of the Innocents, and including the Conversion of St. Paul; the Annunciation and Purification of the Virgin; the Ascension and Pentecost; the Decollation of the Baptist; the Feast of Michael the Archangel, and of every apostle in his turn, are set forth with prominence; and except a mention of the vernal equinox, and of certain days which mark the progress of the seasons, no other day in the annual round is noted in this almanac as remarkable at all." Many moral observations are scattered through these pages, and there are besides announcements of the times of the fairs and the courts at Philadelphia and Burlington. The first year the press was in operation he issued the "Epistle from John Burnyeat," of which I have previously spoken. It was a quarto, of four pages, giving good advice and counsel to the Friends scattered throughout

Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and was partly paid for by the local Society of Friends in Philadelphia, who gave him fifteen shillings for one hundred copies. Another work brought out by him which reached to the dignity of a bound volume was the "Temple of Wisdom," chiefly a collection of the aphorisms and wise sayings of Lord Bacon.

In 1688, having much leisure on his hands, he conceived the idea of reprinting the Scriptures, and sent forth a circular giving his ideas of the way it should be done. It was to be a large family Bible, with the Apocrypha and useful marginal notes, to be sold either with or without the Book of Common Prayer. It will be seen later that a portion of this design was accomplished, but in New York, not in Pennsylvania. Twenty-two years afterwards he issued the Common Prayer Book, partly at the expense of Trinity Church; but in 1688 there was no ecclesiastical organization to stand behind him and furnish him with means, and it was well, perhaps, that he did not attempt his proposed publication, as it probably never would have been completed. But the prospectus shows the large views he took of his calling. He was unwilling that there should be a scarcity of Bibles here, and he was anxious to be the means of affording a supply. The proposals were as follows:

PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING OF A LARGE BIBLE, BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.

These are to give Notice, that it is proposed for a large house-Bible to be Printed by way of Subscriptions [a method usual in *England* for the Printing of large Volumns, because Printing is very chargeable] therefore to all that are willing to forward so good (and great) a Work, as the Printing of the holy Bible, are offered these Proposals, *viz.*

1. That it shall be printed in a fair Character, on good Paper, and well bound.

2. That it shall contain the Old and New Testament, with the Apocraphy, and all to have useful Marginal Notes.

3. That it shall be allowed (to them that subscribe) for Twenty Shillings *per Bible:* [A Price which one of the same volumn in *England* would cost.]

4. That the pay shall be half Silver Money, and half Country Produce at Money price. One half down now, and the other half on the delivery of the Bibles.

5. That those who do subscribe for six, shall have the Seventh gratis, and have them delivered one month before any above that number shall be sold to others.

6. To those which do not subscribe, the said Bibles will not be allowed under 26 *s.* a piece.

7. Those who are minded to have the Common-Prayer, shall have the whole bound up for 22 *s.* and those that do not subscribe 28 *s.* and 6 d. *per* Book.

8. That as encouragement is given by Peoples subscribing and paying down one half, the said Work will be put forward with what Expedition may be.

9. That the Subscribers may enter their Subscriptions and time of Payment, at *Pheneas Pemberton's* and *Robert Halls* in the County of *Bucks*. At *Malen Stacy's* Mill at the Falls. At *Thomas Budds* House in *Burlington*. At *John Hasting's* in the County of *Chester*. At *Edward Blake's* in *New-Castle*. At *Thomas Woodroof's* in *Salem*. And at *William Bradford's* in Philadelphia, Printer & Undertaker of the said Work. At which places the Subscribers shall have a Receipt for so much of their Subscriptions paid, and an obligation for the delivery of the number of Bibles (so Printed and Bound as aforesaid) as the respective Subscribers shall deposit one half for.

Also this may further give notice, that *Samuell Richardson* and *Samuell Carpenter* of *Philadelphia*, are appointed to take care and be assistant in the laying out of the Subscription Money, and to see that it be imploy'd to the use intended, and consequently that the whole Work be expedited. Which is promised by

Philadelphia, the 14th of the 1st Month, 1688. William Bradford

The knowledge of these proposals was entirely lost, from a period shortly after they were issued, down to the late civil war. At that time they were brought to light by Nathan Kite, a respected

member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia. He was himself a bookseller, and had been accustomed to consider the method of manufacture of a book, as well as the matter. Looking at an old work in the Friends' Library in Philadelphia, he saw that the inner lining paper was white only on one side. He took out this lining, and found that it contained these proposals, so interesting to the antiquary and the printer. It is one of the glories of Bradford that he thus early attempted to publish the Scriptures in the common tongue. This was fifty-six years before Christopher Sauer issued the Bible in Germantown; it was about sixty years before Kneeland and Green privately printed an edition in Boston, to which they affixed the name of Mark Baskett,* the King's printer; and it was nearly a century before Robert Aitken issued his edition, under the patronage of Congress. The Monthly Meeting of Friends approved his plan, and ordered that it should be recommended to the Quarterly Meeting, but nothing ever came of the design. There was not enough wealth in the country at that time. Those who had Bibles brought them from the Old World, and those who were unprovided either were compelled to do without them, or depend upon some lucky chance for one to fall into their hands.

Other books were essayed by Bradford† in his eight years' so-

* There exists no reason for doubting the plain statements of Isaiah Thomas, in his History of Printing, i. pp. 107, 108, 123, that Kneeland and Green of Boston printed an edition of the Bible in small quarto about 1750. He received the statements at first hand, and there were excellent reasons for concealing the fact that a counterfeit edition was thus brought out. Whoever is familiar with the methods by which a printing office is carried on cannot help but believe Thomas.

† I have been able in these notes upon Bradford to add nothing to the stock of common knowledge, so many have been the gleaners before me. The contemporary account of his trial by himself of course furnishes a large portion of what we know, and there are some other pamphlets of the day which give some few particulars. Thomas in his History of Printing adds a great deal; the Discourse by Wallace on Bradford's Bi-Centennary has many little facts, otherwise unknown; George Henry Moore of New York has written Historical Notes on the Introduction of Printing into New York, which evince the care and pains this author always takes in the examination of a historical question, and Hildeburn, in his Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, has enumerated all the books known to have been printed in Pennsylvania before the close of the Revolution.

journ on the banks of the Delaware. Hildeburn has collected many titles, most of which have passed under his own inspection. Take them for all in all, they were creditable to the people of Pennsylvania and to the Society of Friends. His career in Philadelphia ended within eleven years from the time when, at the beginning of its settlement, he first saw that city. Massachusetts had no press until eighteen years after the Pilgrims had landed at Plymouth, and none of the other colonies had one in less than half a century after the first towns were founded. The total number of pieces issued by him before the middle of 1693 which are now extant, or of which we have trustworthy accounts, is, according to Hildeburn, sixty-eight. Several of these were however printed in New York, and it is possible one or two might have come from London or Boston.

One important thing done by Bradford, in which he was the first in British North America, was to found a paper mill. In 1690 or thereabouts he began, with some immigrants from Holland named Rittenhouse,* the erection of a mill of this kind upon a branch of the Wissahickon, a beautiful and romantic stream which flows into the Schuylkill just above the city of Philadelphia. A paper mill in those days was a small thing. It could be managed by two or three men, and even in case of emergency by one. The capital required was small, and the outturn correspondingly little. The stream on which the mill was erected has always since been known as Papermill Run. After standing some ten or eleven years, it was carried away by a freshet. The accident was regarded as a public calamity, and the mill was afterwards rebuilt. A learned and interesting monograph has been written upon this subject by Horatio Gates Jones, in which he traces the beginning of this mill and its subsequent history, the business lasting for some time in this century. New Jersey

This is enriched by many notes, and is highly valuable. The other recent writings on this subject, except those of Horatio Gates Jones and the genealogy by Dr. Purple, have been founded upon those mentioned above.

* William Rittenhouse, as the name was anglicized, and Claus Rittenhouse. They came from Broich, in Holland. The mill was of logs, as was the house. Conjoined with Bradford and the Rittenhouses in the erection of this mill were Robert Turner, Thomas Tresse, and Samuel Carpenter.

had no paper mill until one was erected by Bradford at Elizabethtown, in 1725 or 1726, nor was there one in Massachusetts until about 1730.

In a book written, it is supposed, by John Holme, and published about the time that Bradford left Philadelphia for New York, is a description of the paper mill and its leading owner:

> "Here dwelt a Printer, and, I find,
> That he can both print books and bind;
> He wants not paper, ink, nor skill;
> He's owner of a paper-mill:
> The paper-mill is here, hard by,
> And makes good paper frequently."

This is from "The Flourishing State of Pennsylvania." It alludes to his binding, as well as his printing. Both were necessary to each other, and it is probable there were few workmen in the last century who did not know how to put together a book, after it was printed. At the present day many English apprentices are taught both branches.

While Bradford was living in New York he does not appear to have ever had much money. He was obliged to give security to Trinity Church when he printed the Book of Common Prayer, and Parker in his obituary indicates that he had not been successful in money matters. Yet he must have done tolerably well in Philadelphia. In addition to his share in the paper mill, Bradford received a grant of land upon the Delaware in October, 1689, "in order to erect a wharf or key and to build houses thereon for the better improvement of the place as well as for his own particular profit." He had power "to contract and agree with and to recover reasonable satisfaction from all persons making use of the same by shipping or landing goods or merchandise and by ships, boats, or merchandise coming to the same."

The position of Bradford in Pennsylvania was not an enviable one. He had been trained, as has been seen, in a view of the freedom of the press that could not be openly maintained in England, and that was not assented to by the authorities on this side of the water. He therefore printed much matter privately or without an imprint, while some pieces he issued in apparent ignorance of the fact that he was contravening the laws or the

instructions of the magistrates. In the letter of George Fox introducing him to the Friends of Pennsylvania and the Jerseys he says that they may make an order that he shall not permit any Friends' books among them but what Friends in the ministry shall approve of. That sect in England had the strong personality of Fox to assist them in keeping out doubtful persons and writings, and to maintain discipline. Accustomed to persecution and to affliction, they gave an obedience to him and the Yearly and Monthly Meetings that tolerated no trifling. Those who taught could not endure gainsaying. The Quaker pamphlets and expositions must conform to the doctrines of the majority of the denomination, and those who believed in erroneous ideas must be expelled. Fox had in fact cast out such persons as devils. Bradford had no sooner arrived here than he was made to know that no transgression would be allowed.

Titles of honor were things that the Quakers were much prejudiced against, yet in his first Almanac,* the "Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense" for 1686, the printer set down opposite the day in which Penn assumed control the following words: "The beginning of Government here by the Lord Penn." Here was a title conferred upon a mere man; a Friend, it is true, and the proprietor and grantee of the province of Pennsylvania, yet still nothing but a man. This appellation was offensive to the magistrates, and Atkins was summoned before them for reproof. He

* I omitted in my last giving the complete title of this work. It runs thus:

Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense. | or | America's Messinger. | Being an | Almanack | for the Year of Grace, 1686. | Wherein is contained both the English and Forreign | Account, the Motions of the Planets through the Signs, with | the Luminaries, Conjunctions, Aspects, Eclipses; the rising, | southing and setting of the Moon, with the time when she | passeth by, or is with the most eminent fixed Stars; Sun rising | and setting and the time of High Water at the City of *Phi-* | *ladelphia, &c.* | With Chronologies, and many other Notes, Rules, | and Tables, very fitting for any man to know & have: all | which is accomodated to the Longitude of the Province of | *Pennsilvania*, and Latitude of 40 Degr. north, with a Table | of Houses for the same, which may indifferently serve *New* | *England, New York, East & West Jersey, Maryland*, and most | parts of *Virginia*. | By Samuel Atkins. | Student in the Mathamaticks and Astrology. | And the Stars in their Courses fought against Sesera, Judg. 5, 29. | Printed and sold by *William Bradford*, sold also by | the Author and *H. Murrey* in *Philadelphia*, and | *Philip Richards* in *New-York*. 1685. Pp. 20. 12mo.

was ordered to blot out* the words "Lord Penn," and Bradford was warned "not to print anything but what shall have licence from y^e^ council."

In his third year he produced an Almanack for 1688, in which there was some matter he was obliged to explain and apologize for. We cannot now tell what it was, for the almanac is entirely gone, no copy remaining. A sentence in it referred slightingly to some observance of the Friends. They were offended, and the edition was called in. Bradford was compensated for its loss, but was no doubt admonished to avoid such "unsavory matters." The next year he was again in difficulty. There was a dispute as to the place where the annual fair should be held. The Governor and Council believed the best place would be what was then known as the Centre, but others thought that this would be too remote, and a number of persons, joining together, drew up a remonstrance against the proposed location, which was printed by Bradford. It was "A paper touching y^e^ keeping of the Fair at the Centre." Such action could not be tolerated, and the Council took the matter into its own hands and called the subscribers before them. The minutes read thus:

COUNCILL ROOME IN PHILADELPHIA
ye 15th of ye 3d month 1688.

A summons was sent Directed to Thomas Clyford Messenger for the Summonsing ye Subscribers of *a Contemptuous Printing paper* touching ye Keeping of ye fair at ye Center; *where it was Ordered by ye Govr and Council to be kept.*

COUNCILL ROOME IN PHILADELPHIA
ye 16th of ye 3d month 1688.

The Returne of ye Warrt granted yesterday for ye Summonsing ye Subscribers of *ye Contemptuous printed advertisemt* against keeping ye fayre at ye Center was made by the Messenger: and he attested that they were all and Each of them Summonsed, Several of ye Subscribers Excusing themselves.

* I have heard, but cannot now produce the authority, that this was done by inking a three-em quadrat, and then pressing it on the paper. The quadrat was held in the fingers, touched against the inking ball, and then applied to the sheet.

The Depty Govr and Councill *after Reproveing them*, did pardon all those *who subscribed to what was indorsed on the back of one of the printer papers.*

On the 9th of Second month, 1689, Bradford was summoned before the Governor of Pennsylvania, who at that time was Captain John Blackwell, and questioned concerning his share in reprinting the Charter of Pennsylvania. The struggle had just begun between the people and the proprietary, in which Franklin won his first political laurels, and which did not end till the Revolution. Roads must be laid out, bridges erected and the poor supported, and it was only practicable to do these things by taxation. The proprietors sought to escape their just proportion of the burden, the popular party in Pennsylvania constantly endeavoring to make them pay their share. As time rolled on, the disagreements became greater, and it was necessary to keep an agent in Great Britain to influence public opinion. In this year Joseph Growden, an eminent citizen, caused Bradford to print the charter, there being then some question at dispute between the Governor and the people. There was no imprint, but it was easy enough to see that the work must have been done at Bradford's office. He was accordingly brought before Blackwell and the Council, and interrogated by them as to the printing. Profiting by the teachings of Sowle, he refused to criminate himself. The examination ran thus:

Governor.—Why, sir, I would know by what power or authority you thus print? Here is the charter printed.

Bradford.—It was by Governor Penn's encouragement I came to this Province, and by his license I print.

Governor.—What, sir, had you license to print the charter? I desire to know from you whether you did print the charter or not, and who set you to work?

Bradford.—Governor, it is an impracticable thing for any man to accuse himself; thou knows it very well.

Governor.—Well, I shall not much press you to it, but if you were so ingenuous as to confess it should go the better with you.

Bradford.—Governor, I desire to know my accusers; I think it very hard to be put upon accusing myself.

Governor.—Can you deny that you printed it? I do know you did print it, and by whose directions, and will prove it, and make you smart for it, too, since you are so stubborn.

John Hill.—I am informed that one hundred and sixty were printed yesterday, and that Jos. Growden saith he gave 20s. for his part towards the printing it.

Bradford.—It's nothing to me what "Jos. Growden saith." Let me know my accusers, and I shall know the better how to make my defence; I do not desire to do anything that might give offence to any; I have been here near four years, and never had so much sd. to me before by Governor, or any one else. Printing the laws was one of the chief things Governor Penn proposed to me before I came here, yet I have forborne the same, because I have not had particular order; but if I had printed them, I do not know that I had done amiss.

Governor.—Truly, I question whether there hath been a Governor here before, or not, or them which understood what Government was; which makes things as they now are.

Bradford.—That's strange! I do think and believe that there hath been a Governor here. However, since thee came here, Governor, I never heard of anything to the contrary but that I might print such things as came to my hand, whereby to get my living; it is that by which I subsist; nor do I know of any *imprimatur* appointed. When things are settled and ordered I hope I shall comply, so far as to endeavor to avoid giving offence to any.

Governor.—Sir, I am *imprimatur*, and that you shall know. I will bind you in a bond of £500 that you shall print nothing but what I do allow of; or I shall lay you fast.

Bradford.—Governor, I have not hitherto known thy pleasure herein, and therefore hope thou wilt judge the more favorably, if I have done anything that does not look well to some.

Governor.—If you would confess you might expect favor, but I see you are wilful; you should have come and askt my advice, and not have done anything that particular parties bring to you. Sir, I have particular order from Governor Penn for the suppressing of printing here, and narrowly to look after your press, and I will search your house, look after your press, and make you

give in £500 security to print nothing but what I allow, or I'll lay you fast.

John Hill.—The charter is the groundwork of all our laws, and for you to print it at this time without order from Governor is a great misdemeanor.

Griffith Jones.—William, I doubt thou hearest and takes advice of those who advise thee to that which will not be for thy good at last.

Bradford.—Governor, it is my imploy, my trade and calling, and that by wch I get my living, to print; and if I may not print such things as come to my hand which are innocent, I cannot live; I am not a person that takes such advice of one party or other, as Griffith Jones seems to suggest. If I print one thing to-day, and the contrary party bring me another to-morrow, to contradict it, I cannot say that I shall not print it. Printing is a manufacture of the nation, and therefore ought rather to be encouraged than suppressed.

Governor.—I know printing is a great benefit to a country if it be rightly managed, but otherwise as great a mischief. Sir, we are within the King's dominions, and the laws of England are in force here, and you know the laws, and they are against printing, and you shall print nothing without allowance; I'll make Mr. Growden bring forth the printer of this charter.

Bradford.—Since it hath been here said that the charter is the ground or foundation of all our laws and privileges, both of Governor and people, I would willingly ask one question, if I may without offence, and that is, whether the people ought not to know their privileges and the laws they are under?

Griffith Jones.—There is a p'ticular office (MS. worn out), thou knows where the charter is kept, and those that want to know anything may have recourse thither. It was a very ill thing for thee at this juncture to offer to print the charter.

Governor.—It is a thing that ought not to be made public to all the world, and therefore is intrusted in a particular person's hand whom the people confide in.

Griffith Jones.—William, thou knows thy father suffered much in England for printing (though I do not say for doing anything against the law or meddling with government), and I would not have thee bring trouble on thyself.

Bradford.—If it were not for the people to see and know their privileges, why was the charter printed in England?

Governor.—It was not printed in England.

Bradford.—Governor, under favor, it was printed in England.

Governor.—It was not. What, this charter?

Bradford.—Yes, this charter, but that some alterations have been made since.

Griffith Jones.—By what order did you print it in England?

Bradford.—By Governor Penn's.

Governor.—That was something; but you was not to print it of your own accord?

Bradford.—Have I?

Governor.—That I shall prove and make you know, sir.

Griffith Jones.—There is as much need of the alteration of the charter now as ever; and *may* be, if six parts of seven of the people be agreed, which is not impossible.

Governor.—There is that in this charter which overthrows all your laws and privileges. Governor Penn hath granted more power and privileges than he hath himself.

Bradford.—That is not my business to judge of or determine; but if anything be laid to my charge, let me know my accusers. I am not bound to accuse myself.

Three months later, Bradford laid before the Monthly Meeting his desire to return to England. In the four years and a half that he had been here he had several times been called before the magistrates and admonished. Penn did not desire a free press, nor did the leaders of the Friends in the colony. Bradford therefore thought it well to return, and when on the 26th of Fifth month (July 26) he placed his request for a letter of dismission before the Society, they granted it and instructed John Eakly and Anthony Morris to draw him up a certificate. They, however, were unwilling to let him go, for a printer is frequently a great convenience, and his return might be a reproach to the province and its inhabitants. He would undoubtedly be asked for his reasons, and these would reflect upon Pennsylvania. They accordingly agreed to grant him a yearly salary of £40, besides all the work they could throw in his way, and the Yearly Meeting which

convened on the 9th of Seventh month, 1691, covenanted that of all books printed with the advice of Friends the Quarterly Meeting should take at least two hundred copies. He therefore concluded to remain, although he had once before publicly declared that a return to England had been intended by him. This was in a letter of March 1, 1678. In it he says that it had been "spoken up and down concerning his going to England to live;" and that he had intended to do so. But perceiving that Friends and people generally were concerned thereat had caused him "to decline his said intentions at present."

But an event was soon to happen which convinced him that it was neither safe nor profitable to be at the mercy of any one predominant sect. The principle of the inner light is an essential one of the Friends' doctrine. This action of the divine spirit is necessary for the guidance of mankind. Obviously, therefore, he to whom it is given must not conceal it, when it concerns others. He has the test of its agreement with the Scriptures, but no other. These manifestations are granted to the weak and lowly, as well as the powerful; and to the unlearned and ignorant, as well as to men of great intellects. George Keith, a Scotchman by birth, who was the Surveyor-General of New Jersey, had become a prominent speaker at the meetings of Friends, and there had denounced the magistrates for fitting out vessels upon which armed men were placed to put down piracy, as being against their ancient principles of non-resistance. The magistrates attempted to silence him, but ineffectually, and the whole Society soon became divided into Keithian and anti-Keithian Friends. He was, said the predominant faction, of a turbulent and overbearing spirit, and gave them much trouble in the city meetings. He was condemned, but believed he would be sustained on an appeal to the General Meeting. He therefore wrote an address which was printed and generally circulated. "This conduct," says Thomas, "was highly resented by his opponents. The address was denominated seditious, and Bradford was arrested and imprisoned for printing it. The Sheriff seized a form containing four quarto pages of the types of the address; and also took into his custody a quantity of paper and a number of books which were in Bradford's shop, with all the copies of the address which he could find."

It happened that those who were opposed to the teachings of Keith in the meetings, and who were the most numerous, were also those who were in possession of the civil power. They claimed that their action against the prisoners was on account of the seditious nature of the pamphlet, and not for religious reasons. "George Keith," says Proud, "had published several virulent pieces, one of which indecently reflected on several of the principal magistrates in their judicial capacity, whereby their authority with the lower class of the people was lessened. The printer, William Bradford, and John MacComb, who had published it, were apprehended by a warrant from five magistrates and examined, and upon their contemptuous behavior and refusal to give security, were committed." But Bradford, Keith, Budd, and the others maintained that the reasons were only spiritual. That it was a religious quarrel was the view which prevailed among those who were not Quakers, and therefore capable of judging dispassionately.

Those who were arrested were Peter Boss, George Keith, Thomas Budd, William Bradford and John MacComb. The warrant for the two latter was dated August 24th, 1692, and was immediately executed. On the 25th a private session of the county court was held, at which there were present six Quakers and two others. It is needless to remark that most of our knowledge of this matter is derived from Keith and his associates, and is no doubt somewhat colored, but there can be very little reason for suspecting it is not substantially true. Keith declares that the court met for the purpose of condemning them without a hearing, but that the two magistrates who were not Quakers reprobated the measure, and refused to have any concern in it, saying that the whole transaction was a mere dispute among the Quakers concerning their religion, in which the government had no concern. They, however, advised that Keith and the others be sent for and allowed to defend themselves. This was not consented to, and the two magistrates in consequence left the court.

Bradford and MacComb requested an early trial, saying that it was very injurious to themselves and families to remain in confinement. Bradford declared that not only was his person restrained, but "his working tools, and the paper and books from

his shop were taken from him, and without them he could not work and maintain his family." Justice Jenings inquires of him:

Does not thee know that there's a law that every printer shall put his name to the books he prints, or his press is forfeited?

Bradford.—I know that there was such a law, and I know when it expired.

Justice Cook.—But it is revived again, and it is in force and without any regard to the matter of the book provides that the printer shall put his name to the books he prints, which thou hast not done.

The court refused to give him satisfaction for a speedy trial, and "for some reason known to them," which to us at this day appears to be nothing more than a desire to torment the prisoners, deferred it till the next session, which was in December.

How long Bradford was in close durance does not appear. Certain it is that he was not confined as closely as Zenger was afterwards held in the New York jail, for when the Provincial Council met on the 21st of September, four weeks after he was arrested, he was sent for to appear before them. The Minutes say: "This Board intending to caution the printers concerning the orders of yesterday's sitting did send for William Bradford and his servant. But the Sheriff returned Answer That the sd. Bradford is gone out of Town to stay for a week. And his man is gone to William Salway's plantaçon, as his Mr. informed the Sheriff." MacComb, who was arrested at the same time, was favored in a similar way. The jailer was so obliging as to let him go home for an hour or two sometimes in the evening after it was dark. After Bradford was seized, his shop was searched, and his papers and his printing letters, to the value of ten pounds sterling, were taken away. All the material was not seized, for the Appeal, for printing which he was arrested, was reprinted shortly after, with a postscript.* On the 6th of December of that year he was placed at the bar, and the presentment was read, which averred that the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth articles of the

*The Appeal runs thus: "An appeal from the Twenty Eight Judges to the Spirit of Truth & true Judgment In all Faithful Friends, called *Quakers*, that meet at this Yearly Meeting at Burlington, the 7th month, 1692." Pp. 8. At the Brinley sale this pamphlet was sold for seventy-seven dollars.

pamphlet had a tendency to weaken the hands of the magistrates. William Bradford was presented as the printer of that seditious paper.

At the beginning of the trial the clerk asked him if he pleaded guilty or not guilty, but he previously desired to know whether he was clear of the mittimus, which differed from the presentment. After consultation, he was told that on the issue of the presentment he would be clear of the other. He then asked what the presentment was founded on, and desired to see a copy of it and to know the law upon which he was prosecuted. This was refused him, and he was asked if he had any exceptions to make against the jury. He named two of the persons on the panel whom he claimed had prejudged the case. One of the jurors acknowledged that he had spoken the words charged against him, and desired to be excused, but the Court refused. Then the great point in the trial came. The prosecuting attorney inquired:

Attorney.—Hast thou at any time heard them say that thou printed that paper? for that is only what they are to find.

Bradford.—That is not only what they are to find. They are to find also whether this be a seditious paper or not, and whether it does tend to the weakening of the hands of the magistrates.

Attorney.—No, that is matter of law, which the jury is not to meddle with, but find whether William Bradford printed it or not, and the bench is to judge whether it be a seditious paper or not, for the law has determined what is a breach of the peace, and the penalty, which the bench only is to give judgment on.

Justice Jenings.—You are only to try whether William Bradford printed it or not.

Bradford.—This is wrong, for the jury are judges in law as well as the matter of fact.

The attorney again denied it, whereupon some of the jury desired to know what they were to try, for they did believe in their consciences they were obliged to try and find whether that paper was seditious, as well as whether Bradford printed it, and some of them desired to be discharged.

A great noise and confusion among the people.

Some on the bench showing their willingness to allow of Bradford's exceptions to the two jurors, Justice Cook said, "I will not allow of it; is there four of us of a mind?" Then the attorney read the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth articles of the said printed appeal, etc., and commented thereupon, and then said, William Bradford is presented for printing and publishing this seditious paper, whereof you of the jury are to find him guilty, if it appears to you that he has printed it.

Bradford.—I desire you of the jury and all men present to take notice, that what is contained in this paper is not seditious, but wholly relating to a religious difference, and asserting the Quakers' ancient principles, and it is not laid down positive that they ought not to have proceeded against the privateers, but laid down by the way of query for the people called Quakers to consider and resolve at their yearly meeting whether it was not a transgression of the Quakers' principles to hire and commissionate men to fight?

Justice Cook.—If it was intended for the Yearly Meeting at Burlington, why was it published before the meeting?

Bradford.—Because it might be perused and considered of by Friends before the meeting, even as the bills that are proposed to be passed into laws, they are promulgated a certain number of days before the Assembly meets, that each may have opportunity to consider them.

Then the attorney read the act* against printing any book without the printer's name to them; and he said that was one act which they prosecuted William Bradford upon.

George Keith answered the attorney:

"It may be observed the singular and extraordinary severity of those justices, called Quakers, who will pick out a statute made in Old England, and prosecute a man upon it here, which might ruin him and his family, though it's not certain whether that act be in force; most of William Penn's and the Quakers' books were printed without the name of the printer when that act was in force, and ye

* An act of the British Parliament, passed in the fourteenth of Charles the Second.

we never heard that any printer in England was prosecuted for that; these here because they cannot fix the matter to be any breach of the peace they'll prosecute the printer for not putting his name to what they suppose he printed."

The accounts say that while Bradford and the other persons were on trial the grand jury sat by them, overawing and threatening them when they spoke boldly in their own defence, and one of the jury wrote down such words as they disliked, signifying that they would present them. The report further says:

After a long pleading, D. Lloyd, their attorney, began to summons up the matter to the jury, and concluded by saying it was evident William Bradford printed the seditious paper, he being the printer in this place, and the frame [the form of type] on which it was printed was found in his house.

Bradford.—I desire the jury and all present to take notice that there ought to be two evidences to prove the matter of fact, but not one evidence has been brought in this case.

Justice Jenings.—The frame on which it was printed is evidence enough.

Bradford.—But where is the frame? There has no frame been produced here; and if there had it is no evidence, unless you saw me print on it.

Justice Jenings.—The jury shall have the frame with them; it cannot well be brought here; and besides the season is cold, and we are not to sit here to endanger our health. You are minded to put tricks upon us.

Bradford.—You of the jury, and all here present, I desire you to take notice that there has not one evidence been brought to prove that I printed the sheet called An Appeal; and whereas they say the frame is evidence which the jury shall have; I say, the jury ought not to hear, or have any evidence whatsoever, but in the presence of the judges and prisoners.

Yet this was nothing minded, but Sam [Justice] Jenings summoned up to the jury what they were to do, viz., to find, first, whether or not that paper, called the Appeal, had not a tendency to the weakening the hands of the magistrates, andthe encouragement of wickedness? Secondly, whether it did not tend to the

disturbance of the peace? And thirdly, whether William Bradford did not print it, without putting his name to it as the law requires? The jury had a room provided for them, and the Sheriff caused the frame to be carried in to them for an evidence that William Bradford printed the Appeal. The jury continued about forty-eight hours together, and could not agree; then they came into court to ask whether the law did require two evidences to find a man guilty? To answer this question, the attorney read a passage out of a law book that they were to find it by evidences, or on their own knowledge, or otherwise; now, says the attorney, this *otherwise* is the frame which you have, which is evidence sufficient.

Bradford.—The frame which they have is no evidence, for I have not seen it; and how do I or the jury know that that which was carried in to them is mine?

Bradford was interrupted; the jury were sent forth again, and an officer commanded to keep them without meat, drink, fire or tobacco. In the afternoon the jury came into the court again, and told they were not like to agree; whereupon the court discharged them.

Bradford then said to the court that seeing he had been detained so long a prisoner, and his utensils with which he should work had been so long kept from him, he hoped now to have his utensils returned, and to be discharged from his imprisonment.

Justice Jenings.—No! Thou shalt not have thy things again, nor be discharged; but I now let thee know thou stand in the same capacity to answer next court as before.

Next court being come, Bradford attended, and desired to know if the court would let him have his utensils, and he be discharged?

Justice Cook.—Thou shalt not have thy goods until released by law.

Bradford.—The law will not release them unless executed.

Justice Cook.—If thou wilt request a trial, thou may have it.

Whereupon Bradford queried whether it be according to law to seize men's goods, and imprison their persons, and to detain them under the terror of a jail, one six months after another, and not

bring them to trial unless requested by the imprisoned? Whether, when a jury is sworn well and truly to try, and true deliverance make between the proprietor and prisoner, it is not illegal to absolve them from their oaths, dismiss them, and put the cause to trial to another jury?

It is probable that Bradford was then set at liberty, although the account does not say this in so many words explicitly. But that portion of his tools and material which was taken away in August was still held back. Part of this was in pi, or complete disorder. When, at the December session, the jury had the "frame," as the judge inaccurately called it, before them, tradition reports that its members attempted to get it in a more favorable position for examination than that in which they found it, lying on a letter board. One of the jurymen, assisting with his cane, pushed against the bottom of the form as the type was raised perpendicularly, "when, like magic, this evidence against Bradford instantly vanished. The types fell from the frame, or chase, as it is termed by printers," forming a confused heap, and preventing further investigation. The form had been dry from August till December, and no printer would have then attempted to lift it except after tightening, so great was the liability to accident.

David Paul Brown, in his Forum, devotes much space to this trial. He declares that Bradford managed it "with a fearlessness, force, acuteness and skill, which speak very highly for his intelligence and accurate conception of legal principles." Gulian C. Verplanck, a name ever to be honored by New Yorkers, in some remarks made by him at the close of the bi-centennial of Bradford's birth, traced Fox's libel bill to this defence, and showed the influence that his statements as to the rights and powers of judges and juries had upon subsequent legislation and decisions. In libel the defence is twofold; one part denies printing, publishing, or circulating the alleged defamatory statement, and the other declares the expressions justifiable. Bradford was the first who distinguished these parts clearly, and while it may not have been good law then it was good sense at all times, and has since been accepted as the true definition.

Bradford was not content with his legal victory, but made it known everywhere by a production from his own press, probably issued after he came to New York.* What I have given above is copied or digested from Thomas's History of Printing, in itself an abstract or condensation of the trial. Its conclusion was, however, only half justice. His person was at liberty, and he had some of his materials. The remainder, though, was detained. It was manifest he could not stay in Philadelphia. He had angered the ruling faction, and from them he must expect no favors. Neither could he obtain them from the government. A new abode was necessary.

W. W. Pasko.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

February.

1st. Sunday. Took a walk before breakfast.—Fore-noon, At the Chapel.† Psalm xxxiv., 8.—Came home after dinner.—return'd to the Doctor's—felt unfit for reading—went to Trinity Church and heard part of a Sermon, Drank Coffee at home.—Return'd to the Doctor's before dark. Aug. Bailey came for his sister Maria who had drank tea and spent part of the evening there.

2d. Morning—Began a wooden cut Attended Chem. & Clin. Lectures.—Paid Smith 12/ for Boxwood, on Durell's Acct.—Spent 6d. for Figs at Seaman's. Soon after dinner I came home

* New England's Spirit of Persecution Transmitted to Pennsilvania, And the Pretended Quaker found Persecuting the True Christian-Quaker, In the Tryal of Peter Boss, George Keith, Thomas Budd, and William Bradford, At the Sessions held at Philadelphia the Nineth, Tenth and Twelfth Days of December, 1692. Giving an Account of the most Arbitrary Proceedure of that Court. Pp. 38, small quarto.

† St. Paul's Chapel, corner Vesey street and Broadway.

and engrav'd.—After taking out some medicine I call'd at Dr. Graham's* from whence I attended Mama and Mrs. Herttell to Dr. Davidson's and return'd.—he call'd and invited me to tea—went about 5, with T. Herttell—we had the pleasure of Dr. Mitchell's† company and conversation—mentioned the plan for a Literary Coffee-house.—two of Capt. Stewart's daughters were there—excellent sweetmeats were handed round after tea and had it not been for the noise of the children and the impertinence of a young goat who made a forcible entry into the room to the great terror of the ladies, the time might be said to be very agreably spent.

Came away with Mama before 8, she sat some time at Dr. Young's before I had time to attend her home.—

3d. Attended Chem. Lecture.—After-noon, finish'd a wooden cut & began another.—Gard. Baker‡ was at my Father's, an Expedi-

* Charles M. Graham, M. D., 91 Pearl street.

† Samuel L. Mitchill, LL.D., a celebrated physician, was born in the year 1763, and was for a great number of years professor of various branches in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He was elected to the Assembly of New York soon after the Revolution, and was afterwards a Senator in Congress and colleague of De Witt Clinton. He was a man of immense acquisitions, and his labors are dispersed through many volumes. He was a member of most of the philosophical societies of note in Europe and his native country. He died in 1831.—*Blake's Biographical Dictionary*, p. 648.

‡ Gardiner Baker was then the keeper of the curiosities of the Tammany Society. This society was organized on the 12th of May, 1789, about two weeks after General Washington had taken the oath of office as President of the United States. The first Sachem was William Mooney, and Gardiner Baker was Wiskinskie, or doorkeeper. The next year it founded a museum with somewhat the same objects in view which the Historical Society had later. "A room was granted for its use in the City Hall" (then at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, where the Sub-Treasury is now), "and Gardiner Baker was appointed to take charge of the collection. In 1794 it was removed to a brick building standing directly in the middle of the street at the intersection of Broad and Pearl streets, called the Exchange. The lower part was used as a market, but the upper part, being light and airy, was well calculated for displaying the many curiosities which now by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Baker had been collected. He had taken so much pains and incurred so much expense in getting it up that he could, with good reason, make a claim upon it. It was therefore given up to him, upon condition that it should be forever known as the Tammany Museum, in honor of its founders, and that each member of the Society and his family should have free access to it. This museum, after the death

tion was concerted between him & me to search the Jerseys for the *Gold dust*, of which Mr. Johnson had a specimen.—I went to Bunce's & got some more type-metal.—Drank tea at home.—Evening read 'till 9—called at Jones's & engag'd to engrave a *Buffalo* for 10/.—he urg'd me upon the score of Christian Charity to be as cheap as possible, as it was for a poor maim'd soldier.—

4th. Attended Chem. Lecture.—was at the Library.—After-noon began to engrave the Buffalo. N. Birdsall and his partner call'd upon me.—I went to their office and undertook to engrave 2 plates for the *Life* of *Christ* (which they are publishing) at £8 each.—I had my After-noon's meal to myself, the Doctor's family being out.

Evening—finish'd a wooden cut Capt. Stewart spent most of the Evening at my Father's.—his description of Dr. Dn's family —and relation of some of his own adventures in the West Indies.—

5th. Morning—finish'd the *Buffalo*. Attended Chem. Lecture. —After-noon—went to Brooklyn—found Aunt recovering—got another patient, a young man who works in the house, complaining of a pain in his head—promis'd to send him some medicine. —Call'd at Jones's & got directions from Cressin for another cut.—Began another wooden one.—Spent 5d for Figs.—Evening —Birdsall & his partner call'd upon me to get a *tail-piece* engrav'd—I agreed for 8/. Spent the chief part of the evening in engraving.

6th. This morning I left some pills (chiefly Calom.) with Doughty in market, who promis'd to send them to Aunt Carpender's for *Lockwood*.—Spoke to Smith for a piece of boxwood for Birdsall's cut.—Bunce* (Printer) wishes me to engrave 3 houses for his paper.—I stopp'd at *Tanner's* and looked over some copperplates.—Attended Dr. Smith's Lecture.

of Baker, was sold to Mr. W. J. Waldron, and after passing through various hands formed the foundation of what was afterwards called Scudder's Museum, in Chatham street."—*R. G. Horton, in Valentine's Manual for 1865*, p. 860.

* George Bunce, printer of the Minerva. This was the paper edited by Noah Webster, in defense of the administration of Washington. The Minerva afterwards became the Commercial Advertiser, that paper dating from October 2, 1797.

After-noon—finished Durell's cut and began Birdsall's.—When I came home in the Evening I found Birdsall waiting, I finish'd the cut & gave him—went above stairs where some company were diverting themselves with a dance. Aug. Bailey press'd me to join in it, but I preferr'd the station of fidler.

7th. Morning—began a wooden cut—at Breakfast—Discussion of last night's affairs. August. Bailey & A. Davis compared.—Towards noon I came home and engrav'd—return'd to the Dr.'s with Dr. Davidson.—After-noon I came home again & finish'd a wooden cut. T. Herttell & his wife spent the Evening at my Father's—we had a concert of 3 violins.—An alarm of fire—I ran out—found it in Princess* street—soon extinguish'd—I began another wooden cut.—

8th. Sunday. Fore-noon—went with Dr. Smith to see some patients.—I Bled Mr. Blair—seiz'd with Pleurisy.—After-noon—At Church—Luke viii. 5.—Drank tea at home.—Evening—spent at the Dr.'s.—Read in *Lavater's* Aphorisms on Man. Drs. Smith & Youle's Discourse on the Idea of a perfect system of Government.

9th. Morning—Began Cressin's cut—spent 6d for Raisins.—Went to Dr. Mitchell's quarters—he has not yet return'd.—from that I went with Dr. Davidson to the Museum and introduced him to Mr. Baker.—Spent near two hours there.—Din'd at home.—came home again & staid 'till tea time. Dr. Young has purchas'd a three story house in Catharine Street for £1600—About 7 I came away with some medicine which I left on board a Spanish ship at the Old-slip, & then came home—finish'd a wooden cut & began another.—Paid Smith 2/ for box-wood.—Got Lavater's Physiognomy from *Fellows's* Library.—

10th. A fall of snow.—I Read, chiefly Physiognomy.—Dr. Young says that he made great progress in this science, when young.—After-noon I finish'd the 36th & last of Durell's wooden cuts.—Mrs. Herttell attack'd with Dysenteric symptoms—Re-

*That part of the present Beaver street which lies between William and Broad streets. It is only one block long. The street ended there till about 1832, when it was extended, Sloat lane being straightened out and a part of it used for the extension. The boundaries of Sloat lane were almost exactly the same as the west and north sides of the Cotton Exchange of 1889.

turn'd Fellows's book and paid 8d. Evening. Richd. Davis* call'd to see the Dr. but Capt. Hardy, popping in, engross'd the chief part of the talk.—

11th. Attended Chem. Lecture.—Paid 6d for cutting my hair—About half past 5 I went, in company with my brother, to the Theatre—seated ourselves in the Gallery.—I had furnish'd myself with ℔½ of raisins—was much pleas'd and I must say affected by the Tragedy which was *Isabella.* The Farce was *The Prize* or 2538 in which a physician was the chief butt of ridicule.—Came home about 11 O'clock.

12th. Before Lecture, I went down town on an errand for Dr. Young—Din'd at home.—Went to Brooklyn with my Brother & sat awhile with Aunt Carpender who is recruiting strength—my other patient is cur'd of his head-ach, but fairly salivated by my medicine.—Evening—came home about 8—cast some blocks of type-metal.—A Lad employ'd me to cut 2 borders for Hatters Bills.—I cast the metal for them instantly.—

13th. This morning I call'd to see one *Allen* a patient and found him dead & laid out.—Attended Chem. & Clin. Lectures. Mrs. Herttell is recovering.—Went to Jones's and got directions from Cressin for 2 more cuts.—Engrav'd awhile.—Got Lewis's *Commerce of Arts* from the City Library.—Went to Pet. Robinson's, in the evening on an errand for Mama. Finish'd a large plate for Cressin.—Attended Mrs. Goldsmith & her sister home to their house.—

14th. Morning—Began to engrave one of the *borders.*—Spent 6d for raisins.—Return'd 2d vol. of Medical Commentaries to Dr. Davidson.—After-noon—finished one of the borders—Rich. Davis came in and desir'd me make two stamps for the Post-office.† —I went with my brother to the Museum & saw a curious piece of mechanism—the operations of a Forge & Stone-Quarry, perform'd by little figures about 3 inches high.—Evening—James Sacket at my Father's—I began the Border.—

15th. Sunday.—It snow'd during the former part of the day.—I was at Church, and receiv'd the Sacrament.—Text, Matt. v. 17.

* Richard Davis, carver and gilder, of 25 Vesey street.

† The Post Office was at 30 Wall street, the Postmaster being Sebastian Bauman, a Revolutionary soldier of reputation.

After-noon—Attended at the Dr's. Mama complaining—I ran home & got her some medicine.—Evening—Dr. Smith having prescrib'd, I was pretty busy—came home about 8.

16th. Began another cut for Cressin.—Spent 6d for Raisins.—Spoke to Smith to prepare me two pieces of Box-wood. —Attended Chem. Lecture—After-noon—Engraved—gave Buel a dunning visit.—came home about 7 in the Evening and engrav'd.—Mrs. Taylor sat there quite cheery.—

17th. Snow.—I attended Chem. Lecture—Din'd at my Father's —finish'd the 2d Border—was inform'd that Dr. Youle is unwell.—Evening—Young Rose was at the Doctors—urg'd me to come and see him to-morrow evening.—I paid Smith 3/ for the Box wood. Mr. Bogart came with his flute & we had a concert,—between 8 & 9 I came home & finish'd the 2 stamps—*Free* & *Paid*. Mr. Ryan brought us a present of a dish of pan-cakes*—and entertained us with the narration of his ship-wreck.—

18th. Attended Chem. Lecture—call'd at Mr. Davis's and deliver'd the stamps—he communicated to me a method to make puddings with *snow* instead of *eggs*.†—Saw Dr. Youle.—After dinner took medicine to him—came home and finish'd Cressin's cut.—had occasion to go four times to the Ship-yards, to see Eben. Young, &c. Spent 3d for Raisins and 2d for a Bun. Receiv'd 16/ for the 2 *hat bills*.—went & spent part of the Evening at Mrs. Rose's in company with her Son and two of Melanc.‡ Smith's.—drank a glass of wine—looked over Encyclopædia.—about 9 went again to Eben. Youngs. Mr. Sam Johnson§ & Gardiner Baker were at my Father's, when I came home.

* Not the German *Pfannkuchen*, with eggs, but buckwheat flour leavened over night, and poured in a nearly fluid state upon a hot griddle, previously greased. There they are baked for a minute or so, and are then eaten hot, with gravy, butter, syrup, molasses, or sugar.

† Still used by housewives in the interior.

‡ Melancthon Smith, a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In that body he was the most prominent opponent of the change from the Confederacy to the present Union.

§ There were two Sam Johnsons here at that time in New York. One was Dr. William Samuel Johnson, President of Columbia College, and the other was Sam Johnson, goldsmith, of 99 Liberty street. The latter was the one spoken of by Dr. Anderson.

19th. This day is appointed by the President of U. S. A. as a Day of Public *Thanksgiving.**—I spent 3d for Figs. Paid G. Youle 12/.—Engrav'd a little after dinner.—G. Youle inform'd me that his Brother Jo. wish'd me to sit up with him. After running about a good deal I went towards dark,—having given notice at my Father's.—

20th. John Youle† was my companion last night—our patient was very restless and requir'd constant attendance. After breakfast I came home—Went to Eben. Young's—return'd to Dr. Youle's and spent most of the fore-noon with him.—At 12, went to the College and was *Matriculated* for 3 courses of Lectures—Clinical, Materia Medica, & Chemistry. Din'd at home & engrav'd.—between 3 & 4, went & staid 'till dark with Dr. Youle who now began to rave most horridly.—I went for his friend Mr. Wortman—when I return'd Mr. Beach‡ was at prayer for him.—I left the house, much affected with the sight of a person not long ago possessing the highest mental powers, now converted into an ungovernable madman.—Went to Dr. Young's—came home pretty early in the evening and began to engrave 2 small tail pieces for Birdsall.—

21st. Morning—finish'd Birdsall's cuts. Went before 8 to Dr. Youle's—he was more calm and express'd great satisfaction at the sight of me.—I sat with him 'till near 11, then made my appearance at Dr. Young's—delivered the tail pieces to Birdsall—came home after dinner and finish'd Cressin's cut.—Went & sat awhile with Dr. Youle.—Drank tea at my Father's, with Miss P. Davis. Evening—at the Doctor's, copied from the *Amanitat. Academ.* into my commonplace book.—Receiv'd a letter from *Carey* Printer at Charleston.

22d. Sunday—pretty mild weather. After breakfast, went & sat with Youle 'till after 12. Din'd at my Father's.—after-noon, went to Church—Mr. Beach, Jerem. viii, 11.—Call'd at Youle's again. Dr. Smith desir'd me to go and dress Eben. Young's blister.—After drinking tea at Dr. Young's I went there.—This

* On account of the close of the Whiskey Insurrection.

† John Youle had an air furnace at Corlaer's Hook.

‡ The Rev. Abraham Beach, of Trinity Church.

odd mortal, in his state of delirium, had insisted upon taking a walk and was indulg'd in it.—I dress'd his blister and got him to bed.—I Return'd to Youle's and engag'd to sit up to-night—took a run home.—

23d. Dr. Abeel* having agreed to sit with Dr. Youle last night, I came home about 11 and after knocking some time, gain'd admittance.—Spent most of this fore-noon at Youle's. After dinner, came home & wrought at the compass plate.—Bespoke a Copperplate at Myers's. Call'd again at Youle's—Dr. Bard has lost hopes of him—for his debility increases, accompanied with other marks of approaching dissolution. After tea, went to Eben. Young's.—It began to snow towards evening.—About 3, I call'd at Myers's, got my plate and paid 14/—bespoke another. Cast some metal for Carey's cuts.—Spent 6d. for Raisins.

24th. Dr. Jos. Youle died early this morning in his 24th year —universally lamented—has left an amiable widow, in the latter stage of pregnancy.—I attended Lecture.—call'd at Rich. Davis's & received 6/ for the stamps.—I came home, Din'd, & engrav'd 'till past 3.—took out some medicines. Very bad, sloppy walking, from the snow & rain which fell last night.—Dr. Davidson has return'd from Bethlehem.—Evening, I wrote a little—delivered some accounts.—came home at 8—F. Bates came in and smok'd his pipe awhile.

25th. Attended Chem. Lecture.—Bought ℔10 type-metal at Caldwell's, 13/4.—After-noon—call'd upon Sam. Campbell† who wish'd to make a bargain for engraving the cuts of the Hieroglyphical Bible.‡ Got Fordyce on Digestion at Fellows's Library. —F. Bates came in and smok'd for above 2 hours.—Evening—I wrote a little.—had a pretty rude fall on the ice.

* Dr. David E. Abeel, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.

† Samuel Campbell, who came to this country about 1785 from Edinburgh, Scotland, with a stock of books with which he had been entrusted by his former employer. He was successful both as a bookseller and publisher, later adding the sale of paper. He discontinued business for himself about 1825, and died a few years later, but his son continued the employment. The firm still exists as Augustine Smith & Co., paper dealers, and is the oldest in the printing trades here.

‡ This was a Child's Bible, illustrated with many cuts. The name was a common one then.

26th. Morning—finish'd one of Hicks's compass plates, collect'd some money for the Dr., this depriv'd me of part of a Lecture—Thermom. 5°.—Din'd at home & scoured the plate for Birdsall's work—at 4 went to the house & about 6, follow'd the mortal part of Jo. Youle to the grave—the procession was very lengthy—T Herttell walk'd with me.—Drank tea at my Father's.—return'd to the Dr's & read—went to Eben. Young's with medicine.—A conference between Mama, my brother and myself on the troubles of life, but the difference of sentiment had like to have added one more to the number.—

27th. Morning—finished two of Carey's cuts. Attended Chem. Lecture.—Spent 6d. for Raisins.—finished reading *Fordyce.* T. Herttell and I went to John street and saw a *male* & *female Bison* & a child with two heads, the former alive & the latter preserv'd in spirits.—3/ expence.—Finish'd 2 more of Carey's cuts & drank tea at home with Mr. Baker.—Evening—Dr. Davidson's family were at Dr. Young's—I call'd at the Widow Rose's & sat a few minutes.

28th. Morning—burnish'd a copper plate, finished 2 of Carey's cuts.—Read during most of the fore-noon.—After-noon, undertook to varnish the plate, when F. Bates came in and twitching away the chair on which one edge of it was plac'd, put me under the necessity of repeating the operation.—I look'd over some prints of Mr. Baker's. Drs. Mitchell & Davidson drank tea at Dr. Young's.—the former deliver'd me a medal from the design of which I am to engrave a plate for the College Library.—

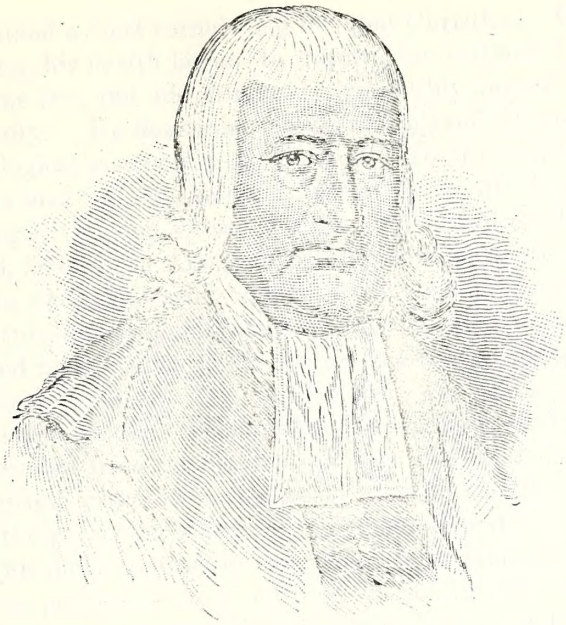
Evening—I got a copy of the *Looking Glass** from Durell and presented it to Dr. Davidson for his daughter.—Warren Harpur, my old playmate, sat awhile with us.—

*A volume entitled "A Looking-Glass for the Mind," which Anderson had illustrated.

THE REV. JOHN H. LIVINGSTON.

Among all the families that settled within the present limits of the State of New York none, perhaps, were so eminent as the Livingstons. During the Revolution no man performed greater services to his country than did William Livingston, the Governor of New Jersey. That State was the debatable ground, and the struggle which began in 1775 did not end there until the complete cessation of arms seven years after. Other States suffered at particular periods, but New Jersey constantly. The high character, the energy, the knowledge and wisdom Livingston displayed, were of the greatest assistance to us. Philip Livingston, another member of this family, was a signer of the Declaration, and two younger men were the law-giver of Louisiana and the Chancellor of New York. Compared with these great men, John H. Livingston was a minor light. Yet his services on behalf of his country, his exertions in establishing the church of his love, his efforts in teaching young aspirants for the ministry, give him a high and honorable place in our history. With New York City he is particularly identified, as the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at the time of the war of Independence. He continued his ministrations there until the actual outbreak of hostilities, and he returned and reorganized the society as soon as the enemy had left. For forty years he was one of its pastors.

John Henry Livingston was born in Poughkeepsie, May 30, 1746. His father, Henry Livingston, was a man of fine character, beloved by his friends, and for a long time a member of the Colonial Legislature. The son, John Henry Livingston, was sent at seven years of age to a school at Fishkill, but two years later was placed under the instruction of Moss Kent, the father of Chancellor Kent, who was a gentleman of considerable attainments, being by him partly prepared for college. He then entered a grammar school at New Milford, Connecticut, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Taylor. In September, 1758, he was thought sufficiently advanced to be admitted as a freshman of Yale College, that scholastic institution then being the only college except King's



your friend and servant
J. H. Livingston

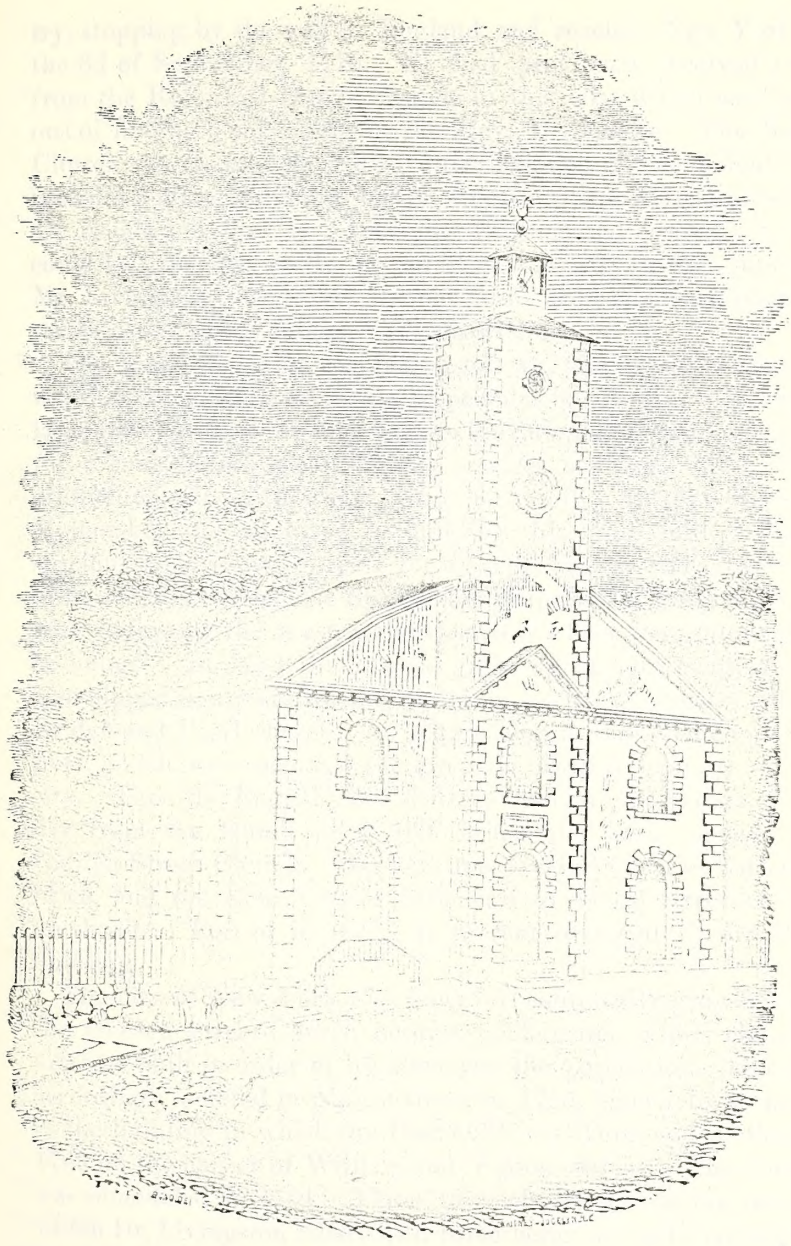
in this part of the country, excepting one in New Jersey. From this he was graduated in due course in July, 1762, being at that time only a little over sixteen years of age.

The entrance of Dr. Livingston into the ministry does not appear to have been intended at the beginning of his career. The first studies he took up after his return were those of law, in which he made some proficiency, but his ill health in 1764 caused him to abandon his attendance at the office of his preceptor, Mr. Crannel. "Apprehensive," says Dr. Gunn, "from some symptoms of pulmonary disease, that his glass was nearly run, and that he would soon have to appear before the Judge of all the earth, the momentous concerns of eternity took entire possession of his mind." The study of the Bible, and the preaching of the celebrated Whitefield, soon gave him peace, however, and ever after that he

remained a most earnest and devoted Christian. When, the next Spring, his health began to return, he had lost his predilection for the law, and his mind was irresistibly turned to the study of divinity. He determined to go abroad, and take advantage of the theological instruction of Holland. To this idea his father, who was a man of considerable means, gave his hearty assent, and young Livingston set sail for the Old World on the 12th of May, 1766, arriving in Amsterdam thirty-nine days after.

He was very warmly received by several families to whom he had introductions, and after making the necessary inquiries determined upon taking up his studies at Utrecht, where a most distinguished professor, Mr. G. Bonnet, was lecturing on theology. He labored under considerable disadvantages at first, for although descended from the Dutch on one side he could not speak the language, which it was necessary that he should acquire, not only for the preaching which he must do some day in the future, but for his daily comfort in everyday life in Holland. The lectures of the professors were entirely in Latin, and that, too, he was obliged to learn more thoroughly, as it was not then the practice in either Yale or Harvard to give great importance to the classical course. Before he left the University, says his biographer, he could speak Latin almost as readily as his native tongue, and Dutch equally or more so; and, to quote his own words, he "thought and wrote, and even prayed in secret, undesignedly, sometimes in Latin and sometimes in Dutch."

His studies having been finished, Mr. Livingston appeared before the Classis of Amsterdam on the 5th of June, 1769, for a license. The examination proving satisfactory, he was admitted to preach as a candidate, and his services were called into requisition several times that season. He also became a candidate for the degree of doctor of divinity from the University of Utrecht. To do this successfully, it was requisite that he should prepare two discourses, in Latin, which he must defend against the assaults of the professors, the whole disputation being carried on in this language. Another discourse was then to be prepared and published, also in Latin. For some time his heart failed him, but he finally accomplished the task, and received his diploma triumphantly, on the 16th of May, 1770. He then sailed for this coun-

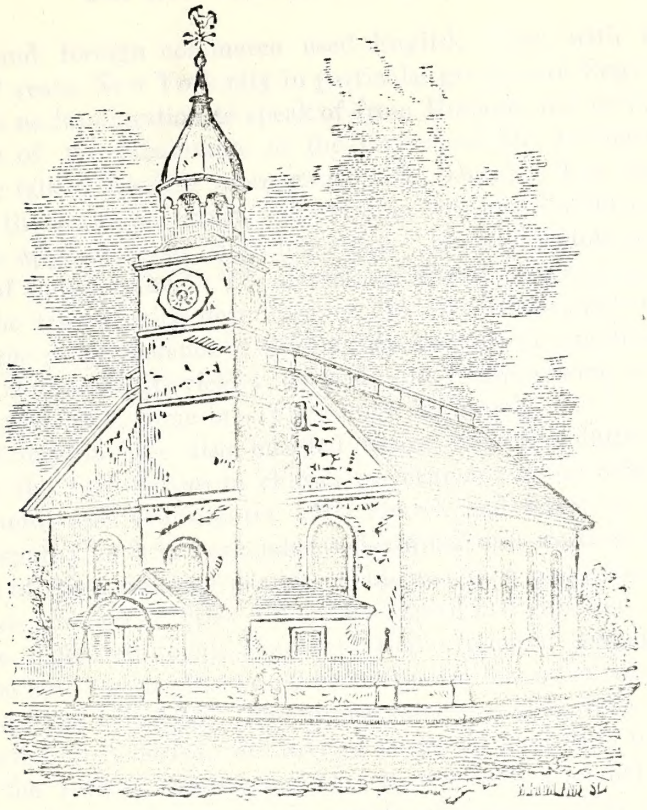


THE GARDEN STREET CHURCH.

try, stopping by the way in England, and reached New York on the 3d of September, 1770. He had previously received a call from the Reformed Dutch Church in this city, which was desirous of finding a colleague for the Rev. Dr. Laidlie. The North Church was completed at about this time, and it was evident that preaching must generally be in English. The Rev. Lambertus De Ronde and the Rev. Johannes Ritzema had become old, and could be expected to do no additional work. In this juncture Mr. Livingston was hailed as one who possessed qualifications which could hardly be met with elsewhere.

The church to which Mr. Livingston was thus called to minister was the oldest and most highly respectable in the city, with a very large membership. It dates back to the Summer of 1628, although for a time before that religious services had been held. The original chapel was in a loft over a horse mill. In 1626 François Molemaker was employed in building this horse mill, "with a spacious room above, to serve for a congregation; and a tower was to be added, in which the Spanish bells captured at Porto Rico the year before by the West India Company's fleet were intended to be hung." In 1633 the loft was given up, and the congregation worshipped in a plain wooden building in Broad street, between Bridge and Pearl streets. In 1642 a church was erected in the Fort, which was occupied till after the British capture of the city. Then the English held services there at other hours of the day from the Dutch until 1693, when the latter opened the Garden Street Church. Garden street is now known as Exchange place, and the church was a little east of Broad street, on the north side. Part of its site is at present occupied by the Mills building.

The city of New York was, however, continually growing, and the Garden Street Church became inadequate. Other churches must be built in order to accommodate the population. One was accordingly erected in Nassau street in 1729, known to us lately as the building in which the Post Office was kept, and another in 1769 on the corner of William and Fulton streets. The former was remodeled in 1764. These three churches were the ones in which Dr. Livingston labored, all three being shown in our engravings. The Garden Street Church was rebuilt in 1807, and was



THE MIDDLE DUTCH CHURCH.

destroyed in the great fire of 1835; the Nassau Street Church was rented to the General Government in 1844 as a Post Office, and was occupied by them thirty years; then being torn down to make room for the building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The North Church, that on William street, was demolished in 1875.

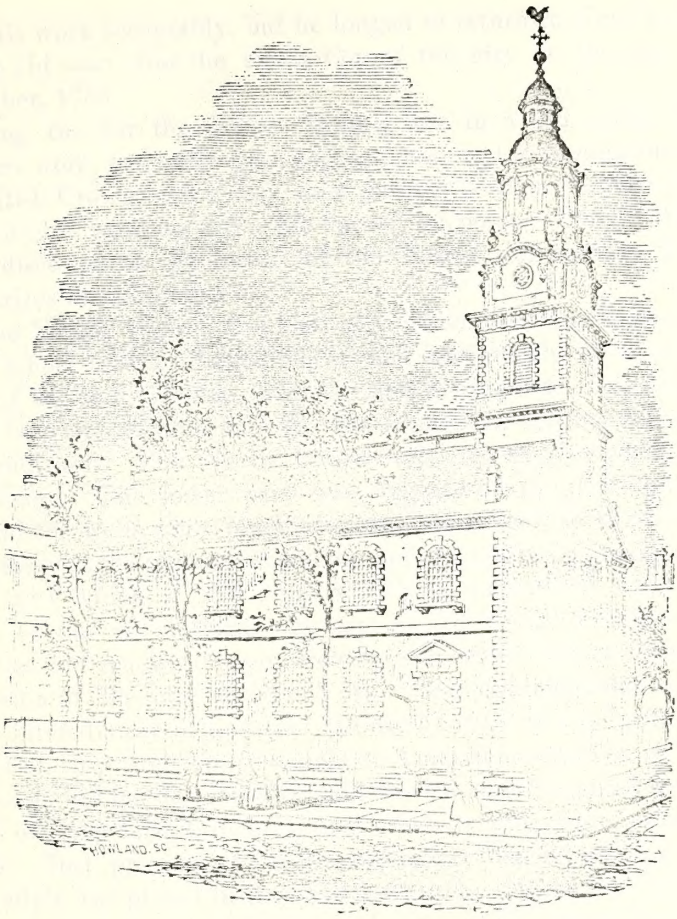
Long disputes had raged at the time of Dr. Livingston's settlement between two rival parties in the Dutch Church—those in favor of having an ecclesiastical organization here with authority, and those opposed to it. We shall not go into the details of this controversy, nor into that about the introduction of English into churches. In the year 1750 the English and Dutch languages were about equally used here for all familiar purposes, although

the law and foreign commerce used English. But, with the passage of years, New York city in particular grew more English. There was no immigration to speak of from Holland, and perhaps two-thirds of the inhabitants of the city when Dr. Livingston came here talked English more easily than Dutch. The sensibility of the latter was great, and extreme care must be taken to avoid the appearance of slighting them. Dr. Livingston acted the part of a peacemaker. The Dutch, of whom he was one by descent, he treated with deference, as did Dr. Laidlie, and little by little the preponderance of the English tongue was established. The war completed its victory, as many old families went away and many new ones came in. They knew no Dutch.

Dr. Livingston was also enabled before the Revolution to reconcile the two parties in church government above referred to, the Cœtus and Conferentie. His church had taken no part in the dispute; he had been educated abroad, and desired only the good of the conflicting parties. This was soon recognized, as well as his eminent abilities. The bitter spirit had subsided. He therefore suggested to his consistory that a general convention should be held to see what would be for the welfare of the church. They coincided with him. The minister and one elder from each congregation in America were invited to attend a meeting in this city on the 15th of October, 1771. It was well attended, Dr. Livingston being chairman, and a year after met again, when a plan of agreement was submitted to it, involving no important concession on either side, but saving the pride of each. It was unanimously adopted, and thenceforth the denomination was at peace with itself, if its churches were soon to be scattered by war.

The convention which met at Kingston in October, 1773, at his solicitation attempted to induce the newly established college at New Brunswick to found a theological professorship. Considerable correspondence took place on this subject, and it had finally been informally agreed to, with Dr. Livingston as the professor, when the war began.

At its outbreak, and until the British took possession of the city, services were held alternately by him and Dr. Laidlie, which were attended by the remnant of the flock. Most of them had left town on account of the danger of capture. In October, 1775,



THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.

Dr. Livingston himself had removed to Kingston in company with his cousin, Philip Livingston, who afterwards was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. With Sarah Livingston, the youngest daughter of his cousin, Dr. Livingston had previously made a matrimonial engagement, and in that month they were married. This relation lasted long, and was a most fortunate one, as she possessed every trait of a true woman's character. While hostilities went on he preached in Kingston, Albany, Livingston's Manor and Poughkeepsie. In each of them

he did his work acceptably, but he longed to return to New York. This he did soon after the evacuation of the city on the 25th of November, 1783.

During the war the Dutch Church was in a sad state. Its members were, generally speaking, opposed to the pretensions of the British Crown, and a very large number of them left the city. The churches were used for the basest purposes. Dr. De Witt, in his discourse on the history of the Church, delivered in 1856, summarizes these injuries:

"The Middle Church was used as a prison, and afterwards as a riding school for the British officers and soldiers, and became the scene of habitual ribaldry, profanity and dissipation. The whole of the interior, galleries and all, was destroyed, leaving the bare walls and roof. The North Church was used as a hospital, and for storage. The lower part was stripped of the pews, pulpit, etc., and the walls were much defaced, but otherwise the building preserved the general character and aspect it originally possessed and which it still retains. Those acquainted with the annals of our revolutionary history vividly recall to mind the atrocities and cruelties committed by the British forces while in possession of the city of New York. The churches, the sugar-house immediately behind the Middle Church, the jail, the Jersey prison ship, and the thousands of Americans who fell victims to disease, hunger and cruelty, laid buried and bleaching on the shores of Long Island, recur to the mind as affecting memorials of this. Just previous to the Revolutionary War a new and very neat pulpit was placed in the North Church. After it was taken away no traces of it could be found. Some time after the close of the war, one of our citizens was in England, and worshipping on a Sabbath day in a country church, his attention was directed to the pulpit as strongly reminding him of this pulpit in our North Dutch Church. A gentleman, to whom he stated this after service, replied that it probably was the same, as it had been brought over from America during the Revolutionary War, in a British ship."

Only Dr. Livingston, of the ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York, returned to the city. Dr. Laidlie had died at Red Hook in 1778, and Domines Ritzema and De Ronde, one of

whom had entered the ministry in 1744 and the other in 1751, were very old and not desirous of leaving their abodes. In this juncture a double share of duty fell upon him. The church in Garden street was found uninjured, and was opened the first. The North Church was the second. A colleague, in the person of the Rev. William Linn, was called to preach in English in 1785, and two years later the Rev. Gerardus A. Kuypers was invited to preach in Dutch. Others who were conjointly with him pastors of this church were the Rev. John N. Abeel, from 1795 to 1812; the Rev. John Schureman, from 1809 to 1811, and the Rev. Jacob Brodhead, from 1809 to 1813. The church grew continually and has continued its growth till this time. But, in spite of the arduous labors which devolved upon him on his return, Dr. Livingston did not feel at liberty to decline the position of professor of theology, conferred upon him by his brethren in 1784. The church was now independent of that of Holland, although preserving the same government and the same tenets of faith, and it was necessary that its young clergymen should be taught. There was no other person than Dr. Livingston to do it, and he accepted the obligation. At his houses in New York, in Flatbush, in Bedford and in New Brunswick, he taught continually. Two hundred students were instructed by him altogether. For twenty-six years he labored without compensation, but in 1810, in consequence of his views of the importance of this work, and the desire of the church generally to see him devote himself more completely to instruction, he resigned his charge in the church here, and removed to New Brunswick, there to become President of Queen's College, now known as Rutgers College. The church received his resignation with sensible sorrow, his services having then continued over forty years, but they gave way under a view of the great importance of the cause.

His labors had not been confined while in this city to his pastoral duties and his instruction in theology. Much of the work of establishing the forms and articles of faith of the Reformed Dutch Church came from him. He also revised the hymns of the church. He aided in the attempt to secure a common agreement between the Presbyterian, the Associate Reformed and the Dutch Reformed Churches. He took part in the reëstablish-

ing of King's College, now Columbia, of which he was made one of the trustees, but his efforts also were efficacious in forming the theory of a State University, now existing as the Regents of the University. Union College received much aid from him, and Queen's College was an object of his particular care. In 1807 he assisted in its revival. He was always called to assist in the dedication of new churches and in ordinations, and at all times he carried on an extensive correspondence. The effect of all this hard work was shown long before he went to New Brunswick, for he had become enfeebled and was frequently ill.

At the New Jersey town he had a great deal of labor and little encouragement, for Queen's College was insufficiently endowed and its students were not numerous. The Theological School did not exist separately from the rest of the College, and it lacked a permanent staff of professors. The rewards offered to them were small, pecuniarily, and they were continually drawn away by offers from churches which desired them as pastors. His wife died in 1814 and his two granddaughters soon followed. But the doctor continued his work till he also was stricken down. Only a short sickness preceded this. On the 20th of January, 1825, he was found dead in his bed, his departure having apparently been an easy one.

Dr. Livingston was a "tall and well formed man, of a grave and intelligent countenance, of an easy and polite air. He dressed usually in the ancient clerical fashion." He was of a mild and considerate disposition, a tender husband, and an affectionate father. But with these traits he was naturally dignified. No one ever took liberties with him. In preaching he was formal, according to the custom of the age. The distinction he attained in the church was chiefly owing to the confidence that was felt in his goodness and his discretion. He would not recommend that which he knew to be wrong, and his intelligence prevented him from being often deceived.

The Year Book of the Reformed Dutch Church says that he left one child, born August 26, 1776, who spent his life on the patrimonial estate on the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, where he died on the 9th of June, 1849. This son was twice married, and had children by each marriage.

Dr. Livingston's publications, in addition to his works of revision and emendation, already mentioned, were nine:

1. Dissertation, *De Foedere Sinaitico.* Utrecht, 1770.
2. Inaugural Oration, *De Veritate Rel. Christ.*
3. Three Sermons in the American Preacher, 1791.
4. The Glory of the Redeemer, 1799.
5. The Triumph of the Gospel, 1804.
6. Address at Queen's College Commencement, 1810.
7. Dissertation on Incestuous Marriage, 1816.
8. Funeral Service, being Selections from Scripture, 1812.
9. Address to German Reformed Churches in the United States, 1819.

INDEX TO THE ENGRAVINGS IN VALENTINE'S MANUAL.

PART II.

The first of this index will be found in the preceding number. It embraces from the beginning in 1841–1842, down to and including 1859. This part contains from 1860 to the end, in 1870. There was no issue for 1867, the whole series, therefore, being two numbers short.

Abbey Hotel on Bloomingdale Road in 1847 ..... 1864, 386
Address to General Washington in 1783 ..... 1861, 474
Aldermen, Autographs of, 1861, 89; 1864, 48; 1865, 48; 1866, 48; 1868, 109.
Aldermen, List of Members of Board of 1868, 100
Aldermen's and Councilmen's Chambers, Diagram of 1860, 13; 1861, 88–94; 1863, 32–34.
Aldermen's Chamber, Diagram of, 1862, 34; 1864, 48; 1865, 48; 1866, 48.
Allen, Stephen, Portrait of 1863, 624
American Museum, Laws and Regulations of, in 1791 .. 1864, 602
Andre, Major, His room in the Beekman House 1861, 498

Andros, Sir Edmund 1869, 768
Ann Street and Broadway 1868, 512
Atlantic Cable, Laying of 1861, 134
Assembly, Aldermen's Autograph Certificate of Election to, in 1797 ..... 1864, 603
Astor, Residence of John Jacob, near East River 1864, 208
Attack on Fort Washington, Plan of 1861, 428
Attorneys of Supreme Court, Autographic Roll of 1862, 114
Audubon, Estate of 1865, 256
Autograph Letter of Gen. Thos. Gage 1869, 766
Autograph Letter of Gen. Washington 1870, 232
Autograph Letter of Gov. Dongan 1869, 736
Autograph Letter of Lord Cornbury 1869, 762
Autographic Roll of Attorneys of Supreme Court 1862, 114
Autographs of Aldermen, 1861, 89; 1864, 48; 1865, 48; 1866, 48; 1868, 109.
Autographs of Councilmen, 1861, 95; 1864, 50; 1865, 50; 1866, 50; 1868, 108.
Autographs of Dutch Officials, four parts 1863, 484
Autographs of Residents, eight parts 1864, 782
Bank Bill and Check 1860, 629
Baptist Church, Oliver Street, in 1808 ..... 1863, 738
Barclay Street corner Broadway, Hotel at 1865, 555
Bastion, Central Park, in 1776 ..... 1865, 196
Bath Room at Soldier's Depot 1864, 170
Battery, Fort Fish from Nutter's 1860, 624
Battery in 1656 ..... 1862, 500
Battery in 1746 ..... 1862, 503
Battery, The 1869, 748
Battle of Harlem Heights 1868, 812
Baxter Street, between Hester and Grand Streets, in 1861 ..... 1863, 702
Bay and Port of New York, Map of, in 1764 ..... 1861, 597
Bayard House, 110th Street, in 1800 ..... 1864, 729
Beekman and Cliff Streets 1870, 726
Beekman House 1861, 496
Beekman House, Blue Room in 1861, 502
Beekman House, Major Andre's Room in 1861, 498
Beekman's Pasture, Map of 1860, 540

Belvedere Club House in 1794 ..... 1864, 748
Bible House 1861, 354
Birthplace of Schuyler Colfax in North Moore Street .. 1865, 413
Blacksmith's Shop, Central Park 1865, 220
Block House and City Gate in 1674 ..... 1862, 522, 523
Bloomingdale, Church at 1862, 762
Bloomingdale Road, Old Abbey Hotel on, in 1847 .... 1864, 386
Bloomingdale Road, Residence on 1861, 348
Blue Room in Beekman House 1861, 502
Board of Aldermen, List of Members 1868, 100
Board of Councilmen, List of Members 1868, 107, 108
Board of Education Building 1862, 237; 1863, 239
Bond Street and Broadway 1870, 752
Boston Road, Group of Old Cottages on 1861, 676
Boston Road, Kissing Bridge on 1861, 528
Bowery, Bull's Head Tavern in 1866, 582
Bowery House before the Revolution 1866, 580
Bowery Lane, Sperry's Garden on, in 1810 ..... 1866, 586
Bowery, Old Gotham Inn in 1862, 700
Bowery, Old Shanty in 1862, 484
Bowery Road and Broadway in 1828 ..... 1865, 648
Bowery Theatre 1863, 154
Bowne, Walter, Portrait of 1863, 628
Brevoort Estate, between 54th and 55th Streets 1866, 482
Brick Church and Vicinity in 1840 ..... 1866, 594
Bridewell in 1805 ..... 1865, 551
Bridge at Broadway and Fulton Street 1868, 229
Bridge at Harlem, New 1868, 520
Bridge, East River, as Contemplated 1869, 672
Bridge, Harlem 1861, 684
Bridge, Kissing, Old Boston Road 1861, 528
Broad and Water Streets, Old House on corner of, in 1764 ..... 1861, 580
Broad Street and Federal Hall in 1796 ..... 1866, 552
Broad Street Canal in 1659 ..... 1862, 515
Broad Street, corner Exchange Place in 1690 ..... 1866, 534
Broad Street, corner Exchange Place in 1825 ..... 1866, 534
Broadway 1861, 697

Broadway and Ann Street....1868, 512
Broadway and Bond Street....1870, 752
Broadway and Bowery Road in 1828....1865, 648
Broadway and Cedar Street....1870, 614
Broadway and Cortlandt Street in 1846....1865, 543
Broadway and Eighteenth Street....1869, 40
Broadway and Eighth Avenue....1862, 76
Broadway and Eleventh Street....1869, 208
Broadway and 59th Street, Old Halfway House on....1864, 40
Broadway and Fulton Street, Bridge at....1868, 229
Broadway and Grand Street in 1824....1865, 615
Broadway and Leonard Street....1869, 598
Broadway and Nineteenth Street....1870, 72
Broadway and Park in 1830....1865, 564
Broadway and Thirty-first Street....1869, 640
Broadway and Twentieth Street....1870, 710
Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street....1870, 764
Broadway and Twenty-second Street, Buck Horn Tavern on, in 1812....1864, 410
Broadway, a Portion of, in 1805....1865, 551
Broadway, between Duane and Pearl Streets, in 1807....1865, 584
Broadway, between Howard and Grand Streets, in 1840....1865, 628
Broadway, between Prince and Houston Streets, in 1823....1865, 624
Broadway, Burns' Coffee House on, in 1760....1865, 513
Broadway, City Hotel in....1865, 540
Broadway, corner Barclay Street, Hotel at....1865, 555
Broadway, corner Houston Street, in 1823....1865, 636
Broadway, corner Murray Street, in 1820....1865, 552
Broadway, corner Prince Street, in 1828....1865, 631
Broadway, corner Prince Street, in 1845....1865, 632
Broadway, corner Spring Street, in 1820....1865, 623
Broadway, Diagram of a Portion of, in 1815....1865, 655
Broadway, Grading of, in 1782....1865, 599
Broadway House, corner Grand Street and Broadway, in 1824....1865, 615
Broadway in 1840....1861, 452
Broadway, Junction of Old Post Road in 1838....1865, 654

Broadway, Map of Property on East Side of, in 1808..1865, 595
Broadway, Masonic Hall on, in 1830.....1865, 587
Broadway, Military Works on, in 1782.....1865, 611
Broadway, Profile View of Buildings on East Side of..1865, 524, 528, 532, 540, 548, 556, 564, 572, 580, 588, 596, 604, 612, 620, 628, 636, 644
Broadway, Profile View of Buildings on West Side of..1865, 520, 528, 536, 544, 552, 560, 568, 576, 584, 592, 600, 608, 616, 624, 632, 640, 648
Broadway, No. 2, corner Marketfield Street, in 1798..1865, 520
Broadway, Old Tavern in.....1862, 484
Broadway, Tavern in, at Twenty-second Street.....1865, 644
Broadway Theatre in 1850.....1865, 588
Broadway Theatre in 1859.....1861, 460
Broadway through Sailor's Snug Harbor, Plan of.....1865, 640
Broadway, Varian Tree in.....1864, 552
Broadway, West Side.....1865, 515
Broadway, West Side, in 1815.....1865, 603
Brooklyn, Map of.....1860, 420
Brooks's Clothing Store, Catharine Street, in 1845.....1864, 752
Buck Horn Tavern, Twenty-second Street and Broadway, in 1812.....1864, 410
Building of Board of Education.....1862, 237
Building of Historical Society.....1862, 344
Buildings in Chatham Street in 1855.....1866, 598
Buildings in the Park in 1809.....1860, 480
Buildings in William Street in 1800.....1861, 638
Buildings on Ward's Island.....1860, 104
Bull's Head in the Bowery in 1783.....1861, 276
Bull's Head Tavern.....1866, 582
Bunker's Mansion House in 1830.....1865, 518
Burns's Coffee House, Broadway, in 1760.....1865, 513
Burns's Coffee House, Rear of, in 1760.....1865, 514
Cable, Landing of, in 1858.....1861, 637
Cable, Laying of Atlantic.....1861, 134
Cable, Section of, Carried in Procession.....1861, 140
Canal and Walker Streets, Junction of.....1863, 728
Canal in Broad Street in 1659.....1862, 515

Cannon Street, Old House on 1864, 128
Capitol in Wall Street 1866, 556
Cargle House, Sixtieth Street near Tenth Avenue 1865, 784
Carmansville, Estate of Audubon, in 1865, 256
Carns, Property of Mrs., Thirty-fifth Street and North River 1866, 712
Caster House, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets on Lexington Avenue 1865, 808
Catharine Street, Brooks's Clothing Store on corner of, in 1845 ..... 1864, 752
Cathedral, St. Patrick's 1869, 678
Cedar and William Streets 1870, 692
Cedar Street and Broadway 1870, 614
Central Park 1860, 100; 1861, 188, 196, 212, 228, 236; 1862, 408, 420, 452, 460, 672; 1865, 220; 1868, 236, 246, 259; 1869, 176, 178, 184, 432.
Central Park Guide 1869, 174
Central Park, Old Bastion in 1776 ..... 1865, 196
Central Park, South Gate, Group at 1869, 694
Central Park Terrace 1864, 72
Century House near Spuyten Duyvel Creek 1861, 240
Certificate of Election in 1797 ..... 1864, 603
Certificate of Manumission in 1817 ..... 1869, 800
Chart and Plan of the Harbor in 1781 ..... 1870, 844
Chatham and Pearl Streets 1866, 611
Chatham and Pearl Streets, Junction of 1861, 521
Chatham and Pearl Streets, Old Storehouses at 1863, 456
Chatham Square 1866, 606
Chatham Square in 1812 ..... 1864, 578; 1866, 614
Chatham Street, Buildings on, in 1855 ..... 1860, 598
Check and Bank Bill 1860, 629
Cherry Street 1860, 468
Cherry Street, No. 7 ..... 1861, 308
Chevaux de Frise and Floating Battery 1860, 590
Children, Soldiers' Union Home and School for 1864, 352
Chittenden Estate, Earthworks on 1866, 640, 657
Church at Bloomingdale 1862, 762
Church, Baptist, in Oliver Street, in 1808 ..... 1863, 738

Church Street, Corner of Franklin 1862, 284
Citizenship in 1784, Autograph Certificate of 1862, 556
City and Environs 1869, 1
City Executive Departments, Heads of 1869, 99
City Gate and Block House in 1674 ..... 1862, 522, 523
City Hall, Fireworks at, 1858 ..... 1861, 152, 158
City Hall in Wall Street 1862, 540
City Hall in Wall Street as Enlarged 1866, 566
City Hall in Wall Street before the Revolution 1866, 546
City Hotel in Broadway 1865, 540
City, Map of, in 1807 ..... 1870, 866
City Streets, Report on by the Grand Jury 1860, 612
City Wall, Section of, in 1653 ..... 1866, 538
Clarke, George, Tablet to 1869, 764
Clendening Mansion 1863, 264
Cliff and Beekman Streets 1870, 726
Clinton, De Witt, Portrait of 1861, 551
Clothing Store, Brooks's, in Catharine Street, in 1845 .. 1864, 752
Club House in 1794, Belvedere 1864, 748
Coffee House and Coffee House Slip 1866, 563
Coffee House, Burns's, Front of, on Broadway, in 1760 . 1865, 514
Coffee House, Burns's, Rear of, in 1760 ..... 1865, 514
Coffee House Slip and Old Coffee House 1866, 563
Coffee House, Tontine 1866, 564
Colden, Cadwallader B., Portrait of 1863, 624
Colfax, Schuyler, Birthplace of, in North Moore Street . 1865, 413
Colles' Road to New Rochelle 1870, 778
Columbia House 1862, 356
Coman, Thomas, Portrait of 1869, 100
Commissioners' Map of Streets and Roads in 1820 ..... 1865, 647
Common Council, Officers of 1868, 98
Common Lands Belonging to the Corporation, Map of .. 1861, 68
Commons, Execution of the Negro Goff on 1860, 524
Contoit's New York Garden in 1828 ..... 1865, 600
Cooper Institute 1861, 354
Cornbury, Lord, Autograph Letter of 1869, 762
Cornbury, Lord, Portrait of 1869, 762
Cortlandt House 1860, 609

Cortlandt Street and Broadway in 1846 ..... 1865, 543
Coster House 1860, 276
Cottage in Pitt Street 1861, 542
Cottage in Sixteenth Street 1862, 356
Cottage of the Jones Family 1866, 178
Cottage, 129 Division Street 1861, 516
Cottages in Crosby Street in 1858 ..... 1864, 88
Cottages in Laurens Street in 1858 ..... 1864, 88
Cottages on the Boston Road 1861, 676
Councilmen, Autographs of 1864, 50; 1865, 50; 1866, 50; 1868, 108
Councilmen, List of Members of Board of 1868, 107–108
Councilmen's Chamber, Diagram of, 1862, 38; 1864, 50; 1865, 50; 1866, 50; 1868, 110
County Court House 1868, 638
County, Map of the 1870, 88
Crosby and Grand Streets 1870, 232
Crosby and Spring Streets, corner of, in 1826 ..... 1865, 400
Crosby Street Cottages in 1858 ..... 1864, 88
Croton Cottage, corner Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street 1865, 455
Crystal Palace, Ovation at, in 1858 ..... 1861, 168
Custom House 1866, 564
Custom House and Vicinity in 1825 ..... 1866, 570
Delafield Mansion 1862, 261
Delancey Street, Shanties on 1864, 160
Delanoy, Petition by Mary 1860, 596
Departure of the Seventh Regt., N. Y. S. M. 1862, 152
Departure of the Sixty-ninth Regt., N. Y. S. M. 1862, 154
De Peyster, Johannes, Portrait of the Great Grandfather of 1861, 556
De Peyster, Johannes, Portrait of the Great Grandmother of 1861, 558
De Peyster, Johannes, Silver Plate of 1861, 564
De Peyster, Johannes, Silver Punch Bowl of 1861, 563
Depot on St. John's Park Site 1869, 500
Depot, Soldier's New York State 1864, 164
Diagram of a Portion of Broadway in 1815 ..... 1865, 655
Dining-Room at Soldier's Depot 1864, 168

Division Street, No. 129, Old Cottage.....1861, 516
Division Street, Old House in.....1861, 668
Dock, Great, in 1661 and 1746.....1862, 508, 509, 511, 512
Dongan, Gov., Autograph Letter of.....1869, 736
Duane, James, Portrait of.....1861, 547
Dutch East India Company, Flag of.....1863, 834
Dutch Farmhouse, Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street.1865, 341
Dutch Officials, Autographs of.....1863, 484
Dyckman, Residence of Isaac.....1861, 396
Dykeman's Bridge, Harlem River.....1861, 508
Dykeman's Farm, Kingsbridge Road.....1866, 74
Earthworks on Chittenden's Estate.....1866, 640, 657
East River Bridge as Contemplated.....1869, 672
East River, Foot of Eighty-second Street.....1866, 178
East River Shore.....1862, 531, 532
Eckford, Residence of Henry.....1860, 420
Education, Building of Board of.....1862, 237
Edwards, John, Residence of, in Greene Street, near Spring Street.....1864, 766
Eighteenth Street and Broadway.....1869, 16
Eighth Avenue and Broadway.....1862, 76
Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.....1868, 696
Eighth Avenue, Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, Halfway House on.....1864, 40
Eighty-second Street and East River.....1866, 178
Eldridge Street Jail.....1860, 325
Eleventh Street and Broadway.....1869, 208
Elm and Marion Streets, Old Houses.....1860, 594; 1861, 300
Embarkation of the Fire Zouaves.....1862, 124
Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island.....1865, 72
Envelope, Style of, and Letter, in 1763.....1869, 856
Environs of the City.....1868, 1; 1869, 1; 1870, 905
Exchange, Merchants', Ruins of, in 1835.....1869, 784
Exchange, Old.....1866, 564
Exchange Place, corner Broad Street, in 1690.....1866, 534
Exchange Place, corner Broad Street, in 1825.....1866, 534
Execution of the Negro Goff.....1860, 524
Executive Departments, Portraits of Heads of.....1868, 116

Farmhouse, Old Dutch, Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street 1865, 341
Federal Hall, Wall Street, and the Upper Part of Broad Street in 1796 ..... 1866, 552
Ferguson, John, Mayor of New York 1864, 524
Ferry, Fulton 1864, 204
Ferry, Hell Gate, Foot of Eighty-sixth Street 1861, 254
Ferry, Jackson, in 1861 ..... 1863, 408
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street 1869, 240
Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, Old Country Inn at 1865, 455
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street 1869, 200
Fifth Ward Museum Hotel 1864, 598
Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, Public Room in 1864, 602
Fifty-ninth Street, Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Old Halfway House on 1864, 40
Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue 1869, 240
Fire Department, Map of Boundaries 1870, 116
Fire Zouaves, Embarkation of 1862, 124
Firemen at Work in 1800 ..... 1860, 608
Firemen's Certificate in 1787 ..... 1863, 120
Firemen's Procession in 1858 ..... 1861, 144
Fireworks at City Hall 1861, 152, 158
Five Points 1860, 372, 396
Flag of New England 1863, 836
Flag of the Dutch East India Company 1863, 834
Floating Battery and Chevaux de Frise 1860, 590
Fort, Church in, and Governor's House, under the Dutch 1864, 624
Fort Fish, from Nutter's Battery 1860, 624
Fort Fish, North Side Central Park 1865, 220
Fort, Old, in Central Park 1869, 430
Fort Washington, Plan of Attack on 1861, 428
Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue, Old Residence at 1865, 727
Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue 1870, 902
Forty-second Street School House 1868, 526
Fourth Avenue 1861, 332
Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street 1870, 902
Fractional Currency in 1814 ..... 1863, 170

Frame House, corner Water and Jackson Streets.....1864, 794
Frame House, No. 7 Peck Slip.....1865, 204
Frame Houses, corner Thirty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.....1865, 485
Frankfort, corner Vandewater Street.....1864, 320
Franklin and Greenwich Streets, corner of.....1861, 628
Franklin Market, Old Slip, in 1820.....1861, 324
Franklin Street, corner of Broadway, in 1815.....1865, 603
Franklin Street, corner of Church.....1862, 284
Free School, No. 2, in 1808.....1866, 604
Freemanship in 1784, Autograph Certificate of.....1862, 556
Fresh Water Canal, Plan of.....1860, 564
Fulton Ferry.....1864, 204
Fulton Street and Broadway, Bridge at.....1868, 229
Gage, Gen., Autograph Letter of.....1869, 766
Gage, Gen., Portrait of.....1869, 766
Garden, Sperry's, on Bowery Lane, in 1810.....1866, 586
General Theological Seminary.....1863, 298
Goff, Execution of.....1860, 524
"Gotham" Inn in the Bowery.....1862, 700
Governor's House, Fort and Church, under the Dutch.1864, 624
Grace Church and Vicinity in 1828.....1865, 517
Grand and Crosby Streets.....1870, 232
Grand Jury, Report of.....1860, 612
Great Dock in 1661 and 1746.....1862, 508, 509, 511, 512
Great Seal of New England in 1686 and 1689.....1862, 738
Greenwich and Franklin Streets, corner of.....1861, 628
Greenwich Village in New York, Map of Streets there, in 1809.....1864, 840
Grenseback House, Third Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street.....1866, 760
Grocery and Tea Store, corner Spring and Crosby Streets, in 1826.....1865, 400
Guide to Central Park.....1869, 174
Gunther, Christian G., Store of, in 1820.....1865, 55
Halfway House, Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street.....1864, 40
Hamilton Square Church.....1862, 678
Hamilton Square, Old Church in, in 1810.....1870, 925

Harbor, Plan and Chart of, in 1781.....1870, 844
Harlem.....1869, 430
Harlem Bridge.....1861, 684
Harlem Bridge, New.....1868, 520
Harlem Heights, Battle of.....1868, 812
Harlem in 1765.....1863, 610
Harlem Lane from Central Park to Manhattanville....1865, 280
Harlem River in 1800, Macomb's Dam on.....1860, 240
Havemeyer Mansion.....1861, 660
Heads of City Executive Departments.....1869, 99

THEATRES IN 1825 AND 1826.

The Chatham Theatre was opened by Mr. Barriere, on the 9th of May, 1825, with Mr. Burroughs as stage manager. The opening play of Pizarro introduced to the New York public Mr. James M. Scott, from the New Orleans Theatre, in the character of Rolla. This gentleman was born in Philadelphia, and as early as 1820 was a leading actor at Cincinnati. He was a fine serious performer, particularly in the heavier walks of tragedy; and also acquired a reputation in nautical characters unequaled on the American stage. He played in this city for several years, after which he was one of the managers of the Cincinnati Theatre, and also of the theatre at Vicksburg, Miss. He returned to New York in 1841, and was again connected, at different periods, with the New Chatham and Bowery Theatres. In his latter years, he became very stout and heavy in person, and, to distinguish him from John R. Scott, was frequently designated as "Big Scott." He died in this city, March 1st, 1849, aged somewhere over fifty years.

Mr. Herbert, from the London and Philadelphia theatres, was brought out the next evening as Governor Heartall, and proved a valuable substitute for Mr. Kilner, in the line of comic old men. He had first appeared on the American stage at Philadelphia in 1817, and is said to have died at Boston in 1835. His son, Mr.

John Herbert, made his first appearance in New York, on the 12th, as Malcolm, in Maid and Magpie. Born in London in 1803, he made his début at Harrisburg, as Timothy Quaint, in 1821. Retiring and unambitious in his deportment, there is a certain dry and quiet humor about him that renders him a valuable actor in a small comic part; and he has long been a favorite at the present National Theatre, where he has principally played for the last fourteen years. He married Miss Ellen Kent, daughter of the comedian and vocalist of the Park.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Conway, dancers, from the Surrey Theatre, who had made their American début at Boston, appeared here on the 11th, in a pas de deux, with considerable applause. The gentleman was afterwards ballet master at the Park Theatre, and for many years a teacher of dancing in this city. He has now entirely retired from the profession, and is the proprietor of a fancy hardware and house-furnishing establishment.

Mr. Dinneford, formerly of the Circus company, made his first appearance here, on the 13th, as Doricourt, but his acting did not entitle him to the position he claimed to occupy. Mr. Burroughs appeared, for the first time, on the Chatham stage, May 17th, as Young Mirabel, in the Inconstant; and Caleb Quotem, in the Review. The same evening Mr. Kenny made his début there as John Lump: and Looney McTwolter was capitally acted by Mr. Anderson. The latter gentleman was gaining great favor with the public, and soon after appeared as Terry O'Rourke, Teague, Larry, in the Irish Valet, and other Irish characters, with great applause.

The Young Hussar, a pleasing operetta by Dimond, was first played in New York on the 19th, with the following cast:

Florian	Mr. Burroughs	Madame Larole	Mrs. Walstein
Larole	" Herbert	Caroline	" Waring
Boncœur	" Blake	Ninetta	" Fisher
Bertrand	" Fisher		

On the 28th, Miss Olivia Fisher appeared with great approbation as Tom Thumb, her mother at the same time personating the interesting Princess Huncamunca.

Mr. Frederick Brown was the first star of the season, and commenced an engagement on the 30th of May, as Hamlet. His

popularity, though somewhat on the wane, was still sufficient to attract fair houses. On the occasion of his benefit, June 10th, he first presented his wife to the New York public, as Paul, in the Wandering Boys. Mrs. Fred Brown had been Miss Adelaide Decamp (a younger sister of Mrs. C. Kemble), and had also enjoyed great popularity as an actress of hoydens and chambermaids on the British stage. She had previously appeared at Boston—was still an actress of merit, though somewhat *passé* in appearance, and afterwards became a favorite as the representative of old women in the Southern and Western theatres. She died at Mobile, in 1841. Dibdin's serio-comic drama, the Ruffian Boy, was produced with great success, on the 6th of June, for the benefit of Mr. Burroughs, who was particularly happy as the hero. Mr. Jervis, from the Park, appeared here on this occasion to increase the attraction, but his character was afterwards transferred to Mr. Durang. The original cast stood thus:

Giraldi Duval	Mr. Burroughs	Tietwig	Mr. J. Herbert
Waldemar	" Jervis	Bertram	" Fisher
Wolfe	" Stevenson	Ethelinde	Mrs. Hughes
Bruno	" Walstein	Catharine	" Fisher
Guiseppe	" Somerville	Edith	" Stevenson
Solomon	" Roberts	Mad. Steinham	" Allen

Mr. Burroughs soon after left this establishment to take charge of the new Lafayette Amphitheatre.

Cherry Bounce was first played here on the 14th, thus cast:

Oldrentz	Mr. Roberts	Gammon	Mr. Wray
Gregory	" A. Simpson	Spinage	" J. Herbert
Mrs. Homespun			Mrs. Walstein.

June 17th, Miss Aspinall, a pupil of Vestris, made her first appearance in New York in a grand pas seul. She was a graceful and pleasing dancer, and soon after became the wife of Mr. Moreland, by whose name she was long a favorite here. Mr. Henry Wallack made his first appearance this season, on the 20th, as Frederick, in the Poor Gentleman, and Walter, in the Children in the Wood. Mrs. H. Wallack appeared as Isabella, in the Wonder, the next evening.

Mr. Howard, formerly the favorite vocalist of the Park, made his first appearance in six years, as Henry Bertram, considerably improved in acting and singing.

Miss Aspinall took her benefit on the 20th, when a grand festival of dancing was presented, with Mrs. Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. E. Conway, Mr. Durang and the fair beneficiary as principals.

Mrs. Burke, now a widow, was next engaged, and made her first appearance this season, as Countess Rosalvina, in the Devil's Bridge, and Sophia, in the Rendezvous, on the evening of July 11th.

Mr. Garner, formerly of the Park, also appeared on the 15th, as Count Belino.

Mr. Kilner wound up the season (which terminated on the 22d) by appearing for a few nights in a round of his favorite characters, viz., Sir Abel Handy, Restive, Dennis Brulgruddery, Doctor, in Animal Magnetism, and Ali Baba.

The recess continued until the 15th of August, when the entertainments were resumed under the direction of Mr. Henry Wallack as stage manager.

Mr. Barriere retained the principal members of his company, and presented, on the opening night, the comedy of the Honey-Moon, with Mr. H. Wallack and Mrs. Waring as Duke Aranza and Juliana; the beautiful ballet pantomime of Red Ridinghood, with Mrs. H. Wallack as the heroine; and Fortune's Frolic, with Durang as Robin Roughhead.

The vocal force of the establishment was very powerful, and the combination of Keene, Howard, Garner, Petrie, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Wallack and Mrs. Lacombe (formerly Mrs. Allen) enabled the management to give unusual effect to musical pieces.

On the 24th, Payne's Charles the Second was first played on the stage, with Henry Wallack as the Merry Monarch; Thayer, as Rochester; Kilner, as Capt. Copp (in which his performance fully ranked with Hilson's); Mrs. Entwistle, as Lady Clara, and Mrs. Waring, as Mary Copp.

Sept. 6th, Sweethearts and Wives was played for the first time here, rivaling the Park in the excellence of its representation. Roberts was the Billy Lackaday; Herbert, the Admiral; Thayer, Charles Franklin; Walstein, Sanford; Mrs. Waring, Eugenia; Mrs. Hughes, Laura, and Mrs. Walstein, Mrs. Bell.

A new farce called Tribulation was first acted on the 12th, with Herbert, as Dornington; Thayer, as Sir George Faddle; Mrs. Entwistle, as Mrs. Dashmore, and Mrs. H. Wallack, as Mrs. Dornington.

On the 13th, the beautiful and accomplished Miss Riddle made her first appearance in New York, as Emily Worthington. Though extremely youthful, her merit soon attracted attention, and during this engagement, she appeared with success as Rosalie Somers, Paul (Wandering Boys), Virginia; and, for her benefit on the 28th of October, as Cora and Little Pickle. This lady is unknown to the present generation of New York playgoers, but at Philadelphia and Boston, where she has played for many years as Mrs. W. H. Smith, she ranks, particularly in comedy of every grade, with the first favorites of the day. She was born in Philadelphia, and made her début on the stage in that city, at the Walnut Street Theatre, in 1823, as Charles, in Laugh When You Can.

On the 19th, the Lady of the Lake was produced here with brilliant success. The scenery, dresses and appointments were of such unusual excellence, and the various Scottish marches, dances, and vocal music introduced with such effect, that its performance created a perfect furore throughout the community. Its cast was also of extraordinary merit, and the acting of Scott and Wallack caused much controversy as to which displayed the greater ability. It stood thus:

Fitz James	Mr. Scott	Malise	Mr. Wray
Roderick Dhu	" H. Wallack	John of Brent	" Petrie
Douglas	" Robertson	Red Murdock	" Durang
Malcolm	" Stevenson	Lady Margaret	Mrs. Walstein
Allan Bain	" Howard	Ellen	" H. Wallack
Brian	" Walstein	Blanche	" Waring
Bertram	" Stevenson		

On the 20th, Mr. Keene commenced an engagement as Young Meadows, in Love in a Village, supported by Howard as Hawthorne; Petrie, as Eustace; Roberts, as Justice Woodcock; Mrs. Burke, as Rosetta; Mrs. Lacombe, as Lucinda, and Mrs. H. Wallack, as Madge.

The Lady of the Lake was performed for the sixteenth time on the 6th of October, and as an afterpiece on the same evening

was produced for the first time a domestic opera written by Samuel Woodworth, with music composed by John Davies—the first play introducing the Yankee character that has retained possession of the stage. It was called the Forest Rose, or American Farmers, and its cast stood thus:

Miller	Mr. Somerville	Waiter	Mr. Byers
Blandford	" Howard	Lydia	Mrs. H. Wallack
Bellamy	" Thayer	Harriet	" Burke
William	" Keene	Sally	" Lacombe
Jonathan	" A. Simpson	Rose	Miss Eberle

Of those engaged in its performance, the author in his preface to the published work remarks that "Mrs. Burke raised the character of the volatile Harriet far above my hopes and anticipations; while the drooping Lydia, as portrayed by Mrs. Wallack, excited the sympathy and affection of all. Mrs. Lacombe rendered the frolicsome Sally a very efficient personage in the play; and even the black Rose received a real beauty and fragrance from the pretty Miss Eberle. The part of Blandford is trifling in itself, but was rendered very interesting by the vocal powers of Mr. Howard, for whom the songs were expressly written and composed. Mr. Keene very generously consented to play the jealous William, a character far below his talents and just pretensions, but which was thus rendered very attractive. Mr. Thayer, as Bellamy, needs no praise; the unanimous voice of a very numerous and respectable audience pronounced it to be an excellent representation. Simpson's Jonathan was every way equal to my hopes and wishes, and the respectable old Jersey Farmer, as portrayed by Mr. Somerville, was eminently calculated to elevate the character of our 'lords of the soil.'" The music of the piece was of a very pleasing style, and was long popular, but is now mostly omitted in representation. The play itself is superior to nine-tenths of its class, and the character of Jonathan was one of the late "Yankee" Hill's most effective personations.

October 10th, Mr. Maywood made his first appearance since his return from Europe, in the characters of Shylock and Donald, and was received with the welcome due to an old and valued friend. He played during his first engagement Reuben Glenroy, Count de Croissy, Rob Roy, Lovell, Virginius, and for his benefit on

the 26th, Gambia in the Slave, and Carwin in Therese. He was immediately re-engaged, and, in addition to a repetition of former characters, appeared as Orozembo (in Pizarro), Sir Pertinax McSycophant, and for his benefit, Nov. 17th, as King Lear and Abednego in Jew and Doctor. On this occasion Mr. Turnbull, formerly of the Park, made his first appearance in New York for twenty years, as the Earl of Gloster. His daughter, a fair and interesting child, also appeared as one of the Pages. Without possessing much dramatic merit, her beauty, gracefulness and modesty finally won for her many admirers on the Park stage, where she was known successively as Miss Turnbull, Mrs. C. Pritchard and Mrs. Lovell. When very young she married a son of the late tragedian, Pritchard, formerly of the Park. He was accidentally killed in 1834, by falling through the hoistway of a store, in which he was employed as clerk. After a long widowhood, she married Mr. H. V. Lovell in the Spring of 1843. She was afterwards for several seasons the leading actress of the Albany Theatre, but is now with her husband living in retirement from the profession.

The Misses Eberle were also very beautiful and attractive young girls in the Chatham company; and in personal appearance were even more lovely on attaining womanhood. Both only needed the cultivation of a right school to have rendered their standing equal to the first actresses of the day. Fine figures, handsome and smiling features, blonde complexions, musical voices, unfailing spirits and perfect confidence, acquired for both in other cities a high repute as comic actresses and vocalists. Chambermaids and hoydens have rarely been better played than by these sisters, but both were lacking in the dignity and sensibility requisite for tragedy, and in that refinement and polish of manner so essential to genteel comedy. Both were born in Philadelphia, and both made their first appearance on the stage of the Chestnut Street Theatre, in 1824, as Singing Fairies, in Cherry and Fair Star. Miss Sophia Eberle, in 1828, married Mr. Charles Laforest, a noted equestrian, and is last remembered at the National Theatre in this city in 1848. Miss Elizabeth Eberle, the more distinguished of the two, afterwards became Mrs. W. Kent, was in New York in 1837, and afterwards enjoyed the

greatest popularity at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, at which latter city she died of cholera, July 21st, 1850.

Signora Bartolina, an Italian vocalist of merit, first appeared in America at this establishment on the 21st November. She sung several serious pieces, and a comic canzonette, "Fillidi si tutta Grazia," with great applause. This was the first Italian vocalism heard in the United States, preceding, by a week, the début of Garcia's troupe at the Park.

December 16th, Mrs. Greene, a pleasing vocalist, made her first appearance in America. She was in New York for two or three seasons, but her history is unknown.

Dimond's melodrama of the Ethiop was produced for the first time here on the 19th, with unexampled magnificence of scenery, dresses and decorations, and, like the Lady of the Lake, had a long protracted run. It was thus cast:

Ethiop	Mr. H. Wallack	Constantine	Mr. Petrie
Almanzor	" Scott	Orasmyn	Mrs. H. Wallack
Giafar	" Durang	Cephania	" Hughes
Alexis	" Howard	Immyne	" Lacombe
Ben Moussaff	" Roberts	Grimnigra	" Walstein
Aladdin	" Walstein	Grumnilda	" Stevenson
Noureddin	" Turnbull	Zoe	" Waring
Mustapha	" Herbert	Old Woman	" Roberts

Mr. Roberts presented for his benefit, on the 5th of January, 1826, the Heart of Mid-Lothian, wherein he made a capital feature of Laird Dumbiedikes. Mrs. Waring gave a pathetic representation of the fantastic maniac, Madge Wildfire; and Mrs. Hughes made a most effective Jeannie Deans.

Mrs. Waring took her benefit on the 7th, when she performed the character of Madame de Guise, in a new piece called the Rochester of France, with the aid of Mr. Burroughs (for that night only) as Richelieu.

Mr. Somerville brought out the Fortunes of Nigel, for his benefit, on the 31st, wherein he supported very happily the character of James the First. He was ably supported by Henry Wallack, as Trapbois; Scott, as Herriot; Mrs. Hughes, as Lady Hermione, and Mrs. Waring, as Margaret Ramsay. The old farce of the Register Office was also played, for the first time in twenty years, with the beneficiary as Donald; Anderson, as Pat O'Car-

roll; Walstein, as Fricasse; Alex. Simpson, as Jacob Gawky, and Turnbull, as Gullwell.

The principal members of the company took their benefits successively, and the season terminated on the 18th of February, 1826.

This was the last of Mr. Barriere's management, his death occurring on the 21st of the same month.

The Lafayette Amphitheatre, a building owned by C. W. Sandford, Esq., and situated on the westerly side of Laurens street, about 100 feet north of Canal street, was first opened to the public on the 4th of July, 1825. It was devoted to the usual exercises of the circus, with the additional performance of equestrian dramas, farces and ballets.

Mr. Burroughs was engaged by Mr. Sandford as the acting manager, Mr. Dinneford as stage manager and Mr. Hunter as Director of the Circle. An opening address, written by Woodworth, was delivered by Mr. Dinneford.

The combined dramatic and equestrian corps included (during the season) the names of Thompson, Lawson, Mestayer, H. Eberle, D. Eberle, Morrison, Stickney, Tatnall, Richer, Madden, A. Herbert, Richards, Harrington (the clown), the youthful wonders Laforest, Whitaker and Bacon, Mrs. Tatnall, Mrs. Pelby, Mrs. Monier, Mrs. Godey, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Edstrom, Miss Pelby, Miss Mestayer and others.

Miss Ophelia Pelby here first attracted notice in New York, although we believe she had appeared previously at the Broadway Circus. She was born at Baltimore, July 23d, 1813, and first appeared on the stage at Boston, as Cora's child, in 1815. She now came out as little Red Ridinghood, and her grace and beauty rendered the performance very pleasing. In 1830, Miss Pelby was at the Bowery Theatre, enjoying the highest popularity, and giving evidence of ability which in after years ranked her among the best of American actresses. She was afterwards principally attached to the Boston Theatre, where, as Mrs. Anderson, she was greatly admired. She also occasionally travelled as a star. Her last appearance in New York was at the New Chatham Theatre, in the character of Jane Shore, June 29th, 1841. She died after a long illness at Roxbury, Mass., January 25th, 1852, and her remains lie buried at Mount Auburn.

Miss Ann Maria Mestayer first appeared here in a pas seul, August 31st, 1825. She was born at Philadelphia, and had also first appeared on the stage there, as a child, in the Chestnut Street Theatre. As she progressed in years, she developed beauties of face and person rarely equaled, and exhibited talents of a very high order. But with every natural requisite for success in all the departments of the drama, she has fallen short of real excellence in any; unless we accord her the merit of superiority in the "Murdered Milkmaid and Hatchet of Horror" line. In genteel comedy this lady (now Mrs. Charles Thorne) has a marvellous propensity to overact, and in tragedy, generally, she is very far away from home. With a voice of a power and quality to be envied by prima donnas, she has neglected instruction and acquired none of the skill or flexibility of an accomplished vocalist. She appears to the most advantage as a busy, bustling, intriguing chambermaid, or country hoyden, and perhaps, in these lines, we may say she has not had many superiors. Her Susan Nipper, which she lately played at Burton's, was an exceedingly happy performance. Miss Mestayer married early in life and was for a time known as Mrs. French. She became Mrs. Thorne in 1831, and has ever since enjoyed the highest popularity in the minor theatres of this city, especially at the New Chatham, where, under her husband's management, in 1840–41, &c., she was the main stay of the establishment, and the heroine of a thousand melodramatic monstrosities. It has been Mrs. Thorne's misfortune through the greater part of her career to play to those who applaud only the boldest and coarsest styles of acting, and we have seen with regret her brilliant talents, that should have placed her at the head of her profession, wasted and degraded in a low, ignoble sphere. Though somewhat past the prime of life, she still retains much of the freshness of her early years, and all that buoyancy of spirit and animation of manner, which, spite of many serious defects, will always render her a valuable and popular stock actress. Mrs. Thorne was the companion of her husband in a very fortunate Californian tour, but is now a resident of this city, and during the season has played at Burton's Theatre, where she has introduced to the public her daughter, Miss Emily Thorne, a very beautiful and promising young débutante.

Mr. Harry Eberle, a native of Philadelphia, was a comedian of considerable merit. He had first attempted tragedy in that city, appearing as Rolla, in 1823, but soon discovered that comedy was his *forte*, and therein acquired much repute at Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. He played last in New York at the old National Theatre—1840–41—and died in his native city, January 19th, 1842.

Mr. David Eberle also first appeared on the stage of life and its counterpart at Philadelphia, where we believe he is still living. As an actor he possessed no remarkable merit. These gentlemen were the brothers of Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Laforest.

In conclusion, we will copy a Lafayette Amphitheatre playbill now before us—issued March 17th, 1826—being for the benefit of Mons. Richer. The entertainments to commence with

Running Vaulting	By the Company
Fancy Dance	Mrs. Godey
Horsemanship	Master Bacon

Imitations of the Greek Rhigas, with cups, balls, knives, &c., Mr. Madden; Horsemanship, as the Dying Moor, Mons. Richer.

Comic Song	Mr. Eberle
Horsemanship	Master Whitaker
Slack Rope Exercises	Mr. Von Mineck
Horsemanship on two horses	Mons. Richer
Song	Mr. Carr

Concluding with El Hyder.

El Hyder	Mr. Thompson	Nilauf	Mr. A. Herbert
Ben Tareb	" Stickney	Hafnez	" Hughes
Hamet	" Dinneford	Mat Mizen	" Lawson
Abensallah	" Morrison	Harry Clifton	Mrs. Godey
Ichandar	" Richards	Princess Zada	" Monier
Hafer	" H. Eberle	Orissa	" Ford
Hassan	" D. Eberle	Nina	" Edstram

H. N. D., in New York Mirror, Jan. 26, 1856.

ATTORNEYS OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE YEAR 1789.

This list is compiled from the original rolls signed by the attorneys themselves so far as they go. Those prior to 1787 have, however, apparently disappeared.

Addison, John ..... April, 1786.
Ball, Flamen ..... January 24, 1789.
Bailey, Theodorus ..... April 23, 1783.
Bay, John ..... April 27, 1779.
Benson, Egbert ..... January 21, 1769.
Blanchard, Anthony J ..... January 29, 1789.
Blachley, Absalom ..... April 27, 1787.
Bogart, Cornelius J ..... October 21, 1775.
Bond, George ..... October 21, 1775.
Bowman, Phineas ..... January, 1786.
Brasher, Philip ..... January 23, 1789.
Burr, Aaron ..... January, 1782.
Cock, William ..... April 25, 1789.
Cooper, Thomas ..... January 19, 1788.
Cozine, John ..... May 1, 1784.
Cutting, Leonard M ..... April 17, 1787.
De Haert, Balthazar ..... May 1, 1773.
De Haert, James ..... April 17, 1787.
De Peyster, Abraham William ..... May 2, 1767.
De Riemer, Samuel D ..... April 27, 1789.
Dickinson, John D ..... April 24, 1789.
Duane, James ..... August 3, 1754.
Dunscomb, Edward ..... October, 1784.
Elmendorf, Coenradt ..... May 5, 1786.
Elmendorf, Lucas ..... October, 1783.
Elmendorf, Peter E ..... April 17, 1786.
Everitt, James ..... January, 1784.
Fonda, Jacob G ..... January, 1784.
Foster, George ..... July, 1784.
Gansevoort, Leonard, Jun ..... November, 1779.
Gilbert, Ezekiel ..... April 26, 1782.

Giles, James.....January 22, 1784.
Goodrich, Elihu Chauncey.....August 8, 1789.
Graham, Theodore Van Wyck.....April, 1781.
Greswold, Edward.....July 28, 1786.
Hamilton, Alexander.....July, 1782.
Harrison, Richard Nicholls.....January 21, 1769.
Hatfield, Richard.....January 20, 1776.
Henry, Michael D.....January 22, 1787.
Hoffman, Anthony A.....April 16, 1783.
Hoffman, Josiah Ogden.....April 18, 1787.
Hoffman, Philip L.....July 31, 1788.
Hopkins, Reuben.....June, 1786.
Hosmer, Hezekiah Lord.....August 4, 1787.
Hughes, James M.....January 22, 1784.
Hun, Abraham.....October 29, 1789.
Jay, John.....October 31, 1768.
Johnston, John.....June, 1786.
Johnson, Robert Charles.....January 22, 1789.
Keefe, John.....April, 1786.
Kent, James.....January, 1785.
Kent, Moss, Jun.....November 5, 1789.
Ker, Oliver L.....October 29, 1789.
King, Rufus.....April 22, 1789.
Kissam, Adrian.....January 18, 1788.
Kissam, Daniel.....April 30, 1760.
Lansing, James.....October 16, 1787.
Lansing, John, Jun.....April, 1778.
Lansing, Sanders.....April 26, 1778.
Lawrance, John.....January 21, 1775.
Lawrence, Nathaniel.....August 1, 1786.
Livingston, Edward.....October 17, 1784.
Livingston, Henry B.....April 17, 1783.
Livingston, Peter R., Jun.....January 17, 1788.
Livingston, Peter William.....November 3, 1789.
Livingston, Robert B.....January 17, 1788.
Livingston, William S.....July 29, 1775.
Lewis, Morgan.....October, 1782.
Lovett, John.....August 1, 1788.

Ludlow, Carey ..... January 17, 1760.
Lush, Stephen ..... October 30, 1783.
Lyon, George (naturalized) ..... January 4, 1789.
M'Kesson, John ..... August 1, 1761.
Marsh, Silas, Jun ..... April 19, 1788.
Masterton, Peter ..... January 22, 1787.
Metcalfe, George ..... August 8, 1789.
Morgan, John I ..... October 30, 1789.
Morris, James ..... October 22, 1787.
Morris, Gouverneur ..... October 26, 1771.
Morris, Robert ..... October 26, 1771.
Morton, Jacob ..... January 22, 1784.
Munro, Peter Jay ..... October 27, 1788.
Ogilvie, Peter ..... October 22, 1774.
Oppie, John ..... August 5, 1789.
Pell, Philip ..... April 13, 1774.
Popham, William ..... April 23, 1783.
Pratt, Elisha ..... August 3, 1785.
Provost, Augustine James Frederick ..... October 18, 1787.
Quackenbos, Nicholas N ..... October, 1775.
Radcliff, Jacob ..... October, 1786.
Randell, Paul R ..... October, 1783.
Reimer, Samuel D ..... April 27, 1789.
Remsen, Jacob ..... October, 1784.
Ricker, James ..... April 30, 1763.
Roorbach, John F ..... January 20, 1787.
Rutherford, John ..... January 23, 1784.
Sacket, Augustus ..... August 5, 1789.
Skinner, Abraham ..... April 13, 1774.
Sill, Richard ..... April 25, 1783.
Silvester, Francis ..... August 5, 1789.
Smith, Abraham ..... April 13, 1774.
Smith, James Scott ..... April 19, 1788.
Smith, George ..... April 13, 1774.
Smith, Thomas ..... October 26, 1758.
Smith, Thomas, Jun ..... April 29, 1789.
Snodokor, Richard ..... April 25, 1787.
(Suspension taken off) ..... April 29, 1789.

Spencer, Ambrose ..... April 17, 1788.
Strang, John ..... October, 1778.
Strong, Joseph ..... January 27, 1789.
Sylvester, Peter ..... January 25, 1755.
Tappen, John ..... April 27, 1789.
Ten Broeck, Dirck ..... August 1, 1787.
Ten Brook, Abraham ..... July, 1788.
Thomas, Edward ..... July 28, 1785.
Thompson, James, Jun ..... October 30, 1788.
Thompson, William W ..... October 27, 1770.
Troup, Robert ..... April, 1782.
Van Cortlandt, Pierre, Jun ..... April 25, 1787.
Van Cuyler, Harmanus ..... January 23, 1788.
Vanden Bergh, Cornelius, Jun ..... August 1, 1787.
Van Rensselaer, Kilian K ..... October, 1784.
Van Schaack, Peter ..... January 21, 1769.
Van Schoonhoven, Guert ..... August 1, 1787.
Van Veghten, Abraham ..... July 30, 1783.
Van Yeveren, Myndert, Jun ..... November 7, 1789.
Varick, Richard ..... October 22, 1774.
Ver Plank, Daniel C ..... January, 1784.
Visscher, John N ..... April, 1785.
Visscher, Matthew ..... July 31, 1779.
Vosburgh, Myndert B ..... January 14, 1788.
Watkins, John W ..... October 25, 1788.
Watts, John ..... October 27, 1770.
Wendell, Harmanus H ..... April 29, 1789.
Wendell, Robert H ..... April 16, 1783.
Wickes, Eliphalet ..... October 29, 1789.
Wickham, William ..... January 20, 1759.
Wilcox, William ..... April 13, 1774.
Wilkin, James W ..... October 30, 1788.
Winter, Joseph ..... July 27, 1784.
Woods, John ..... January 17, 1760.
Wynkoop, John C ..... July 27, 1784.
Yates, Joseph C ..... October 29, 1789.
Yates, Peter W ..... October 27, 1770.

NOTARIES PUBLIC IN 1789.

Bond, George.	M'Kesson, John.
Cutting, Leonard M.	Popham, William.
De Haert, Balthazer.	Van Den Brook, R. J.
Dunscomb, Edward.	Van Vleck, Isaac.
Hughes, James Miles.	Wendell, John H.
Keefe, John.	Wilkes, John.

Randell, Paul R.

GLEANINGS FROM THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CAPT. THOMAS EXTON.

In the Name of God. Amen

I Thomas Exton of the Citty of New Yorke on the Island of Manhatans in America Gent, being sick & weake of body But of sound & pfect Memory (Thankes be to God) doe make, ordaine constitute & appoint this my last will & Testamt. in manner & forme following (vizt)

Imprimis.—I give & bequeath my soule unto Almighty God my Creator in hopes to receive pardon & remission of all my sinnes, in & through the mediacon and meritts of Jesus Christ my blessed Savior & Redeemr & my body to the Earth (aftr my departure) to be buryed in a decent manner according to the discretion of my Executors hereinunde named.

Item.—It is my will & desire And I do hereby appoint & constitute my very affecionate & Loving friends Capt: Sylveste Salisbury & Mr. Jno. Rider both of this citty Gent to be my sole Exores giving them hereby full and lawfull power and authority to act & doe all things requisite & needfull for the pfoarmance of this my las will & Testamt.

Item.—I leave seaven Beavers to buy wyne for ye Officers & Gents who accompany my Corps to the Grave.

Item.—My will is that six choice Beaver Skins be paid to Capt: Thomas Breedon of Boston to Satisfy and Creditt wth Capt: Thomas De la ball gave me to Mr. Isaac Bedloe.

Item.—I give & bequeath unto Mr. Matthias Nicolls of New York aforesaid my Fine New Holland Shirts wch lye in my Black Trunke.

Item.—I give unto Mrs. Abigaile Nicolls the wife of the said Mr. Matthias Nicolls, my Sylver Boat, a Sylver meat forke and a Sylver Spoone. *Item.*—I give unto Richard the Sonne of the said Mr. Matthias Nicolls my Gold seale Ring.

Item.—I give unto Capt: Sylveste Salisbury a new paire of Haire Colloured Silk Stockings & a paire of newe Cardighant Gloves both wch Lye in the Till of my Black Trunke.

Item.—I give unto Capt: John Manning my belt Embroidered wth Sylver & Gould.

Item.—I give unto Mr. John Rider & his wife Tenne Crown peices to buy them a peice of Plate.

Item.—I give unto Mr. Thomas Tiddman my Gray Beaver hatt.

Item.—I give & bequeath unto Mrs. Anno Broadhead the widdowe of Capt. Daniell Broadhead a Gold Ring wth this Poesie in it, Gods Providence is oe. Inheritance & also a Twenty shillings piece of Gold.

Item.—I give unto Sergeant Patrick Dondell my paire of dark Colloured woosted Stockens & my Gray French Hatt.

Item.—My will is That my best Stuffe suit & Coate, Trimd wth Black Ribbands, my Cloath suite Trymd wth Peach & dark Colloured Ribbands, and my Scarlett Coat laced wth Gold & Sylver lace, be all of them sould to the best advantage. That one hundred Guides of the money they produce be paid Ufrow & Warner Wessells, to be equally divided betweene them, & the Remainder to be spent among my fellow Souldiers in the Garrison of James Forte in New York.

Item.—I give unto Henry Connely my Cloath suit made close at the Knees of the Breeches & my Buck Skynn Doublett.

Item.—I give unto Richard Haymer my two Goates which are in the Forte.

Item.—I give unto Richard Charlton for his paines in wryting this my last will and Testamt., fourr pieces of Eight wch I have already delivered into the custody of Mrs. Jane Rider, to be delivered accordingly after my decease.

In Testimony of this last will & Testamt. I have hereunto set my hand & Seale in New Yorke the 23th day of Septembe.
Anno Dom 1668

THO. EXTON [SEAL]

Signed & Sealed in
the peence of
BRIAN NEWTON
THO. DIMLY

A Certificate Graunted to Capt. Salisbury & Mr. Ride as Execrs will and Testamt. of Capt: Exton decd.

Whereas Capt. Sylveste Salisbury & Mr. John Rider did upon the seaventh day of this Instant month, at the Geneall Cort of Assizes, held in this Citty, make proofe of the last Will and Testamt. of Capt. Thomas Exton deceased wherein they the said Sylveste Salisbury & Jno Rider are left Execrs & the said Executors having given security for pforming the pticulars in the said will exprest according to the Law in such cases provided The Originall Will and Testamt. remaining in the office of Records. These are to Certify all whome it may concerne That the said Sylveste Salisbury & John Rider are admitted to all intents & purposes Execrs. of the last will & Testamt. of him the said Thomas Exton having hereby full power & lawfull authority to doe & Execute all things whatsoever in the said will and Testamt. is required.

Sealed wth the Seale of the Office. Dated at New Yorke This 17th day of Octobe in the 20th yeare of his Maties. Raigne, Annoq Dm. 1668.

MR. THOMAS PELL HIS WILL.

In ye name of God Amen.

It hath pleased ye all wise God many yeares to exercise me wth much weaknesse of body and having lately taken to himself my beloved wife Lucy. It being ye good pleasure of God to deny me naturall issue of my own body, his good hands of mercy continueing unto me to keep me in perfect memory, and my understanding in a comfortable measure according to proportions of

wisdome & knowledge whence he saw meet to proportion to me I desire in faith to give up my soule to God wch gave it my body to a Comely buriall that I may be decently buryed in such a comely manner that God may not be dishonoured. It being my desire that Peace may be attended in injoymt. of what God hath beene pleased to give to me. This being my last will & Testamt., I doe make my Nephew John Pell living in ould England ye onely sonne of my onely Brother John Pell Doctor of Divinity wch he had by his first wife my whole and sole heire of all my lands, houses in any parte of New England or in ye Territoryes of ye Duke of Yorke. I also give to my nephew John Pell (my whole and sole heire) all my goods moveable or imoveable whatever money Plate, Chattells & Cattles of all kinde Except such parcells & legayces wch I give & bequeath to p'son as follows, my just debts being first paid

By two of the "legayces" he bequeathed to Mrs. Abigale Burr, the wife of his friend Daniel Burr, with other things of jewelry, etc.:

"Two Blancoates & a Rugg & Domini, The Brewing kettle in use, Two new Keelers & a brewing tub"

To Mary White, with other things, he bequeathed "£6 & one suite of aparell of serge, Two Shifts & wool for stockens"

The will was executed "in the Twenty & one yeare of ye Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Charles & the Twenty-first day of Septembe 1669." Two days later the testator Thomas Pell died. That there was not lack of means to give his "body a comely funerall" is manifest. On the 13th of October following, "John Banks, one of ye Exeees. of ye said will, entered into Bond of £200 sterlg. to pfourme said will."

October 20th an inventory was filed showing the personal estate of the deceased to be of the value of £1,294 14s. 4½d. in the currency of the Province, otherwise $3,236.83, or thereabouts. The value of his freehold estate is not known, but it must have been very considerable.

John Pell, the heir, came over from England very soon after his uncle's decease; for we find that at "ffort James," on the 7th day of October, 1670, Gov. Francis Lovelace made order that the property devised and bequeathed by said will be turned over to

"Mr. John Pell, Admitted heire of ye Estate of Mr. Thomas Pell, deceased."

He prospered here, and became a member of the magistracy, if we may believe, as we are probably correct in doing, that he was the magistrate before whom was taken in 1676 testimony of the making of a nuncupative will by Capt. Thomas Seabrooke, of Westchester.

A NUNCUPATIVE WILL.

The Testimony of John Clarke of Westchester (concerning Tho: Seabrooke) Aged about 29 yeares.

The Deponent saith, That when there was an Alarme of Indyans being at Castle Hill, Loaden with Ammuniçon, last Summer, this deponent was then a Sojourner in the House of Thomas Seabrooke, was Commanded (among others) to go to Capt. Osbornes House; And at his going away, hee the said Thomas Seabrooke took his wife (the now present widdow Seabrooke) by the hand in the Door as hee was going out, and said, Wife, I am going out. I know not but I may bee knockt on the head; If I never more come againe, I give all that I have to thee (meaning his wife) And further said to this Deponent. Pray take notice what I say: and further saith not. Sworne before mee

May 15th, 1676 JOHN PELL

The Testimony of Penelope Cooke aged about fifty yeares concerning Tho. Seabrooke.

This Deponent saith, That Thomas Seabrooke of Westchester, the late Husband of the widdow Seabrooke, being sometime last winter at Consider Woods, hee did declare that hee was going over to Long Island, and then at the same time did say, that whensoever he did dye, hee would make his wife full and whole Executor, and give all to her, his wife, and no Body else should have anything to do with anything hee had, but his wife: and further Saith not.

Westchester Sworne before mee

May the 15th, 1676 JOHN PELL

Thomas Seabrooke died at Westchester, December 17, 1675. His personal property on the inventory amounted to £146 6s.

COURT MARTIAL FOR ASSAULT.

The Sentence of the Court Marshall against Richard Williams.

At a Court Marshall held in James Fort the 15th of ffeber 1665

The Governor & Officers having taken into Consideration the Riotous Insolence & Assault made by Richard Williams Souldyr agst. John van Gee, Burger of this City, upon the 10th of this instant, ffebruary, & that the said Williams without any cause or occasion given by the said John van Gee did strike & affront the sd. John van Gee, whereupon much blood might have beene spilt & the Peace & good Amity between the Inhabitants & Souldry endanger'd, which is never to be violated without severe punishmt. on either side Have thought fitt to give Sentence against Richard Williams.

That for his insolent & riotous behaviour hee shall remaine in the Dungeon till to-morrow being ffriday the 16th. instant, from whence hee shall bee brought at one of the clocke by the marshall & sett upon the wooden Horse till the Guard is releived, And further that in Consideraçon of this & divers others, his former Crimes, His next misdemeanour shall bee punisht with Running the Gantlett & Banishment.

ROBERT NEEDHAM — R. NICOLLS

JOHN MANNING — SILVESTER SALISBURY

THE CLAIMS OF NICHOLAS JONES.

(*Concluded.*)

To Pursue the General Idea of the Act of Congress Limiting the final Audit of Claimants, on the Resolve Aforesaid to the 1 May Insuing this date, It may be presumed no Impropriety to Adduce on Evidence in Behalf of National Allies, Comparatively with Resolves of Congress, viz: a Proclamation of Genl. Tryon, Dated March 8, 1779. I Have Already Issued One Hundred & Twenty One Commissions to as many Private Vessels of War, That in the Short Space of Time Elapsed, Since the 18th Sept. Last the Prize Vessels Arrived Here Amount to One hundred

and Sixty-five and their total Value to Above Six hundred thousand pounds Lawful Money of New York at the Antient Currency of Eight Shillings, a Milled Dollor, & that by these Captures & the Signal Success of his Majesties Navy and Other private Letters of Marque, the City of Newyork is Become an Immense Magazine of all Kinds of Supplies for a Very Extensive Commerce.

In addition to the Above, Subsequent Captures Increase the Amount to Upwards of Twelve Millions of Dollors. To Which, if Interest be Added & Conformable to the 7th Article of Treaty, by which it may become Necessary to reclaim the Same, the Expenses of a Powerful Navy, will Make the Amount Worthy of National Concern.

If there is no Impropriety in Suggesting a Mode of Relief to an Exhausted Individual 25 or thirty thousand pounds in Commiss' Notes, in Addition to a Years Pay for the Loan of an Ox Team & Cart on Sept. 15, 1776. Will be present Satisfaction, While further Compensation & probably Reimbursment of any Loan, will be made by a Generous Ally in Behalf of the Subscriber. It Ought to be particularly Observed that from Loss of Papers the damage Exceeds all Others.

NICHOLAS JONES.

New Burgh Ulster County
State of New York.
Novr. 25, 1793.

Altho' the Delicacy of some Communications from a Respect to public repose may Submit to the positive law of Congress: Yet without a Confidential Attention Injury may Result where benefit is Intended.

VESSELS FITTED OUT BY GEN. TRYON.

To His Excellency The President And The Honorable the Delegates of the United States in Congress Assembled.

The Memorial of Nicholas Jones of the State of New York

Humbly Sheweth

That Agreable to a Resolve of Congress of October 1775, He hath Collected Not Only his Own Damages Sustained by the British Troops from Sept. 1776 Estimated at the Price then

Current, But Also those of Our Allies as Conceiving the Import of a Similar Nature, which are Accompaniments of this Memorial.

That by a Law of Congress Limitting the first of May Next, for the final Audit of all Claims Upon the United States, for Services &c. .... Previous to the 4th Day of March, 1789.

And that Altho, previous to the Year 89, your Memorialist did suggest Compensation from Extra Duties & Subsequently Confidentially Otherwise, Yet from the Great dispersion of property & Concomitant Circumstances Conceive a degree of Propriety, in declining a formal Registry, Agreable to the Law Aforesaid, Until Congress has Attended to the Subject Matter Thereof.

Whatever may result from Premium of Salvage, & Such Other Relief on the Premisses Your Memorialist becomes Suppliant And as in Duty bound shall Ever Pray &c.

NICHOLAS JONES.

Newyork Nov: 25, 1793.

A List of Vessels Commissioned by General Tryon from the Port of New York Since the 8th of Septr., 1778 viz. & by March 79, upwards of £600,000, taken.*

Names.	Guns.	
Nancy	22	Thomas Place.
Lark	16	John Johnson.
Lord Howe	16	Thomas Jan.
Prince Wm	18	John Healy.
Tartar	16	James Downie.
Hunter	16	Richard Blake.
Dolphin	20	James Tweed.
Tory's Revenge	9	Henry Leader.
Greyhound	10	Jacob Wright.
Lively	18	John McInlay.
Impertinent	22	David Gregory.
Gambier	16	Charles Patton.
Granby	18	Thoms. Kennedy.
Sr. Hen. Clinton	20	Alexr. Porterfield.

*A similar list has been published once before. It may be found in the Corporation Manual for 1870, p. 875 and following. Many of the names, however, differ from those given in this, printed directly from a manuscript of that day.

Revenge	20	Archibd. Fisher.
General Matthew	20	John Forsyth.
Musqueto	17	Graham Barnes.
Eagle	20	Wm. Raddon.
Surprise	20	John Watson.
King George	14	Stanton Hazard.
Sr. Wm. Erskine	22	John McAlester.
Jason	20	Alexr. Porterfield.
Wake	18	Samuel Farlem.
Loyal Subject	24	Wm. Carmichael.
Mars	18	Robt. Cunningham.
Active	16	Laughlin McGaun.
Harlequin	16	John Stout.
Porcupine	16	Henry Rogers.
Tryon	22	George Sibbles.
Dunmore	14	Wm. Goodrich.
Westmoreland	24	John Hylton.
Granby	16	John Henderson.
St. Patrick	8	Wm. Gibb.
Swift	10	James Hayt, Junr.
Friends	10	James Conn.
Liberty	26	Wm. Lewis.
Genl. Howe	18	John Ceary.
Hammond	16	Briger Goodrich.
Bellona	20	John Buchanan.
Geo. & Eliz	18	Wm. Van Assendelft.
Enterprise	30	Thoms. Jolly.
Tartar	36	Danl. Squier.
Adl. Gambier	12	Wm. Pinkerton.
Columba	10	Richd. Brady.
Black Prince	10	Steph. Williams.
Friendship	8	Wm. Johnson.
Clinton	12	John Goodrich.
Gambier	14	James Carew.
Brittania	16	Alexr. Campbell.
Spitfire	20	John Brown.
Prince of Hesse	14	John Strictland.
Granby	10	Andrew Law.

Prince of Wales	12	Fitch Rogers.
Rover	10	Thoms. Muir.
Hawk	16	Thoms. Slater.
Swift	18	Andrew Skeer.
Empress of Russia	36	John Kidd.
Rosshampton	26	Robt. Hunter.
George & Jno	22	Wm. Curling.
Genl. Leslie	14	Thoms. Dowe.
Vengeance	20	George Dean.
Thistle	10	Thoms. Pym Williams.
Chance	18	Thoms. Quill.
Speedwell	14	Robt. Casson.
Mars	16	Samuel Rogers.
Thomas	14	James Ramsay.
Molly	14	John Lusk.
Queen Charlotte	14	John Hall.
Union	26	John Sibrell.
Experiment	10	Alexr. McPherson.
Glaneur	18	Hamilton Foster.
Rose	20	Wm. Lewis.
Nonsuch	20	Robt. Bland.
Lord North	14	Chas. McDonald.
Tryon	10	Fancis Janaes.
Thames Ditton	14	George Smith.
Mulberry	8	Anthy. Langsfield.
Revenge	10	Anthy. Stewart.
Golden Pippin	10	Philip Ford.
Revenge	10	Thomas Millroy.
Genl. Campbell	18	John Martin.
Castor	14	Thomas Webster.
Neptune	14	James Neil.
British Tar	12	Thomas Wyer.
Sheelah	12	Henry McKibben.
Minerva	24	John Sampson.
Castor	26	Danl. Brocklebank.
St. Andrew	18	Simon Donall.
Henry	14	Wm. McEleloe.
Witch	10	Danl. Williams.

Galatea	12	Stephen Hunt.
Norfolk Revenge	12	George Maise.
Germain	14	Robt. Campbell.
St. George	18	Jas. Carew.
Ariel	12	Saml. Duffey.
Rambler	16	Nathan Atkins.
Weazel	14	John Myer.
Bishop	12	Misper Lee.
Lively	14	Jacob Stout.
King George	20	David Fenton.
Hornet	6	George Douglas.
Light Bob	10	Ananias McDougall.
Rose Bud	16	James Duncan.
Royal Charlotte	18	John McLean.
Mohawk	12	John Freeman.
Sally	10	John Spelling.
Blakeney	20	John Pinder.
Auctioneer	16	Joseph Nash.
Refugee Revenge	18	John Cochran.
Maid of Honor	16	Richd. Blake.
Irish Hero	14	Michael Neil.
Roebuck	20	James Ross.
Pomona	20	Wm. Nellson.
Game Cock	12	Chas. La Tellier.
Genl. Tryon	28	Thoms. Harriott.
Pollux	18	Stewart Ross.
Vixen	8	Chas. Barnet Goff.
Jenny	20	Noble Caldwell.
Hibernia	16	John Dempsey.
Jackall	14	Danl. Dorragh.
Tryal	16	Robt. Wirling.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

CALLIOPEAN SOCIETY.—The Calliopean Society, which Dr. Anderson says in his interesting Diary he was asked to join, was instituted, as I learn, on the 20th of November, 1788. Its sole objects were the cultivation of friendship and improvement in literature. They met every Tuesday evening and elected quarterly. THERON.

CHAIR (Aug. 1889, p. 50).—The word chair here is exactly synonymous with chaise, a carriage, and this is undoubtedly what is meant. This use of the word is so uncommon that I do not remember to have met with it before. On reference, however, to Worcester I find the following extract from Warton :

E'en kings might quit their state to share
Contentment and a one-horse chair. Q. A.

BELVEDERE.—This was on the east side of the town somewhere this side of Grand street. It must have been on high ground, for there was a fine view from it. The following is a description, taken from Valentine's Manual for 1864, p. 747. Where that account was copied from does not appear :

Belvedere House is situated on the banks of the East River, about a quarter of a mile beyond the pavement of the eastern extremity of the city of New York. It was built in the year 1792, by thirty-three gentlemen, of whom the Belvedere Club is composed. The beauty of the situation induced them to extend their plan beyond their first intentions, which were merely a couple of rooms for the use of their Club ; and they erected the present building, as well to answer the purpose of a public hotel and tavern, as for their own accommodation.

The ball-room, which includes the whole of the second story of the east front, is an oblong octagon of forty-five feet in length, twenty-four wide, and seventeen high, with a music gallery. This room is occupied by the Club on their Saturday night meetings, during the Summer season ; the right to which on that day is the only exclusive privileges which the proprietors retain. The windows of this room open to the floor, and communicate with a balcony twelve feet wide, which surrounds the eastern division of the house, and affords a most delightful promenade. The style in which this room is finished and decorated has been very generally admired.

The room on the ground floor is of the same shape and dimensions of the ball-room, and is generally used as a dinner and supper-room for large companies and public entertainments.

The west division of the house is composed of two dining-parlors, a bar room, two card rooms, and a number of bed-chambers. The west front opens into a small court-yard, flanked on each side with stables, a coach office and other offices.

The little grounds into which the east front opens are formed into a bowling-green, gravel walks, and some shrubbery, in as handsome a manner as the very limited space would admit of.

The want of extensive grounds is, however, much compensated for by the commanding view which the situation gives of the city and adjacent country. The prospect is very varied and extensive ; a great part of the city, the Bay of New York, Long Island, the East River as far as Hell Gate, the Island of New York to the northward of the city, and a little of the North River, with its bold and magnificent bank on the Jersey side, altogether compose a scenery which the vicinity of few great cities affords.

On the demise of a proprietor, the vacant interest in the estate can only be purchased by a person eligible by a majority of votes as a member of the Club.

The present proprietors and members of the Club are

Mr. John Atkinson,
Mr. Badcock,
Mr. Barrteto,
Mr. William Bell,
Mr. James Constable,
Mr. Durie,
Mr. Evers,
General Fish,
Mr. Joseph Gouverneur,
Mr. Henderson,
Mr. Robert Kemble,
Mr. Gulian Ludlow,
Mr. McVickar,
Mr. Thomas Marston,
Mr. Pitcairn,
Mr. Joseph Searight.
Mr. Waldo,
Mr. Reedy,
Mr. William Rogers,
Mr. Carlile Pollock,
Mr. J. O. Hoffman,
Mr. Augustus Van Horne,
Mr. Lawrence Yates,
Colonel Walker,
Mr. Corp,
Mr. Boyle,
Mr. Thomas White,
Mr. James McEvers,
Mr. John Shaw,
Mr. James Seton.

Mr. Henry Sadler.

Social clubs, on Saturdays, during the Summer months, are, with the citizens of New York, of ancient date. There is perhaps no great city where invidious distinctions are less thought of. However their interests may clash in commercial or speculative pursuits, they meet cordially on 'Change ; a good will to each other, and a continual interchange of domestic hospitality, no event has ever interrupted. In addition to the hospitable attentions which every stranger of character receives, these clubs, to which strangers are generally invited, are peculiarly calculated to give them a more general acquaintance than could be expected to result from private introduction. SENEX.

BELVEDERE HOUSE.—This house, famous in the closing years of the last century and during many years in the present one, with the grounds on which it was erected and surrounding it, was the property of the Belvedere Club. This property was purchased and the house erected in 1792, by the club, consisting of thirty-three gentlemen of the city. Two of these soon withdrew, or fell by the wayside, inasmuch as the number of proprietors had fallen to thirty-one in 1794. The house was erected on a high hill that sloped to the East River, only a short distance away; there was neither Water street nor South street in those days; and inland towards Grand street, and across the sites of the present Henry and Madison streets and East Broadway. It was east of the celebrated

Rutgers mansion, and the cottage of Marinus Willett sometimes made available as a hotel, and farther away from "the pavement of the eastern extremity of the City of New York" than either of them.

The precise location of the Belvedere was on what is now the block bounded by Montgomery, Clinton, Cherry and Monroe streets. With the cutting away of the hill by driving streets through it, East Broadway and others, and the erection of numerous dwellings in its vicinity, the Belvedere ceased to be desirable as a pleasure resort; in fact, it had long before ceased to be the fashion. A walk to the Belvedere from the city had come to be only as a memory. The house was removed late in the twenties.

A story obtained currency during the last years of its existence, and has come down to this time as a legend, that it had for a long time been the rendezvous of pirates and smugglers, in the cellars and imaginary caverns of which they had stored the spoils and booty of their voyages; that murders and other atrocious crimes had been committed there, and that the place was haunted. Therefore it came that it was avoided by the ignorant and superstitious and by timid folk. The story had no more solid basis than fabrication and the fact of non-use and natural decay of the main and outlying buildings. The careful provision made in 1792 by the club for the course of descent of the property to surviving proprietors was an effectual barrier to its being diverted to criminal uses. The names of the original proprietors of 1792–94, transmitted to us as they have been through almost a century of time, and now well borne by men honorably prominent in the citizenhood of this day, afford additional guarantees that the idle tales touching the later years of the existence of the Belvedere were but "vagrom fancyes." J. M. F.

The Stock Exchange.—The first mention of the Stock Exchange in any contemporary documents that I have been able to find is the following notice, from Longworth's New York Directory for 1817:

The brokers of the New York Exchange Board meet every day at 12 o'clock for the transaction of business. The following is a list of members, viz.:

Leonard Bleecker,
Benjamin Butler,
Leonard A. Bleecker,
William G. Bucknor,
James & John Bleecker,
Benjamin Huntingdon,
Israel Foote,
Ph. Kearny,
A. H. Lawrence & Co.,
Gordon S. Mumford,
R. H. Nevins,
Seixas Nathan,
Isaac G. Ogden & Co.,
Prime, Ward & Sands,
Bleecker & Lefferts,
Samuel I. Beebee,
Davenport & Tracy,
A. N. Gifford & Co.,
Bernard Hart,
Andrew Stockholm,
John Roe,
F. A. Tracy,
J. G. Warren,
W. H. Robinson,
W. I. Robinson,
Smith & Lawton,
H. Post, Jr.,
Henry Ward.

T. R. A.

OLD NEW YORK.

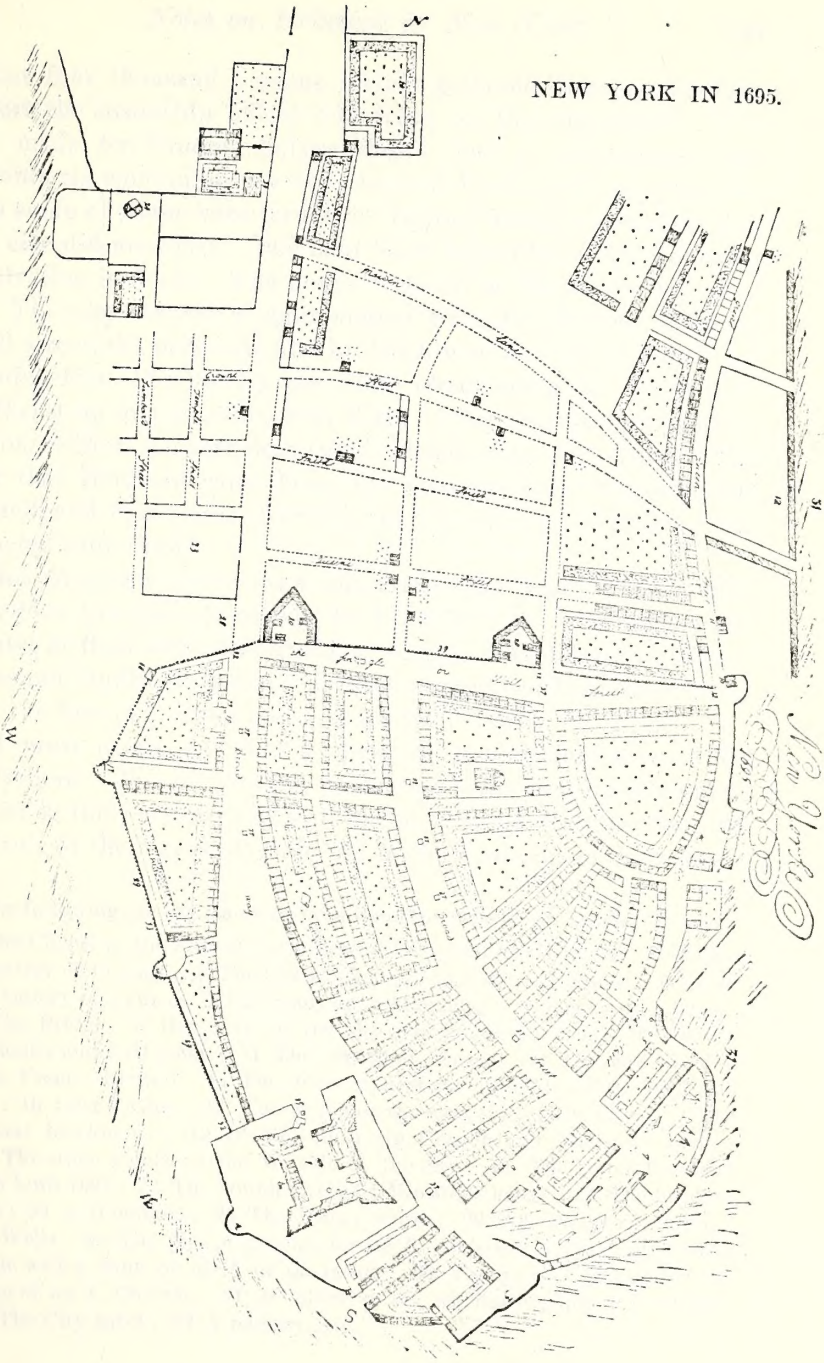
OCTOBER, 1889.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK.

III.

It is not to be supposed that Bradford received these strokes of adverse fortune with complacency. Keith, his fellow sufferer, who had stirred up this commotion, became involved in angry controversy with his late fellow sectaries, and finally gave them up altogether, becoming an Episcopalian. But Bradford was a young man with wife and children, and desired nothing more than quiet. Free management was essential to his livelihood. It was for these reasons he turned his eyes to New York. That town had been settled by the Dutch, who were of the Reformed Church; there were some Church of England people there, but they were very much in the minority, and there were many French Protestants, being those who had fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a few years before. Besides, there were in the place New Englanders who had left a country of intolerance to find a better home elsewhere. No one sect contained all the forces of the community, and the population was composed of Dutch, English, French, New Englanders, Scotch, Irish, and Jews, the first making the largest fraction. The town was small. An enumeration made by the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, the only one then existing, seven years before, showed it had five hundred and sixty members, and a census of the whole town would, in 1693, have revealed only

NEW YORK IN 1695.



about four thousand persons, mainly gathered close to the fort, where the steamship offices now front on Bowling Green. The list made by Domine Selyns shows that of his church only seventy-six communicants were beyond Wall street, and it is certain some of these were farmers. Beyond Broadway on the west the city did not exist. The land there was either waste or under cultivation in fields. The houses were all on Broadway or east of it. The city formed a right angled triangle, the base being on Wall street, the perpendicular on Broadway, and the hypothenuse running from Pearl street and State street along the water side northeast up to a junction with Wall. There was but one church, the one within the fort, near the residence of the Governor. The year that Bradford came here, the Garden Street Church was erected, and four years after this the first rector of Trinity was inducted into office.*

This American town was a veritable happy land to those who came here to avoid oppression, to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, or to gain a livelihood for themselves and families in peace. Denton declared of it in his description, the first of printed books about New York:

"I must needs say that if there be a terrestrial Canaan 'tis surely here. The inhabitants are blessed with peace and plenty; blessed in their country, blessed in the fruit of their bodies, and the fruit of their grounds; blessed in their basket and their store;

* The following are the places marked upon the map on the opposite page:

1 The Chapel in the Fort of New York; 2 Leyster's half moon; 3 Whitehall battery of 15 guns; 4 The Old Dock; 5 The Cage and Stocks; 6 Stadthouse battery of 5 guns; 7 The Stadt (or State) house; 8 The Custom house; 8, 8 The Bridge; 9 Burghers, or the slip Battery of 10 guns; 10 The fly block house and half moon; 11 The slaughter houses; 12 The new Docks; 13 The French Church; 14 The Jews' Synagogue; 15 The Fort, Well and Pump; 16 Ellet's Alley; 17 The works on the west side of the city; 18 The northwest blockhouse; 19, 19 The Lutheran Church and Minister's house; 20, 20 The stone points on the W. side of the city; 21 The Dutch Calvinist Church built 1692; 22 The Dutch Calvinist Minister's house; 23 The burying ground; 24 A Windmill; 25 The King's Farm; 26 Col. Dongan's garden; 27, 27 Wells; 28 The plat of ground for the E Minister's house; 29, 29 The stockade with a bank of earth on the inside; 30 The ground proper for the building of an E Church; 31, 31 Showing the sea flowing about N. York; 32, 32 The City gates; 33 A postern gate.

in a word, blessed in whatsoever they take in hand, or go about; the earth yielding plentiful increase to all their painful labor.

"Were it not to avoid prolixity I could say a great deal more, and yet say too little, to show how free are all these parts of the world from that pride and oppression, with their miserable effects, which many, nay almost all, parts of the world are troubled with. There a wagon or cart gives as good content as a coach, and a piece of their home-made cloth better than the finest lawns or richest silks; and though their low roofed houses may seem to shut their doors against pride and luxury, yet how do they stand wide open to let charity in and out, either to assist each other or to relieve a stranger! and the distance of place from other nations doth secure them from the envious frowns of ill affected neighbors, and the troubles which usually arise thence."

There cannot be much doubt that Bradford had looked at this city with longing eyes for some time. As we know now, Denton's description was far beyond the truth, yet peace and security were as easily to be found here as in any place in the world. Although the city was not so large as Philadelphia, its prospects were bright, and whoever came here, if he acted with discretion, could rely upon receiving a just and liberal recompense for his labor. Bradford undoubtedly had been here a number of times before the arrival of Fletcher, and during the part of the year which elapsed between his arrest and the restoration of his material he had repeated these journeys. The distance, even by the longest roads, is less than one hundred miles. He had probably met the Governor and agreed with him for his removal hither, before that official had even set out for Pennsylvania.

The Society of Friends held a meeting and consented that he should depart. Their minutes say:

Monthly Meeting, 2 month, 29, 1692.

William Bradford proposing to this Meeting that if Friends saw it fitting he desired to be discharged from the engagement between Friends and him concerning the Press, Friends having considered the matter are very willing the said Bradford should be free so far as regards this Meeting. And the Meeting appoints Samuel Carpenter, John De La Vale, Robert Ewer and Alexander Beardsley to collect what is subscribed and due for the time past

within the limits of this Meeting, and pay the same to William Bradford and bring an account hereof to the next Monthly Meeting.

One of the English Governors before Fletcher had desired a printer, but could obtain none. It was in 1668, four years after the capitulation, that Sir Francis Lovelace sent to Boston for that purpose. In a letter written by him then he said:

"I am not out of hopes, ere long, to have a printer here of my own, having already sent to Boston for one; but whether I shall speed or no is uncertain."

At that time there was no printing press on this side of the water except in Cambridge. Boston had not yet attained to the dignity of one, and Philadelphia was a wilderness. When James the Second became king, the half liberal policy he had observed while Duke of York was changed, and he forbade the introduction of printing into his colonies. His instructions the next year to Governor Dongan were very strict. He said:

"Forasmuch as great inconvenience may arise by the liberty of printing within our Province of New York, you are to provide, by all necessary orders, that no person keep any press for printing; nor that any book, pamphlet, or other matters whatsoever be printed—without your especial leave and license first obtained."

From this rule there had been no deviation. There were but few printers in England, and a long apprenticeship must be passed before journeyman's wages could be earned. There their wages were high, in comparison with those that the ploughman, the hod carrier, the shoemaker received, and the workmen could live in comparative luxury. Why should they move? Coming to America toil must be encountered without proper tools to work with, for each master was but little richer than his man. The emigrant in coming here cut himself off from his relatives and his friends, and he believed also, unless extraordinarily well informed, that he would be murdered by Indians, who prowled through every settlement and village. Such were the stories current in England.

Col. Fletcher landed in New York on the 30th of August, 1692. During the Winter his affairs in this colony kept him busy, as he was obliged to go to Albany to repel the attacks of the Indians, and as there was much other business to attend to.

Leisler's insurrection and his execution had embittered his adherents, and the party he belonged to and the anti-Leislerians were almost in a state of war. Fletcher therefore found no time to go to Pennsylvania, where he was also Governor, William Penn having been arbitrarily deprived of his authority there, until the Spring. His arrival on the Delaware was on the 26th of April, 1693, the Council being immediately called together. Among the matters discussed the next day was the seizure of Bradford's utensils. Fletcher took the printer's side, and it was ordered, on his suggestion, that his tools should be given him at once, which was accordingly done.

It is probable that Bradford had already set his press in motion in this city, not waiting for the decision of the Philadelphians. On the 23d of March, 1693, it was resolved in the Council that "if a Printer will come and settle in the City of New York for the printing of our Acts of Assembly and Publick Papers he shall be allowed the sum of £40 current money of New-York per annum for his salary, and have the benefit of his printing, besides what serves the publick." The offer was accepted by Bradford, the researches of George H. Moore showing that his salary began, probably concurrently with his labor, on the 10th of April, as a warrant was drawn on the 12th of October for six months, "due on the 10th preceding."

The tenth of April, 1693, may, therefore, be assumed as the date of the beginning of printing in New York. By Bradford's action Philadelphia was deprived of a press, none being again set up there for several years. Cambridge had been provided with one since 1639, and Boston since 1675. Connecticut did not rise to this dignity till 1709, nor Maryland till 1726. Virginia had a printer as early as 1682, but what his name was is not known. He was soon stopped, and in 1683 Lord Effingham, in his instructions, was ordered "to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatever." No other printer appeared in that province until 1729, when William Parks began his labors in Williamsburg.

Bradford could not have foreseen, nor could any one of that time, the prodigious extension of the art he followed that would take place in the two centuries which should next elapse, of which

we are at the limit, and we perhaps are just as unable to see the progress that will be made in the next century. The amount of work that could then be done in New York was very small. It was limited by the difficulty of getting printers' supplies, by the impossibility of circulation of printed matter at any great distance from the place of publication, by its comparative costliness, and by having no custom of using this way of publicity. There were no roads; pamphlets and newspapers could be sent easily only by water. Even in this century a sloop was sometimes eight days in going from New York to Albany. There were no practiced writers, nor had the public become accustomed to reading what one might say. There was no little jobwork with which the printer could fill in his odd time, and the paper and ink he bought were very dear. Up to 1832 a newspaper in this city was entirely too costly for a poor man to buy. Bradford could not have foreseen that in 1889 more than a thousand paper mills would be in operation in America, making their product chiefly from the trees that were then an impediment to civilization; that thirty type foundries and as many ink factories would be required to furnish the printers with type and ink; that the printers would number a hundred thousand; that single offices would do more printing in a year than the whole of Great Britain did when he first trod these streets, and that Philadelphia and New York, towns in which Indians were at all times to be seen, the streets still unpaved and unlighted, their denizens dependent for their food upon the farmers who lived within a day's journey, and the places surrounded by solitudes so dense that bears, wolves, and foxes could be killed a couple of miles from the centre of population, and mocking birds could be heard in the streets, would within three lives after his be much greater than Paris or London then were and draw for their ordinary food supplies upon the whole world. Here is the place where the printing press, now a massive machine, built of iron, steel, and brass, and weighing many tons, instead of a tottering thing of wood, is at its greatest activity in the New World, only equaled by one city and only surpassed by one other city in the Old World.

It was thirty-two years before Bradford had a competitor;

another third of a century was required to bring up the number to four or five; and the round century showed less than a score of employers and a hundred journeymen. Since that time, however, the workmen have doubled every dozen years, and almost every year have begun new trades, branches of the old ones, separating still further one handicraft from the other.

We are not informed where the first printing press was housed. It was undoubtedly in some dwelling, the lower part, the most accessible, being occupied as a pressroom and composing room. No special strength for the floors was required, for the press was chiefly wood and the type would weigh but a few hundred pounds. Such a building could probably be easily secured in the neighborhood desired, near the Old Produce Exchange, the site of which is now occupied by the United States Military building. . There he was convenient to the Governor, and to the officers of the fort; the merchants met at the lower end of Broad street, and vessels landed at Whitehall and Coenties slips. The dwelling undoubtedly had a bit of a garden with it. Fifty years later Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, describes the appearance of the town, with its gardens and trees. More cannot be told of the circumstances which surrounded him, for the records are lacking. He appears never to have owned any landed property, nor were any leases recorded in his name.

We have no absolute knowledge as to the work which was first printed by him in this city. Hildeburn enumerates thirteen pieces which were executed in 1693 in this city. It has generally been supposed that the first of these were two proclamations issued under date of June 8th giving permission to Warner Wessels and Antie Christians to collect money for the redemption of some captives in the Barbary States. The proclamations exist in both English and Dutch, in the latter form being discovered by John Romeyn Brodhead in the archives of the Dutch Reformed Church of this city, and afterwards by him also among the state papers at Albany in English. The other pieces, except two later proclamations, are not dated. Recently, however, Dr. George H. Moore, whose authority is very high on early New York typography, has entered into an examination of this question, and is inclined to think that a "Journal of the Late Actions of the French

at Canada "* is first. The publication of this little book was undoubtedly the reason why Fletcher brought Bradford to this city, and I therefore think it very probable that he was put upon it as soon as his office was established and the copy was ready. The book was licensed in London, September 11, 1693, and was advertised five days later. An average passage from New York to London at that time was from seven to nine weeks, and it may, therefore, have finished printing as early as the middle of July. From its size it would probably have taken Bradford, if he were alone, about two weeks to do, or if he had an assistant eight or nine days. This would bring its beginning to the first of July. But he had been at that date three months in New York, if his duties began with his salary, and two months, if he had departed from Philadelphia as soon as his tools were delivered to him. It is, therefore, probable that some of the smaller pieces preceded this, for even if he began upon the narrative of Col. Fletcher's exploits at the beginning of his labors in Manhattan it would have been set aside for a temporary matter, which could have been finished in a day. It is true that the pamphlet might have been completed at a very early period, and could not be dispatched to London for want of a ship thither bound. It was a very frequent thing for American ports to be without means of sending news abroad.

The book, thus reprinted in London, does not exist in its American original. Lord Bellomont, Fletcher's successor, characterizes it as a fiction. In a letter to the Lords of Trade on the 12th of November, 1698, he says that "the printed accounts of his great

* A | Journal | of the | Late Actions | of the | French at Canada. | With | The Manner of their being Repuls'd, by | His Excellency, Benjamin Fletcher, Their | Majesties Governour of New-York. | Impartially Related by Coll. Nicholas Reyard, | and Lieu- | tenant Coll. Charles Lodowick, who attended His Excellency, during the whole Expedition. | To which is added, | I. An Account of the present State and Strength of Canada, | given by Two Dutch Men, who have been a long Time Pri- | soners there | and now made their Escape. | II. The Examination of a French Prisoner. | III. His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher's Speech to the Indians. | IV. An Address from the Corporation of Albany, to His Excellen- | cy, Returning Thanks for His Excellency's early Assistance for | their Relief. | Licensed, Sept. 11th, 1693, Edward Cooke. | London, Printed for Richard Baldwin, in Warwick-Lane, 1693. | Quarto. Title and preface two leaves. Text, 22 pages.

exploits against the French which he published and sent into England I cannot possibly get one of them for love nor money, and I am told he made it his business to get up all the printed copies, which is an argument with me of his consciousness that he had imposed a romance instead of a true narrative." It is impossible to say whether the retiring Governor or his successor tells the truth, but there is one verity in the last letter. It was very scarce. No example of the New York edition is now to be found, and our only knowledge of it at all is derived from the English reprint and an advertisement that announced its publication which was also discovered by Dr. Moore.

What Brodhead esteemed to be the first fruits and what John William Wallace asserted to be so in his discourse before the Historical Society of New York is the proclamation of Gov. Fletcher respecting the slaves in Sallee. It was a little thing, and probably came out at about the time it was dated, the 8th of June. As New York had then two languages, it was printed in both, more likely first in Dutch, because that was the tongue of their nearest relatives and best friends, and from them they could expect the largest subscriptions. The English version reads:

Benjamin Fletcher, Captain General and Governour-in-Chief of the Province of New York, Province of Pennsylvania, and County of New Castle, and the Territories and Tracts of Land depending thereon, in America.

To all Officers and Ministers Ecclesiastical and Civil throughout the Provinces and Territories under my Government.

WHEREAS, I am credibly informed that the son of Warner Wessels, and husband of Antie Christians, inhabitants and sailors of the City of New York, following their lawful occupation were taken into Sallay, where they are now in miserable slavery under the power of the Infidel, and that their relations are not able to advance a sufficient ransom for their redemption, I have therefore, upon their application unto me, by and with the

*** On the opposite page is this proclamation in Dutch. It was intended to have this in photographic fac-simile, but owing to causes beyond the control of the photo-engravers this was found impossible. The original is about twice as large each way as the page that is presented.

Benjamin Fletcher, Capiteyn Generael, en opper-Governeur van de Provintie, van *Nieuw-Yorke,* de Provintie van *Pennyſylvania,* en't Landtſchap van *Nieuw-Caſteel,* ende Terratorien en Landeryen, daer toe belhorende in *America.*

Aen alle Officieren, ende Bedieniers, ſoo Kerkelyke, als Burgerlyke door de gantſche Provintien en Landſchappen onder myn Governement.

ALſo ick ſekerlyk ge-informeert ben, Dat de Soon van *Warnaer Weſſells* ende de Man van *Annetie Chriſtiaens,* Inwoonders en Zeelieden deſer Steede *Nieuw-Yorke,* volgende haer beroep op gebracht ſyn in *Zalè,* waer de ſelven nu ſyn in elendige Slavernye onder de Maght van de *Ongelovigen,* ende dat haere Vrienden niet maghtig zyn om te geven een genoegſaem Rantſoen tot haerer vryheyt en Verloſſinge. Daerom heb ick op haer applicatie tot my, voor en met Advys vanden Raet, uyt Chriſtelyke Liefde, ende tot medelyden van de ſware dienſt Baerheyt en Banden van de gemelte Perſoonen, vergunt, gelyk ick by deſe vergunne, verlof en vryheyt aen de gemelte *Warnaer Weſſels* en *Annetie Chriſtiaens,* om te eyſchen en te ontfangen een vrye en goetwillige giſte van alle *Chriſten* onder myn Governement, ſo wel in publicke Samencomſten, als particuliere Huyſen. Ende om d' ongeregeltheyt voorte comen met ſulex te Collecteeren, werden alle Miniſters en Predicanten, waer Kerken of publicke en private Vergaderingen ſyn, belaſt om te publiceeren een ware Copie van deſe Vergunninge, om ſulx opentlykte leſen, en daer na, aen te ſlaen aen de deuren of andre publyke plaetſen, en het Volk te vermanen tot alle Chriſtelyke Liefde, om met de aenſtaende ſtamencomſte te ſullen ontfangen de vrye en goet-Willige geſte van't Volk voor't gemelte gebruyk. Ende waer geen Kerken of publycke Vergader-plaetſen ſyn, ſoo werden de Conſtables, Hierdoor, belaſt in haere beſondere plaetſen, hebbende een ware Copye van deſe Vergunninge, om ront te gaen en collecteeren de Gifte van de goede Chriſtenen Voort gemelte gebruyck. Van welke Giſte en Chariteyt de gemelte Miniſters of Predicanten en Conſtables ſullen een diſtincte Reekening houden, die ſy ſullen overleveren met het gecollecteerde Gelt, uyt cracht deſer, ſonder uytſtel, aen *Stephanus van Courtland,* Eſq; *Peter Jacobs Marius, Johannes Kerfbyll* ende *Johannes Kip,* die by deſe gemagtight ſyn hetſelve t' ontfangen, en over te maken, ofte soo veel als nodig ſyn ſal; voorde verloſſinge vande gemelte gevangens, uyt haer ſlaverye doorde beſte en bequaemſte middelen en weegen. Met deſe Conditie nochtaus dat by aldien daer ſoude overſchieten, boven de de valeur van haer loſgelt ofte ſo ſe doodt, ofte anders, verlooſt ſullen ſyn, dat de Gemelte *Stephanus van Courtlandt,* Eſq; *Peter Jacobs Martin, Johannes Kerfbyll* en *Johannes Kip,* ſullen aen my ofte aenden Governeur ofte opper-Commander in die rydt veranrwoorden de gemelte gecollecteerde ſommen, en't overſchot van haer ofte enige van haer loſgelt dat't magh aen gelyet werden tot gelyke, ofte andre Godsdienſtige gebruyken, en voor geen ander gebruyk, ofte intentie ter werelt te mogen employderen.

Gegeven onder myn Hand en Segel in't Fort Willem Hendrick *de 8ſte Dag van* Juny, 1693.

Ben. Fletcher.

Gedruckt tot Nieuw-Yorke, *by* William Bradfordt, *Anno* 1693.

advice of the Council, out of Christian charity, and in commiseration of the grevious bondage and slavery of the said persons, granted and do by these present grant license or liberty to the said Warner Wessels and Antie Christians to ask and receive the free and charitable benevolence of all Christian people under my Government, as well at publick meetings as private dwelling houses. And to avoid irregularity in collecting the same all ministers or preachers where there are parish churches or publick or private meeting houses are required to publish a true copy of this grant by reading thereof openly and affixing thereof afterwards upon the door or other publick place and admonish the people to Christian charity and at the next meeting shall receive the free offering and benevolence of the people for the use aforesaid. And where no churches nor meeting houses are the constables are hereby required in their respective precincts, having a true copy of this grant, to go about and collect the charity of good Christian people for the use above said. Of all which benevolence and charity the said ministers or preachers and constables are to keep a distinct account which they are to transmit with what money they shall collect by virtue of this grant without delay to Stephen Courtland, Esq., Peter Jacob Marius, John Kerbyll and John Kipp, who are hereby impowered to receive the same and transmit the said money or so much as shall be requisite for the redemption of the said captives from slavery by the best and most convenient means and way. Provided always that in case there shall be a surplusage above the value of their redemption, or in case any of the said persons shall be dead or otherwise redeemed, they the said Stephen Courtland, Esq., Peter Jacobs Marius, John Kerbyll and John Kipp shall be accountable to me, or to the Governour and Commander-in-Chief for the time being, for the sum collected or so much thereof as is left upon their or some of their redemption that it may be set apart for the like or other pious uses and for no other use or intent whatsoever.

Given under my hand and seal at Fort William Henry the 8th day of June 1693.

BEN. FLETCHER.

Printed by William Bradford, *Printer to King* William *and Queen* Mary *at the City of* New York. *Anno* 1693.

Streets.—The streets are not regularly laid out. It appears that the first founders of the city were not aware of the consequence it was destined to hold among the cities of the world, and left it to chance or the caprice of individuals to lay out the streets; of course, many of them are narrow, crooked and inconvenient.

The corporations of late years have, however, done much to correct the inconveniences which had occurred from the inattention of their predecessors, and the streets are now more commodious and healthful than formerly. *Broadway* is one of the longest streets; it commences at the Battery on the southwest corner or point of the island and runs in a straight line in about the direction N. N. E. quite through the city. Some of the most elegant private houses, as well as public buildings, stand on this street. It has lately become the principal street for retailers of dry and fancy goods, and is by far the most pleasant street in the city. *Greenwich street* is another long street. It commences at the Battery, a few yards from the commencement of Broadway, and runs parallel to the North River the whole length of the city to Greenwich. This street has many very handsome private houses, and bids fair to be in a few years the second for beauty and convenience in the city. *Pearl street* commences also at the Battery, and runs an easterly direction and winding course to Chatham street. This street has many large and elegant buildings, and this and the other streets on the East River, *Water*, *Front* and *South streets* are the principal streets for the wholesale business. *Broad street* is a spacious and pleasant street, running from the old City Hall to the water. Many of the cross streets are pleasant and commodious. *Wall street*, in which is situated the Banks, the old City Hall, and the Tontine Coffee House, is one of the handsomest streets.

Historical Society.—The object of this society is to discover, procure and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary and ecclesiastical history of the United States, and of this State in particular. The officers are elected annually. They meet on the second Tuesdays in January, April, July and Octo-

ber. Egbert Benson, President; Rev. Benj. Moore, First Vice-President; Brockholst Livingston, Second Vice-President; Rev. Samuel Miller, Corresponding Secretary; John Pintard, Recording Secretary; Charles Wilkes, Treasurer; John Forbes, Librarian.

Standing Committee.—William Johnson, Samuel L. Mitchell, David Hosack, Rev. John M. Mason, Daniel D. Tompkins, John McKesson, Anthony Bleecker.

CLERGY.

Alphabetical list of the different ecclesiastical establishments in the city with the clergy belonging to each:

Associate Church—Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Associate Covenanters—Rev. Mr. McLeod.

Baptist Churches—Gold street, Rev. —— Parkinson; Fayette street, Rev. John Williams, Rev. John Stanford.

Catholic Church—Rev. Mathew O'Brian, Rev. William O'Brian.

Congregational Church—Rev. John Townley.

Dutch Reformed—Rev. John H. Livingston, S.T.P.; Rev. John N. Abeel, Rev. Gerardus Kuypers.

Episcopal Churches—*Trinity*, Right Rev. Benjamin Moore, Rector; Rev. Dr. Abraham Beach, Rev. John H. Hobart, Rev. Cave Jones.

Christ Church—Rev. Thomas Lyall, Rector.

St. Mark's Church—Rev. —— Harris, Rector.

St. Esprit—Rev. S. Albert, Rector; Rev. Edmund D. Barry, Assistant.

Hebrew—Rev. Gershom Seixas.

Independent—Rev. George Wall.

Lutherans (English)—Rev. David Austin. (German)—Rev. Dr. John C. Kunze, S.T.P., Senior Pastor of the Lutheran Churches in the State of New York.

Methodist Churches—Rev. Nicholas Smithen, Rev. Michael Coats, Rev. Samuel Marvin, Rev. Dr. William Phoebus.

Presbyterian Churches—Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, Rev. Dr. John McKnight, Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller.

Scotch Presbyterian Churches—Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, Rev. Mr. Forrest.

United Brethren—Rev. John Bardill.

Universalists—Magazine street, Rev. Edward Mitchill; Rose street, Rev. Dr. John Foster.

African Church—Jesse Thompson, June Scott, preachers.

Exhibitions.—Savage's Museum contains many curiosities of nature and art. The *Shakspeare Gallery* has a large collection of prints and paintings; and Delacoste's Cabinet is filled with rare productions of nature. The *American Academy of Arts* are in possession of a number of figures cast from the works of the greatest sculptors of antiquity.

Periodical Publications.—The only periodical work of much merit in the city is the *Medical Repository*, which appears quarterly, and is conducted with ability. Of newspapers we have many more than are good. There are seven daily papers, three half-weekly and two weekly.*

The daily papers depend chiefly on the mercantile interest for their support, and are, of course, filled with advertisements. The half-weekly are generally filled with political matter, a feast for those who like to appear wise without the trouble of thinking. The discussions in these papers are generally better calculated to launch the unthinking upon the "tempestuous sea" than to promote public tranquillity.

The weekly papers are —— —— ——

Art of Printing.—This has been very much improved in the city of late years. Several English works have been reprinted, which vie with the London editions. Very few original works have, however, been published; the trade of bookmaking does not flourish in American soils. Whether it is for want of good workmen, or liberality in the people to support them, is not for us to determine. It were to be wished, however, that some one would undertake to publish a correct system of American geography; such a thing would undoubtedly meet encouragement and support. Dr. Morse has done much and deserves the thanks of his countrymen, but his numerous and glaring inaccuracies ought not to be continued. It is high time to *attempt* to be a little more correct.

*Daily—*Daily Gazette, Daily Advertiser, Mercantile Advertiser, Commercial Advertiser, American Citizen, Evening Post* and *Morning Chronicle.* Half-weekly—*Herald, Spectator and Watch Tower.* Weekly—*The Visitor* and *Museum.*

Manufactures.—There are a number of manufactures carried on in the city. Among the most considerable are the clock making, cabinet making, card making, chocolate making, coach making, hatting, iron founding, rope making, shoe and boot making, ship building, soap and candle making, starch making, sugar refining, trunk making, etc., etc.

Government.—The city was incorporated in 1686. Since that time several charters have been granted and alterations made. It is at present divided into nine wards, and is under the government of a Mayor, Recorder, nine Aldermen, and as many assistants. The Mayor, Sheriff and Coroner are appointed by the Council of Appointment of the State. The Aldermen, assistants, Assessors and Collectors are elected annually in their respective wards. The Mayor, Aldermen and assistants form the Common Council of the City of New York, and this body has power to make by-laws for its government, to regulate ferries, markets, assize of bread, etc. The Mayor has the power of licensing tavern keepers, cartmen, etc.

Societies.—There are a number of *Societies* in the city, instituted for different purposes. The following are some of the most important:

American Academy of Arts was established in the City of New York in the autumn of 1802. It has for its objects the improvement of public taste and the encouragement of American genius in the elegant arts. Through the active exertions of the honorable Robert R. Livingston, late American Minister at the Court of France, and now President of the Academy, a number of busts and casts of the most celebrated statues were procured at Paris and transmitted to this country. They were handsomely arranged in the rotunda of the Pantheon for the gratification of the curious and to enable American artists to form their tastes on the most finished models of antiquity. Amongst the most admired of these statues were the Apollo Belvidere, Fighting Gladiator, Venus of the Capitol, Laocoon Group, Ceres, Hermaphrodite, Castor and Pollux, Germanicus and Grecian Cupid, with a variety of busts and some mutilated figures of exquisite execution. The members of the Academy are not numerous, but several gentlemen of distinguished taste and character are of the number.

Among them are the honorable Aaron Burr, late Vice-President of the United States, and his excellency George Clinton, the present Vice-President. The Emperor Napoleon has accepted a station among the honorary members, as have also several foreign personages of high distinction, and others of great eminence in the different departments of science and the arts. In short, this infant institution has already obtained much celebrity and promises to be an ornament to the country. The affairs of the Academy are conducted by a board of directors, a secretary and a treasurer. The officers are elected annually in the month of January. The following are the officers of the present year:

Board of Direction.—Robert R. Livingston (late Minister at the Court of France), President; Rufus King (late Minister at the Court of Great Britain), Vice-President.

Directors.—Morgan Lewis (Governor of New York), William S. Smith, Joseph Browne, William Cutting, Robert R. Murray, Peter Irving, Secretary; Charles Wilkes, Treasurer.

Public Buildings.—There are in the limits of the city upwards of thirty *churches* or places of public worship; many of these are elegant and all of them neat and convenient.

The old *City Hall* was formerly thought elegant, but is now neglected and losing its splendor. The *Government House* is a handsome building, but since the seat of government has been removed has, like the City Hall, been neglected.

The *Theatre* is an unfinished and clumsy looking pile of brick and stone, but very spacious, and its interior convenient and not inelegant.

The *Tontine* and *City Hotels* are large and commodious buildings, but the latter, like the theatre, has very little in its exterior to recommend it to the eye except the stupendous bulk. The United States *Branch* and New York Banks are extensive, elegant buildings and well calculated for their uses. The *Hospital* is a noble building, and from its commanding situation has a better effect upon the eye than any other building in the city. The *College* is a decent and convenient building. The *Almshouse*, *Debtor's Prison* and *Bridewell* are large and neat, and well calculated to answer the purposes for which they were intended. The *State Prison*, situated at Greenwich near the North River,

is very large and strong, and is, *perhaps*, a very useful building. The new *City Hall*, the first stone of which was laid in July, 1803, will be, when finished, superior to anything of the kind in America, and will vie with the public buildings in Europe. It is situated in front of the Park, near Broadway; the foundation is finished, but as it will be some years before the building will be completed a description of it at this time would be useless. In some future publication, we hope to have the pleasure of describing this building, which will, no doubt, do honor to the taste and munificence of the citizens of New York.

Markets.—*Fly Market* commences in Pearl street, at the foot of Maiden lane, and runs to the East River. It is handsomely built of brick, and for quantity and variety of provisions is not exceeded by any market in America. *Hudson Market* in Greenwich street is the next in importance. The best of provisions in great quantities are here offered for sale; but these buildings reflect no great honor on the corporation of the city, any more than does the mode in which the butchers are permitted to arrange their stalls in all the markets. *Catharine Market*, in the street of the same name, is a neat brick market house. Beside these, there are three other market places: *Exchange*, in Broad street; *Oswego*, near Broadway, and *Greenwich*, in Greenwich street.

Amusements.—In a city inhabited by almost every nation, people and language, it is to be expected that their amusements will be various. The most fashionable are concerts, balls, and theatrical amusements; the conductors of these, however, complain for want of support, and perhaps with reason. Here are very few people of fortune, except those who have acquired riches by their own industry, and these know the value of money too well to throw it away on trifling objects.

Schools.—There are Charity Schools attached to many of the churches in the city, where the children of the poor members receive instruction and clothing gratis. The most considerable are those of Trinity, the Dutch, the Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic churches. The scholars on the Trinity establishment*

* The following hymn, sung by the children of the Trinity establishment in December last, has merit, and with the extract from the report of the

amount to 86; those on the Dutch to about 70; those on the Presbyterian to 50; and those on the Roman Catholic to 100. There is a free school for black children, established by the Friends, but of the number of scholars taught in this, as well as in the Methodist and other charity schools, though considerable, we have yet no account. Besides the charity schools, there are a number of respectable private schools, where instruction may be obtained at a reasonable price. Many of the teachers are men of learning, but the private schools in general are not

trustees annexed may not be unacceptable to our readers. We should be happy to publish accounts of the situation of all the charity schools, would the trustees be so kind as to favor us with the necessary information.

HYMN

Sung by the Episcopal Charity Children, Dec. 2, 1804.

Chill'd by the blasts of adverse fate,
Oppress'd by sorrow's gloom;
The soothing voice of parent love
All hush'd within the tomb.

Without us, want his vigils kept:
Within us, silent woe;
Our infant minds in fearful thought
Made every shade a foe.

God's pitying eye our troubles saw:
And instantly relief
Broke thro' the wintry clouds of woe,
And scattered every grief.

Beneath his heavenly wings we find
A calm and sure retreat;
O, then, let every orphan breast
With grateful transport beat.

Let raptur'd angels bend to hear
The mercies we have found;
From human woe wipe off the tear
And spread the joyful sound.

SOLO.	CHORUS.
We thank Thee,	Hallelujah.
We bless Thee,	Hallelujah.
We praise Thee, O Lord.	Hallelujah.
For evermore,	Amen.

The school at present consists of fifty-six boys and thirty girls, who are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion and psalmody. They constantly attend divine service at church on week days, as well as on Sundays, and the greatest attention is paid to their morals. The boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and merchants' accounts. The girls reading, writing, arithmetic and needlework. They are annually clothed, supplied with fuel, and furnished with books, paper, etc. With a view to extend the usefulness of this benevolent institution, the trustees have lately taken six girls into the house, who are placed under the immediate direction of the mistress of the school, and are provided with lodging and board; and they are anxiously desirous, if adequate support could be obtained, to place all the scholars in the same eligible situation, the advantages of which, to them, must be obvious to every reflecting mind. When any of the scholars are of a proper age for dismission, and duly qualified, they are placed at suitable trades, or services, and others taken in their places.

From Michaelmas, 1803, to Michaelmas, 1804, fifteen boys and nine girls have been regularly discharged, and others taken in their place.

under so good regulations as in Connecticut and the other New England States.

Water.—The city is supplied with water from the Manhattan works, situated in Cross street. The water is raised by steam and carried to the reservoir in Chambers street, from whence it is conveyed in pipes under ground to every part of the city, and into the houses of the citizens, in sufficient quantities for ordinary uses. This is a very salutary regulation, but does not supply a sufficiency of water yet in cases of fire.

Public Walks.—The *Battery*, at the southwest point of the city, is a place of general resort in the summer season, and from its situation in front of the bay is a very healthful, as well as pleasant walk in the beautiful mornings of summer, and affords great scope for an expanded reflecting mind. The *Park* is an elegant piece of ground, disposed in a triangular form, well planted with trees, and covered with grass and gravel walks. This, like the Battery, would be a place of general resort, were it not for a *certain use*, which the *sovereign people* think proper to make of it. When a warm sun beams on it, a compound of more villainous smells never offended nostrils than issues there. There are many places in the city dignified by the title of *public gardens*, but they are mere punch boxes, except Delacroix's, and his would not bear a competition with Milton's garden of Eden. It is but justice to Mr. Delacroix, however, to say that the works of art which have been exhibited at his garden have not been inferior to anything of the kind ever seen in America.

Literary Institution.—Columbia College is a respectable literary institution, and has professors in the different branches of science.

LONGWORTH'S DIRECTORY FOR 1805.

INDEX TO THE ENGRAVINGS IN VALENTINE'S MANUAL.

PART III.

With this number we give the conclusion of the index to the charts, maps, and engravings in Valentine's, Hardy's, and Shannon's Manuals.

Heathcote, Caleb, Portrait of 1864, 664
Hell Gate Ferry, Foot of Eighty-sixth Street 1861, 254
High Bridge 1862, 190, 192, 596
High Bridge, High Service Tower at 1869, 124
Historical Society Building 1862, 344
Hoboken, Map of 1860, 420
Hoffman, Gov., Portrait of ..... 1870, face title
Hone, Philip, Portrait of 1863, 627
Hopper Farm, House on 1870, 882
Hopper House 1861, 540
Hospital, Emigrant's, on Ward's Island 1865, 72
Hospital, Reservoir and Kalckhook, in 1782 ..... 1865, 580
Hospital, Soldier's Depot 1864, 166
Hotel, corner Broadway and Barclay Street 1865, 555
House, corner of Broad and Water Streets, in 1764 ..... 1861, 580
House, Houston and Cannon Streets 1864, 128
House in Division Street 1861, 668
House in Forty-fifth Street 1862, 581
House in Rector Street 1870, 808
House in William Street 1862, 710
House, No. 9 State Street 1860, 616
House, No. 7 Cherry Street 1861, 308
House of Audubon in Carmansville 1865, 256
House of Refuge, Broadway and the Old Post Road, in 1838 ..... 1865, 654
House of Refuge in 1832 ..... 1864, 750
House of Refuge, Randall's Island 1860, 106
House on the Hopper Farm 1870, 882

House, Raising of 1861, 698
House, Thirty-fifth Street and Eleventh Ave 1864, 741
Houston Street, corner Broadway, in 1823 ..... 1865, 636
Houston Street, Old House on 1864, 128
Hudson City, Map of 1860, 420
Hudson River 1860, 300
Indian Hunter and Dog in Central Park 1869, 184
Institute, Cooper 1861, 354
Iron-Clad Oath 1869, 588
Iron-Clad Steamship Roanoke 1863, 56
Irving, Washington, House in which he Wrote his Astoria 1864, 208
Jackson, corner Water Street, Old Frame House on 1864, 794
Jackson Ferry in 1861 ..... 1863, 408
James Street, corner of Chatham, Old Houses in 1860, 504
Jans' Land, Map of 1870, 905
Jersey City, Map of 1860, 420
Jones Family Cottage 1866, 178
Jones Family Residence 1866, 178
Kalckhook, Hospital and Reservoir, in 1782 ..... 1865, 580
Kalckhook Pond 1860, 562
Kane, Statue of 1860, 376
Keyser Estate, corner of Fourth Avenue and Fortieth Street 1865, 749
Kingsbridge, Residence of Isaac Dyckman 1861, 396
Kingsbridge Road, corner 152d Street, Stone House at, during the Revolution 1864, 690
Kingsbridge Road, near Dykeman's Farm 1866, 74
Kissing Bridge, Old Boston Road 1861, 528
Kitchin's Map of the City in 1778 ..... 1869, 1
Ladies' Union Aid Society 1863, 316
Lamiter House, Old 1862, 573
Landing of the Cable in 1858 ..... 1861, 637
Laurens Street, Old Cottages, in 1858 ..... 1864, 88
Lee, Gideon, Portrait of 1863, 629
Leisler, Elsie, Letter of 1860, 594
Leisler, Jacob, Letter by, in 1690 ..... 1861, 696
Leisler, Jacob, Residence of 1869, 738

Leisler, Tomb of 1866, 597
Lennert House, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets 1866, 736
Leonard Street and Broadway 1869, 598
Letter and Envelope in 1763 ..... 1869, 856
Letter of Elsie Leisler 1860, 594
Letter of General Putnam 1862, 652
Letter of Marinus Willett in 1792 ..... 1862, 656
Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street 1865, 808
Lexington Avenue, corner Thirty-third Street, Frame Houses at 1865, 485
Lispenard's Meadows in 1785 ..... 1860, 566
Livingston, Edward, Portrait of 1861, 550
Loew Bridge 1868, 229
Loudoun, Earl, Portrait of 1869, 767
Ludlow Street, Shanties on 1864, 160
McGowan's Pass, Works at 1860, 620
Macomb's Dam, Harlem River, in 1850 ..... 1860, 240
Madison Avenue 1860, 578
Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, Old Residence at 1865, 727
Manhattan Street in 1861 ..... 1864, 114
Manhattanville from Fort Haight 1861, 248
Manumission, Certificate of, in 1817 ..... 1869, 800
Map Engraved on Soldier's Powder-horn 1860, 591
Map of Beekman's Pasture 1860, 540
Map of Brooklyn 1860, 420
Map of Fire Department Boundaries 1870, 116
Map of Hoboken 1860, 420
Map of Hudson City 1860, 420
Map of Jersey City 1860, 420
Map of Old Jans' Land 1870, 905
Map of Property on East Side of Broadway in 1808 ..... 1865, 595
Map of the City ..... 1868, precede title; 1869, precede title; 1870, precede title.
Map of the City in 1664 ..... 1863, 622
Map of the City in 1669 (three parts) ..... 1863, face title
Map of the City in 1764 ..... 1861, 596
Map of the City in 1778, Kitchin's 1869, 1

Map of the City in 1807 ..... 1870, 866
Map of the City and County ..... 1860, face title page
Map of the City and County ..... 1861, face title page
Map of the City and Environs 1870, 905
Map of the City and Vicinity ..... 1865, precede title
Map of the City, County and Vicinity 1860, 420
Map of the City, Upper Part 1868, 812
Map of the Common Lands belonging to the Corporation 1861, 68
Map of the County 1870, 88
Map of Streets and Roads in 1820 ..... 1865, 647
Map of Streets in Greenwich Village in 1827 ..... 1864, 840
Map of the Bay and Port of New York, 1764 ..... 1861, 597
Map of the Shoemaker's Pasture 1860, 536
Map of the Stuyvesant Farm 1862, 686
Marine Society, Member's Certificate, in 1773 ..... 1862, 316
Marion and Elm Streets, Old Houses 1861, 300
Market, at Seventeenth Street and East River 1869, 190
Market, Franklin, Old Slip, in 1820 ..... 1861, 324
Market, Slave and Meal, in 1746 ..... 1862, 506
Market Slip 1860, 252
Market, Tompkins 1861, 354
Marketfield Street, corner Broadway, in 1798 ..... 1865, 520
Masonic Hall, Broadway, in 1830 ..... 1865, 587
Meadows, Lispenard's, in 1785 ..... 1860, 566
Meal and Slave Market in 1746 ..... 1862, 506
Member's Certificate, Marine Society, in 1773 ..... 1862, 316
Merchants' Exchange 1866, 564
Merchants' Exchange, Ruins of, in 1835 ..... 1869, 784
Military Works at Broadway and Broome Street in 1782 ..... 1865, 611
Monaghan, James A., Portrait of 1869, 108
Moore, Benjamin C., House of Bishop 1864, 818
Murray Hill, the Oldest House at Foot of 1865, 696
Murray Street, corner Broadway, in 1820 ..... 1865, 552
Museum, American, Laws and Regulations of, in 1791 ..... 1864, 602
Museum Hotel, Fifth Ward 1864, 598
Nassau Street, corner Wall Street 1866, 538

Naval Conflict in 1776 ..... 1864, 672
Negro Goff, Execution of 1860, 524
New Bridge, Macomb's Dam 1862, 624
New England, Flag of 1863, 836
New England, Great Seal of, in 1686 and 1689 ..... 1862, 738
New Rochelle, Colles' Road to 1870, 778
New York and Governor's Island in 1816 ... 1860, face title page
New York from Brooklyn Heights, by St. Memin 1861, 13
New York Garden in 1828, Contoit's 1865, 600
New York in 1790 ..... 1862, face title page
New York Institution in 1812 ..... 1865, 563
Niblo's Garden in 1828 ..... 1865, 631
Niblo's Garden in 1845 ..... 1865, 632
Nicoll's Map of New York (three parts) ..... 1863, face title
Nineteenth Street and Broadway 1870, 72
No. 2 Broadway, corner Marketfield Street, in 1798 ... 1865, 520
No. 7 Cherry Street 1861, 308
No. 7 Peck Slip, Old Frame House in 1865, 204
No. 9 State Street, Old House at 1860, 610
No. 129 Division Street, Cottage 1861, 516
No. 178 William Street, Old House at 1861, 516
North Moore Street, No. 86, Birthplace of Schuyler Colfax 1865, 413
Nutter's Battery, Fort Fish from 1860, 624
Oath, Iron Clad 1869, 588
Old Almshouse in 1812 ..... 1865, 563
Old Bowery Theatre 1866, 583
Old Building on Broadway, near Morris Street, in 1734 ... 1865, 511
Old Church in Hamilton Square in 1810 ..... 1870, 925
Old Henry Coster House 1860, 276
Old House, 178 William Street 1861, 516
Old Houses corner of Pearl and Elm 1860, 492
Old Houses in James Street, corner of Chatham 1860, 504
Old Houses, Marion and Elm Streets 1861, 300
Old Lamiter House 1862, 573
Old Residents, Signatures of 1863, 768
Old Slip, Franklin Market, in 1820 ..... 1861, 324
Oldest House foot of Murray Hill 1865, 696

Oliver Street 1866, 615
Operations of the British Fleet and Army in 1776 ..... 1864, 668
Ovation at the Crystal Palace in 1858 ..... 1861, 168
Paine, Thomas, Residences of, in 1809 ..... 1864, 840
Paisley Place, Seventeenth Street 1863, 630
Park and Broadway in 1830 ..... 1865, 564
Park Buildings in 1809 ..... 1860, 480
Park Row in 1825 ..... 1866, 593
Pass, McGowan's, Works at 1860, 620
Passport, Form of 1870, 82
Pasture, Map of Beekman's 1860, 540
Pasture, Map of Shoemaker's 1860, 536
Paulding, William, Portrait of 1863, 626
Pear Tree, Stuyvesant 1861, 532
Pearl and Chatham Streets 1866, 611
Pearl and Chatham Streets, Junction of 1861, 521
Pearl and Chatham Streets, Old Storehouses at 1863, 456
Pearl and Elm Streets, Old Houses 1860, 492
Peck Slip, No. 7, Old Frame House at 1865, 204
Petition of Mary Delanoy 1860, 596
Pewter Mug Tavern and Tammany Hall 1861, 444
Phœnix and Rose, Engagement of 1864, 672
Pitt Street, Cottage in 1861, 542
Plan of Aldermen's Chamber 1866, 48
Plan of Broadway through "Sailors' Snug Harbor" 1865, 640
Plan of Councilmen's Chamber 1866, 50
Plan of the Attack on Fort Washington 1861, 428
Plan of the City in 1776 ..... 1863, 532
Plan of the City, Showing Fires of 1776 and 1778 ..... 1866, 766
Plan of the Fresh Water Canal 1860, 564
Police Headquarters 1863, 70
Poor-house, on the Site of the present City Hall 1866, 602
Portrait of Cadwallader B. Colden 1863, 624
Portrait of Caleb Heathcote 1864, 664
Portrait of Cornelis Steenwyck 1864, 648
Portrait of David T. Valentine ..... 1862, face title; 1865, face title; 1866, face title
Portrait of Edward Livingston 1861, 550

Portrait of General Gage 1869, 766
Portrait of Gideon Lee 1863, 629
Portrait of Gov. Hoffman ..... 1870, face title
Portrait of Jacob Radcliff 1861, 555
Portrait of James Duane 1861, 547
Portrait of James A. Monaghan 1869, 108
Portrait of Joseph Shannon ..... 1868, face title; 1869, face, title
Portrait of Lord Cornbury 1869, 762
Portrait of Marinus Willett 1861, 553
Portrait of Philip Hone 1863, 627
Portrait of Richard Riker 1870, 614
Portrait of Richard Varick 1861, 549
Portrait of Rip Van Dam 1865, 713
Portrait of Sarah Van Dam 1865, 714
Portrait of Sir Edmund Andros 1869, 768
Portrait of Stephen Allen 1863, 624
Portrait of the Earl of Loudoun 1869, 767
Portrait of the Great Grandfather of Johannes De Peyster 1861, 556
Portrait of the Great Grandmother of Johannes De Peyster 1861, 558
Portrait of Thomas Coman 1869, 100
Portrait of Walter Bowne 1863, 628
Portrait of William Paulding 1863, 626
Portraits of Heads of Executive Departments 1868, 116
Post Road, Junction of Broadway, in 1828 ..... 1865, 654
Powder-horn, Map Engraved on 1860, 591
Printing House Square 1868, 510
Public Room in the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel 1864, 602
Pulpit, The, House of Bishop Benj. C. Moore, in 1816 ..... 1864, 818
Punch-Bowl of Johannes De Peyster, Silver 1861, 563
Putnam, Autograph Letter of 1862, 652
Radcliff, Jacob, Portrait of 1861, 555
Raising of a House 1861, 698
Randall's Island, House of Refuge on 1860, 106
Rapelyea House, Thirty-fifth Street and North River 1866, 712
Receiving Room, Soldiers' Depot 1864, 166
Reception of Gen. Washington in 1783 ..... 1861, 475

Rector Street, House in 1870, 808
Refuge, House of, in 1832 ..... 1864, 750
Refuge, House of, in 1838 ..... 1865, 654
Report of the Grand Jury on the Streets 1860, 612
Reservoir, Hospital and Kalckhook, in 1782 ..... 1865, 580
Reservoir, Old 1869, 176
Reservoir, South Gate 1862, 182, 186
Residence corner of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street 1865, 727
Residence of Isaac Dyckman 1861, 396
Residence of the Jones Family 1866, 78
Residences of Thomas Paine in 1809 ..... 1864, 840
Residents, Autographs of 1864, 782
Revenue Office, Old 1870, 199
Riker House, Seventy-fifth Street and East River 1866, 689
Riker, Richard, Portrait of 1870, 614
Roanoke, Iron-clad Steamship 1863, 56
Ruins of Trinity Church in 1776 ..... 1861, 694; 1865, 528
"Sailors' Snug Harbor," Plan of Broadway through ... 1865, 640
St. John's Chapel in 1829 ..... 1870, 29
St. John's Park Site, Depot on 1869, 500
St. Luke's Church, Hudson Street 1860, 365
St. Memin, View of New York by 1861, 13
St. Michael's Church 1870, 760
St. Patrick's Cathedral 1869, 678
St. Paul's Church in 1800 ..... 1865, 536
St. Paul's Church in 1831 ..... 1861, 116
St. Thomas' Church, Broadway 1860, 348
St. Thomas' Church in 1823 ..... 1865, 636
"Schoeinge," The, in 1658 ..... 1862, 529
School and Union Home for Soldiers' Children 1864, 352
School House in Forty-second Street near Third Avenue 1868, 526
Seal, The Great, of New England, 1686 and 1862 ..... 1862, 738
Second Avenue 1861, 288
Seventeenth Street and East River 1869, 190
Seventh Avenue, Old Dutch Farmhouse on 1865, 341
Seventh Regt., N. Y. S. M., Departure of 1862, 152
Shannon, Joseph, Portrait of ... 1868, face title; 1869, face title
Shanties, corner of Ludlow and Delancey Streets 1864, 160

Shanty in Bowery 1862, 484
Shoemaker's Pasture, Map of 1860, 536
Shot-Tower, East River 1860, 312
Signatures of Old Residents (eight parts) 1863, 768
Silver Plate of Johannes De Peyster 1861, 564
Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street 1869, 88
Sixth Avenue near Fifty-fifth Street 1868, 537
Sixtieth Street, corner of Tenth Avenue 1865, 784
Sixty-ninth Regt., N. Y. S. M., Departure of 1862, 154
Slave and Meal Market in 1746 ..... 1862, 506
Sledge of Andrew McGowan 1863, 201
Smith, House of Col 1860, 288
Smith's Vly 1861, 524
Soldiers' Depot Dining-room 1864, 168
Soldiers' Depot Hospital 1864, 166
Soldiers' Depot, New York State 1864, 164
Soldiers' Depot, Receiving Room 1864, 166
Soldiers' Depot, Wash and Bath Room 1864, 170
Soldiers' Union Home and School for Children of 1864, 352
Somerindyke Estate 1863, 380
Somerindyke House 1863, 272
South Gate New Reservoir 1862, 182, 186
Spa in Central Park 1869, 178
Sperry's Garden on Bowery Lane in 1810 ..... 1866, 586
Spring and Crosby Streets, corner of, in 1826 ..... 1865, 400
Spring Street, corner of Broadway, in 1820 ..... 1865, 623
Spuyten Duyvel Creek 1866, 64
Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Century House near 1861, 240
State Arsenal in Central Park 1862, 396, 405
State Soldiers' Depot 1864, 164
State Street, No. 9, Old House at 1860, 610
Statue of Kane 1860, 376
Steenwyck, Cornelis, Portrait of 1864, 648
Steenwyck, Cornelis, Residence of 1864, 650
Stewart's House in Fifty-fourth Street 1865, 309
Stone Bridge, corner Canal Street and Broadway 1865, 608
Stone House, 152d Street and Kingsbridge Road, during the Revolution 1864, 690

Store of Christian G. Gunther in 1820 ..... 1865, 55
Storehouses, corner Pearl and Chatham Streets 1863, 456
Streets of the City, Report of the Grand Jury on 1860, 612
Stryker, Mansion of 1870, 824
Stuyvesant Farm, Map of 1862, 686
Stuyvesant, Mansion of Governor 1866, 579
Stuyvesant Pear Tree 1861, 532
Supervisors' Chamber 1868, 225
Supreme Court, Autographic Roll of Attorneys of 1862, 114
Tabernacle on Broadway 1865, 591
Tablet to Edward Clarke 1869, 764
Talleyrand's Residence 1863, 352
Tammany Hall 1868, 792
Tammany Hall and Pewter Mug Tavern 1861, 442
Tammany Hall in 1830 ..... 1865, 849; 1866, 599
Tammany Society, Notice of Meeting of the Grand Council in 1819 ..... 1864, 808
Tavern in Broadway 1862, 484
Tavern on Broadway and Twenty-second Street 1865, 644
Tenth Avenue and Sixtieth Street 1865, 784
Terrace, Central Park 1864, 72
Theatre, Broadway, in 1859 ..... 1861, 460
Theatre, Old Bowery 1866, 583
Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the Oldest House at 1865, 696
Third Avenue Railroad Depot 1860, 412
Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets and Lexington Avenue 1865, 808
Thirty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue, Old House at 1864, 741
Thirty-first Street and Broadway 1869, 640
Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue 1869, 200
Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, the Oldest House at 1865, 696
Tiemann, Mr., Residence of 1863, 682
Tomb of Leisler 1866, 597
Tompkins Market 1861, 354
Tontine Coffee House 1866, 564
Trinity Church in 1737, Rear View 1865, 527

Trinity Church in 1791 ..... 1865, 531
Trinity Church, Ruins of, in 1776 ..... 1861, 694; 1865, 528
Trinity Place 1862, 476
Tree in Broadway, the Varian 1864, 552
Turtle Bay Farm, Survey of, in 1771 ..... 1860, 572
Twentieth Street and Broadway 1870, 710
Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway 1870, 764
Twenty-second Street and Broadway, Buck Horn Tavern on, in 1812 ..... 1864, 410
Twenty-second Street, Tavern on, at Broadway 1865, 644
Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue 1868, 696
Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue 1869, 88
Twin Frame Cottages, corner Thirty-third Street and Lexington Avenue 1865, 485
Union Home and School for Soldiers' Children 1864, 352
Union House, corner Twenty-first Street and Broadway in 1857 ..... 1860, 444
Valentine, David T., Portrait of ..... 1862, face title; 1863, face title; 1865, face title; 1866, face title
Van Dam, Rip, Portrait of 1865, 713
Van Dam, Sarah, Portrait of 1865, 714
Vandewater, corner Frankfort Street 1864, 320
Varian Homestead, Broadway 1865, 653
Varian Tree in Broadway 1864, 552
Varick, Richard, Portrait of 1861, 549
Vly, Smith's 1861, 524
Walker and Canal Streets, Junction of 1863, 728
Wall, City, Section of, in 1653 ..... 1866, 538
Wall Street 1866, 560
Wall Street, City Hall in 1862, 540
Wall Street, City Hall in, as enlarged 1866, 556
Wall Street, City Hall in, before the Revolution 1866, 546
Wall Street, corner Nassau Street 1866, 538
Wall Street, East of William, after the Revolution 1866, 546
Wall Street, Old Merchants' Exchange in 1866, 564
Wall Street, South Side from William Street 1866, 542
Wall Street West of William Street in 1830 ..... 1866, 560
Ward's Island Buildings 1860, 104

Ward's Island, Emigrant Hospital on 1865, 72
Washington, Autograph Letter of General 1870, 232
Washington, Gen., Address to, in 1783 ..... 1861, 474
Washington, Gen., Reception of, at New York in 1783 1861, 475
Washington Hall in 1828 ..... 1865, 571
Washington's Headquarters in Central Park 1865, 220
Water and Broad Streets, Old House on Corner of, in 1764 ..... 1861, 580
Water, corner Jackson Street, Old Frame House on 1864, 794
White Conduit House 1865, 599
White Cottage, Thirty-fifth Street and North River ... 1866, 712
Whitehall in 1658 ..... 1862, 500
Whitehall Street, Residence of Jacob Leisler 1869, 738
William and Cedar Streets 1870, 692
William Street, No. 178, Old House at 1861, 516
William Street, Old Buildings in, in 1800 ..... 1861, 638
William Street, Old House in 1862, 716
Willett, Marinus, Letter of, in 1792 ..... 1862, 656
Willett, Marinus, Portrait of 1861, 553
Windmill in 1661 ..... 1862, 547
Works at McGowan's Pass 1860, 620

GLEANINGS FROM THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

A SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR STEALING.

The Proceedings against Richard Russell, John Matthews & Thomas Weale Souldyrs accused of Felony. Deposicons taken before ye Governor in ffort James the ninth day of nov. 1666

The Deposicon of Marke Dale.

The Deponent maketh oath That Richard Russell, Thomas Weale & John Mathews being all three together in Company in some part of the House where hee now dwelleth, Hee & his wife bought of them or some of them Two Iron Potts, Two

Hose, one paire of Sheares & three quarters of a firkin of Soape, but cannot perfectly remember, what part of ye house it was in, or what day of the weeke it was, or what time of the day, or what was paid for the same: But affirmeth that hee & his wife treated with them all three together about the buying of the Goods aforesd & further deposeth not.

The Deposicon of Anne the wife of Marke Dale.

The Deponent maketh oath that Richard Russell Thomas Weale & John Mathews did sell unto her husband & her selfe, Two Iron Potts, Two Hoes, one paire of Sheares & about three Quarters of a firkin of Soape, for seventy two Guildrs wampum & that the greatest part of the said summe was told by her & divided into three parcells which shee delivered unto Thomas Weale for the use of himselfe, Richard Russell & John Mathews, discounting with each of them what was due to her from them, but what day this was upon shee cannot remember, onely that it was in the forenoone: Shee further deposeth that Richard Russell told her in the backe yard of the dwelling house where shee now lives, that he or they were offred seventy two Guildrs for the aforesd Goods by another & had refused it, but shee should have them for that summe, whereupon the Deponent said If you were offred so much by another, I will give you so much for them, & so the bargaine was concluded.

And further this Deponent saith not

The Confession of Thomas Weale.

Thomas Weale confesseth That hee together wth Richard Russell & John Mathews did steale th' aforesd Goods out of Captaine Carteretts Cellar which Goods were by them all sold unto Marke Dale & his wife, as is before specifyde in ye Deposicons.

Hereupon they were all three by the Governors order comitted into the Marshalls hands & after shutt up close prisoners in the Hole.

In the Evening of the same day being Fryday the Governor ordered some persons to goe to the prisonrs & to advise them to prepare for another world for that one of them should dye ye next day.

Novemb. the tenth (being Saturday) in the forenoone the three prisonrs being brought into the Governors lodgings, they drew Lotts for their lives, & the fatall Lott fell to Thomas Weales share.

By the Request & Intercession of the Court of Aldermen the condemned person was reprieved untill Monday.

Sunday Novembr the eleventh, in the Evening a Company of the Cheife Women of the City, both English & dutch made earnest suite to ye Governor for the condemned Mans life: Monday Novemb the twelfth in the morning the same Women who came the last night with many others of the better sort & a greater number of the ordinary Dutch women, did again very much importune the Governor to spare him. THEN all the Souldyrs did unanimously & wth one Consent joyne together in a petition to ye Governor in behalfe of their fellow Souldyrs & chose Sergeant Thomas Exton & Corporall Zachary Banes to deliver it, but Capt. Nedham tooke it & presented it for them.

The Tenour of the Peticon is as follows, vizt.

To our Rt. Hoble Governor Coll. Richard Nicolls The humble Peticon of all yor Honors under offiers & Souldyrs in this Garrison

Sheweth

That they doe all acknowledge your Honors Constant Clemency towards severall of us in pardoning our misdemeanors & yor just provocacon to make a severe Example at this Time of our fellow Souldyr Thomas Weale

Yet we are not without hopes that yor honor will extend mercy towards him, Considering his youth & strength may bee for the future employed in a Reformacon of his Life, & to do his Maty faithfull service in his calling, And that beyond the ordinary Goodnesse of your Nature, yor Honor may be the rather inclined at or Intercession to pardon or fellow Souldyr whose sentence alone, will strike as great a Terror in us & detestation of such evill practices, as if he suffer'd Death. Wee doe jointly & severally faithfully promise to yor Honor that we will never act, contrive or conceale any theft or Theaves, but doe & will abhorre & discover any such practices or psons to yor honor, which each of us engage to doe upon the faith & word of a Souldyer.

Willingly submitting to bee punisht with Death, when any of us shall breake this our solemne promise & Engagement.

Wee humbly desire this our Peticon may remaine upon Record agst the first offender in the like kind, beseeching God to direct yor heart to Mercy: Wee have unanimously desired Sergt Exton & Corpll Baines to present this or humbile peticon to yor Honor for whose health & happinesse, Wee are ever bound to pray &c.

Hereupon all the Souldyrs of the Garrison being drawne up in the ffort owning this peticon & promising future Amendmt,

The Governor pardoned the Condemned person, & released him, & all others in prison upon this or the like acct., & withall restored them to their armes, without any further punishmt, Monday November 12th 1666

WILL OF LEISLER'S MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The Last Will and Testament of Mrs. Mary Jansen.

In the name of the Lord Amen. Know all men which shall see this present Publique writeing how that in the Yeare after the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1679 The seventh day of May Mrs. Mary Jansen* Widdow of Govert Locker-

* Mrs. Mary Jansen Loockermans was the widow of Govert Loockermans, who was among the earliest immigrants to this city, arriving here on the ship-of-war Soutberg, which brought Director General Van Twiller here in 1633. Mr. Loockermans was for some time engaged in the West India Company's service as a clerk, but soon embarked in trade on his own account. He became a considerable shipowner afterwards. He married Marritje Jans, and established his residence on the present north side of Hanover Square (Pearl street), his property then lying east of and adjoining to William street. He built a respectable mansion there, one of the best then in the city. His daughter Elsie married Pieter Cornelisen Vanderveen, who came here with capital from Holland. He died in the year 1661, leaving his widow a handsome estate. She pursued her husband's business until her marriage with Jacob Leisler, who afterwards became so prominent in colonial affairs. In May, 1691, he was executed for treason. The children of Elsie Lyster (as she is termed by the notary) by Peter Cornelis Vanderveen were Cornelis, Timothy and Margaretta. Leisler's daughters were seven. Mrs. Loockerman's children were Elsie Tymens (Mrs. Vanderveen and Mrs. Leisler), Cornelis Dirkse, married with Grietje Hendrickse, and Jacob Loockermans, then unmarried.

mans deceased in her owne person Came and Appeared before mee Wm. Bogardus, Publick Notaire, Resedeing at New Yorke admitted by the right Honble Edmund Andross Esqe Seigneu of Sausmarez Liut. and Governour Genrall under his Royall Highnesse James Duke of Yorke and Albany, &c., of all Territories in America, and before the undernamed Witnesses, The said Mary Jansen being an Inhabitant of this Citie to mee Notaire and Witnesses very well knowne well having and fully using her understanding, Reason and memory as outwardly Appeared wch considering the weaknesse and mortality of humaine Creature, the Certainty of death the uncertainty of the tim, and houre thereof, desiring to prevent the sd uncertaine houre With a Testamentall disposall, Therefore out of a free conscience and will not force, without any persuasion or delusion made by and hath made her Testament, And Disposed of her finall and last will in Manner as ffolloweth: First Recomending her Immortall Soule unto the mercifull hands of the Almighty god, And her Corps to her heires to an Honest burial, Secondly Recalling breaking, Casting away and Nulling all former wills and Acts of Last desires whatsoever is past before the date hereof. And De Novo disposing, therefore the Testatrix by good consideracon and reasons moving her conscience thereunto hath Given in Legacy and made over unto the three Children of her Daughter Elsc Lyster procreated by peter Cornelis Vander veen deceased, called Cornelius Timothy and Margaretta Vander veen Each the sume of one hundred Guilders in Beavers, at Eight Guilders a peice or the true vallue thereof. Alsoe to Anna Bogardus the dughter of William Bogardus the sume of fifty guilders in Beavers as aforesd. All which Legacyes shee will and desires to bee paid and sattisfyed presently after her death unto them and Each of them by her heires free and without any deduction. ffurther Instituting in all the goods moveable and unmovable, Actions Creditts none at all Excepted, which shee Testatrix Besides the aforesd Legacyes by her death shall come to Leave for her owne and universall heires her Children called Elsie Tymons marryed with Jacob Leysler Cornelis Dirkse marryed with Grietie Hendrickse, and Jacob Lockermans not marryed yett, head for head for a like and Equall portion, Or by deceasing of

any of them to their Lawfull children by representacon, and with a hand in Stead of the deceased, ffurther Shee Testatrice willing that what her sd sonn Cornelise and Jacob shall come to Inheritt and Injoy in Case they should come to decease without Children, then the same shall returne to her sd Daughter Elsie Leysler, and to one of them two, in an Equall and Alike portion and to their children by representacon in the whole, And with deduction of any whatsoever portion Knowne in the Law, (And that to the prejudice hereof) whether by finall will Act order the Liveing dealings or otherwise they may not dispose thereof But hapning to Leave Law full Children, then they shall have the said Goods free and therewith may do their pleasure and desire.

And for that this Last Will and Testament of the sd Testatrice may bee the better performed and the Effect thereof to Issue therefore Shee hath desired comitted and Appointed her Cozen Mr. Johannes Van Brugh and Mr. Francis Rombouts Aldermen of this citie hereby giveing them absolute Power and Authoritie, as Appertaine to all Executors; Likewise with a Speciall power that by the decease or disapointmt of the one or the other, the remaines may take to him, Chuse and Appointe another in Stead of the deceased, whereupon shee Testatrice doth Except and Seclude hereby all other higher and Lower Corts. The sd Testatrice declare that what is here within menconed to bee her finall will and Last Testamt desiring that the same alsoe may bee Performed bee it as Testamnt Codicill or Legacy, or other Instrument on or such a manner according to the Custome of the Country may take this best place. That neverthelesse some Circumstances according to Law herein required have not beene observed neverthelesse keeping the same for the best and most usuall way to bee Observed. In witnesse whereof the Originall was Signed and Sealed by the Testatrice as alsoe signed by Mr. John Davvall and Mr. Cornelis Creiger, Burgers of this Citie as wittnesses.

Recorded by mee Notary the day Month and Yeare above written In New Yorke

Which I doe sestifie

Wm. Bogardus
Notary Publick

Examined by mee and agrees with ye translation of the Originall out of Dutch by Thomas Lovell July 22th 1678

MATTHIAS NICHOLLS Secr.

The Addicon of the above Will In the yeare 1677 the ffirst of Novembr Mrs. Mary Lockermans Widdow of Govert Lockermans deceased declared before mee William Bogardus Publick Notary Residing in New Yorke admitted By the Right Honble Edmund Andross Esq Seigneur of Sausmarez Lieut and Governour Genall under his Royall Highnesse James Duke of Yorke and Albany &c. of all his Territories in America, In the presence of the under-written Wittnesses, Shee an Inhabitant of this Citie lying Sick abed neverthelesse fully using her sences and understanding as Clearly Appeared unto us Notary and Wittnesses. And declared to Consider the Certainty of Death and the uncertainty of the houre thereof, and therefore to Approve Ratify and allow of full power, so as Shee doth by these presents the Will and Testament which Shee hath made the Seventh day of May this yeare before mee notary aforesd and Certaine wittnesses, with all the circumstances thereof for as much as the same shall bee found not to disagree with this Writing. And to an Amplificacon of the sd her Will yett to will and desire that her Negroe Boy called Francis shall bee to the Service and use and remaine for her son Cornelis Dirkse and his Children which he shall happen to have untill hee and they Live and by their decease, ye same shall be delivered over to her son Jacob Lockermans. In Manner and hee alsoe comeing to dye and Leaving noe Children then the sd Francis Shall belong to her Daughter Elsie Lysler and to her children. And they ffayling, to be made free and sett at Liberty, for which Service and use they shall maintain him with dyett and clothing and good discipline, not Willing neither desiring that they should Sell him alien and Transport neither to deliver him to the Service of a Stranger. And Concerning her Negroe boy Manell itt's her will and desire that the same shall bee to the Service and use of her sd Daughter and to her children untill his twenty fifth yeare that then according to agreement made with his father and mother to be free and at Liberty having therefore his convenient maintenance. And in Consideracon of ye pmisses Shee doth give to Legacy to her Daughter

Elsie her golden ear Iron as being made of Gold which partly was given to her by her grandmother alsoe she doth give to her Son Jacob her Diamond Rose Ring, as alsoe to her son Cornelise the great Bible, And to his wife three of her Silver Spoones, Alsoe to Mary Van Brugh, daughter of Mr. Johannes Van Brugh, her Silver Bodkin, to Margaret Vander veen her Daughters Daughter a silver Chaine with Keyes, alsoe to Susanna Leislers her sd Daughters Daughter a Silver Chaine with a Case and Cushion, all which sd menconed, The Comparant doth declare to bee her last Will, willing and Expressly desiring that the same with her former principall will may Issue with their Effect pformed and accomplished. But it is as a writing, gift of Legacy or in all other forme, as any one his Last will may Stand, that neverthelesse some Circumstances where not herein observed according to Law, holding the same for the most powerfull and most usuall wages consenting hereof Coppyes in forma may bee made and delivered, dated and made at the house of the Testatrice in the presence of Mr. Carsten Leersen and Mr. John Cavileer her Neighbours and wittnesses of faith hereunto desired wch as alsoe Shee Comparant, and I Notary have underwritten the Originall hereof in the Records in New Yorke the day month and yeare above written which I do Testify

Signed Wm Bogardus Publick Notary

Examined by me July, 22, 1678 & agrees with the translation of the Originall out of Dutch by Thomas Lovell.

Matthias Nicholls secr

HIS SONS JOIN WITH HIM IN MAKING HIS WILL.

The Last Will & Testamt of John Marston made ye 14th Febry, 1670. Probated at Fort James, April 6th, 1671.

In ye Name of God Amen: I John Marston being in perfect sene & Memory, I give my Body to ye Earth. I will my twoe Sons John & Cornelius to my well-beloved ffriend John Hinchman to live with him, & to be wholly at his disposing till they come to age according to Law. I also will John Hinchman to hav ye Oversight of my whole Estat, and Guardian to my two Sons. I will to my two Sonns my whole Estat after my Debts are paid except one Gold Ring and one Silver Thimbl I will to

my Daughter Elizabeth ye Ring, and to my Daughter Katharine th Thimbl This is my full Will, and my Sonns desir; as Witness or Hands this 14th day of ffebruary 16 $\frac{70}{71}$ at fflushing.

JOHN MARSTON SENR.
JOHN MARSTON
CORNELIUS MARSTON

Testibus
ROBERT O TERRY
his marke
JOSEPH THORNE

The Testator died in February, 1671.

PETITION OF THE PALMER CHILDREN.

To ye Honor Govenor Lovelace Govenor of all his R. Hss. ye Duke of Yorke's Territories in America Greeting

The humble Peticon of yor Honor humble Petitrs request is that whereas it hath pleased ye Lord to take away our fathr lately out of this life, & that with a sudden blow of death without sickness, that we could any wayes conceive onely a distemp he hath had on him many yeares wch we could not conceiv mortall, and dying suddenly left no will onely verbally wch was Exprest to none but we his Children that were by long before his death & heard him say he having but little Estate in this life his whole desire was not Knowing how it might please ye Lord in his Goodnesse & Mercy to deal with him said that what he left behind him should fully & freely be left to his wives will and disposing for her maintenanc in respect she was stricken in years & far unfitt for labour. Your Honors humble Petrs desire is that your Honour will be pleased to grant such favor for us that or mother ye widdow being so left may fynde so much favour from your Honors to have a £re of Admcon graunted her without any further charge in respect ye Estate is but small & shee incapable of paying charg that may aris & yor Honors Petrs shall ever pray

JOSEPH PALMER
BENJ: PALMER
SAM: PALMER
OBADIAH PALMER
THOMAS SPUCHER
MARTHA M PALMER
her marke

Westchester
April 26th, 1670

Adm graunted & issued
out according to request

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Abeel John Nelson,* a Presbyterian minister of distinguished eloquence, who died in New York, Jan. 20th, 1812, in the forty-third year of his age. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1787, and for some time afterwards was engaged in the study of the law. Subsequently, he pursued the study of divinity, and was licensed to preach in April, 1793. For a short time he officiated in Philadelphia, but in 1795 was installed as one of the pastors of the Reformed Dutch Church of this city, where he died, leaving a most brilliant record.

Adler George J., a teacher of languages, was born in Leipsic, Germany, in 1821. He came to this country in 1833, was graduated at the University of New York in 1844, became professor of German there in 1846, holding the position till 1854. He wrote a German Grammar in 1846, a Reader in 1847, and a Dictionary in 1848, all these being much esteemed. In 1858 he wrote a Latin Grammar, and in 1860 he translated a History of Provençal Poetry, by C. C. Fauriel, which is rather a heavy performance. He also published several magazine articles. His reason became attacked in 1860, and he was sent to the Bloomingdale Asylum, where he died, August 24th, 1868.

Adrain Robert, LL.D., an Irishman by birth, and an American by naturalization, was born September 30th, 1775, at Carrickfergus. When a child he was remarkable for precocity of talents, but at the age of fifteen his education was interrupted in consequence of the death of both parents. At this early age he resorted to school keeping for a support, and soon had his taste for mathematics called forth. In the rebellion of 1798 he commanded a company of insurgents, but was able to escape to America, although badly wounded. He landed in New York during the prevalence of the yellow fever, soon finding occupation as a teacher at Princeton, New Jersey. There he remained

* In these Notes no attempt has been made at originality. The language is frequently a reproduction of that of the authority used. Of many of these worthies a fuller and more careful account will appear hereafter, based upon original investigation.

two or three years, then removing to York, Pennsylvania, to engage in the same calling. In 1805, he was employed in the academy at Reading, Pennsylvania, at the same time being a contributor to a scientific periodical published in this city. Among his contributions were a "Disquisition concerning the Motion of a Ship which is Steered to a Given Point of the Compass," and a "View of Diophantine Algebra." His solutions were remarkable for their simplicity, ingenuity and elegance; and he soon became favorably and extensively known as a man of science. In 1810 he was appointed to fill the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Rutgers College. He soon after received the honorary degree of doctor of laws; in 1812, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1813 a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. After being three years at Rutgers, he was appointed to a like professorship in Columbia College. After thirteen years of persevering and indefatigable devotion to science in the latter institution he returned to the professorship he had before held in Rutgers, in order to recruit the failing health of his wife by a change to country air. Subsequently he was called to the professorship of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, where he continued from 1827 to 1834, reaching the dignity of vice-provost. Soon, however, a disposition to be erratic, contracted in early life, led him to remove elsewhere as an instructor, for he was a professor in Columbia College afterwards. He was there in 1839, when he edited Ryan's Algebra. But his energies were on the decline, and three years before his death, which was at New Brunswick, August 10th, 1843, he rested from his labors. His mathematical powers, and a creditable acquaintance with the work of French geometers, were displayed in two papers communicated to the American Philosophical Society in 1817, entitled respectively, "Investigation of the Figure of the Earth, and of the Gravity in Different Latitudes," and "Research concerning the Mean Diameter of the Earth." He started two journals for the discussion of mathematical subjects, the "Analyst," published at Philadelphia in 1808, and the "Mathematical Diary," of which eight numbers appeared in New York, between 1825 and 1827. He also edited

Hutton's Mathematics, and belonged to several learned societies, both in Europe and America. He left behind him a number of manuscripts which, like his published works, have been pronounced by a competent judge to exhibit a very high order of ability. He was also a good classical scholar, and was extensively acquainted with general literature.

Agate Frederick S., an artist, was born in Sparta, New York, in the year 1807. He early took an interest in art, turning his attention chiefly to historical painting, and for this purpose visited Italy in 1835. His best known works are "Count Ugolino," "The Ascension," "Dead Christ and Mother," and "Columbus and the Egg." He died in New York in May, 1844.

Akerly Samuel, M. D., a learned and philanthropic physician of this city, born about the year 1785. He studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill, having previously graduated at Columbia College in 1804. He contributed largely to medical and scientific journals, and was interested in agriculture. He was one of the founders and most efficient supporters of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Institution for the Blind. Dr. Akerly was a classmate of the Rev. John McVickar, D.D., and of William Gracie. He died on Staten Island July 6th, 1845.

Alexander Robert, a merchant, who was appointed by General Carleton one of five commissioners to act as a board for the settling and adjusting all matters of debt or accounts, of the value of ten pounds or upwards, contracted since the British took possession of New York in 1776. He married Jane Willett in 1772. She died in Augusta, Georgia, where he was then transacting business, in 1800. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

Allicocke Joseph, a merchant of this city, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Sons of Liberty before the Revolutionary war, and its Secretary just before the outbreak, but he resigned shortly after, and remained in the city during the British occupation.

Anderson Alexander, M.D., the father of American wood engraving, was born near Beekman's Slip in this city on the 21st of

April, 1775, two days after the first bloodshed in the war for Independence had occurred at Lexington and Concord. His father, John Anderson, was a Scotchman, who had come to this country some little time before and had married a New England woman. He differed in politics from most of his countrymen in America at that time, as they were distinguished for their loyalty, while he was at the time of his son's birth the publisher of a patriotic paper which supported this country's cause and was named the Constitutional Gazette. He continued to publish it in opposition to the loyal sheets of Gaine and Rivington until the British took possession here in September, 1776, when he was compelled to fly, with his books and printing materials, nearly all of which were lost before he attained a place of safety. At the age of twelve years, young Anderson began to use the graver for his own amusement. He was a timid lad, shrunk from asking questions, and gained information by silent and modest observation. Peeping into the windows of silversmiths he saw the shape of the graver and the method of manipulating it in the lettering of spoons, and rolled out copper cents gave him his plates for his first efforts. Some of his earlier essays in the engraver's art were in making copies of anatomical figures from medical books. His father perceived this proclivity towards medicine with pleasure, and deprecating the lad's manifest love of art he allowed him to make preparations for the profession of a physician. In May, 1796, he received the degree of Medical Doctor from the Faculty of Columbia College. The subject of his address on that occasion was "Chronic Mania," the theories which he then advanced concerning its cause and cure being now long-established facts in medical science. Soon after he began his medical studies, at the age of about seventeen years, his proficiency in art had become so great, notwithstanding the many difficulties which lay in his way, that he was employed by William Durell, a bookseller, to copy the illustrations of a popular little English work entitled the "Looking Glass for the Mind." The engravings that adorned it were made on wood by Bewick, the father of modern wood-engraving. Up to this time Anderson's engravings had been made on type metal, and he had no idea that wood was used for the purpose. When he had completed about half the illustrations

he was told that Bewick's pictures were engraved on boxwood. He immediately procured some pieces of that wood from a rule-maker's shop, invented proper tools, experimented, and to his great joy he found the material much more agreeable to work upon and more easily managed than type metal. Two of these wood blocks are still in existence. In the first year of his practice of medicine Dr. Anderson drew and engraved on wood in an admirable manner, even when compared with the art at the present day, a full-length human skeleton, from Albinus's Anatomy, which he enlarged to the length of three feet. This, it is believed, is the largest fine and carefully elaborated engraving on wood ever attempted, and has never been excelled in accuracy of drawing and characteristic execution. When Dr. Anderson was at the age of twenty-three his family all died of the yellow fever. He was attacked while in attendance upon the physician with whom he had studied, and who had been prostrated by it. Both recovered, and Anderson made a voyage to the West Indies to visit a paternal uncle, Alexander Anderson, who was the King's botanist at St. Vincent. On his return he resolved to abandon the practice of the medical profession and devote himself to engraving, for which he had conceived an irrepressible passion. At that time John Roberts, an eccentric Scotchman and friend of Anderson's deceased father, who painted miniatures, etched and engraved on copper, was a clever musician and mathematician, and a competent draughtsman, became his instructor. Anderson preferred wood engraving, but the demand for it being small he practiced on copper, and under Roberts's instruction gained great proficiency. His skill was well attested by the frontispiece to Robertson's History of Charles the Fifth, and a portrait of Francis the First. These he engraved in the year 1800 for an edition published in New York by Hopkins. But Roberts's habits were so irregular that Anderson did not remain with him long, and finally his master's intemperance compelled him to give up the advantages which he might have derived from that artist's practical suggestions. Anderson established himself as an engraver soon after leaving Roberts, and up to the year 1820 he used both wood and metal, as occasion required. He illustrated the earliest editions of Webster's Spelling Book, which for many years has been a

leading elementary book in the schools of the United States. In 1857 a new and more fully illustrated edition of that work was published, the engravings executed by Anderson from drawings by Morgan, who was about eight years his junior. During his long and busy life, Dr. Anderson engraved many thousands of subjects. His last engraving on copper was made about the year 1812 to illustrate a quarto Bible. The subject was the "Last Supper," from an English design. From that time he engraved on wood exclusively, and found continual employment until called upon to lay aside every implement of labor forever. In the Spring of 1859 he removed from where he had lived for over thirty years, going to Jersey City, where he dwelt with a married daughter. He was then eighty-five years of age. At that time he issued a new business card, drawn and engraved by himself, with the appropriate motto—*Flexus non fractus*—"Bent, not broken." He died on the 17th of January, 1870, the birthday of Franklin, whom he might have seen. Their two lives extended over one hundred and sixty-four years, Dr. Anderson's age at the time of his death being ninety-five. He was extremely regular in his habits, and would not sit up after ten o'clock at night, he used to declare, "to see an angel." His reminiscences of the past were extremely vivid. He was acquainted with most of the literary and professional men of the early part of this century, and had been intimate with Irving from a boy. From him Irving learned to play the flageolet. In person he was a little below the medium height, rather thick set, and presented a countenance always beaming with benevolent and kindly feeling.

Andros Sir Edmund, Governor of New York, was born in London, December 6th, 1637. His family was one of consideration upon the island of Guernsey, his father being at the time of the son's birth master of ceremonies at the Court of King Charles the First. He was brought up in the royal palace, and after the downfall of the monarchy, his family having gone into exile, he began the profession of arms in Holland, under the Prince of Nassau. Upon the restoration of Charles the Second, in 1660, the inhabitants of Guernsey thought it right to petition for pardon for having submitted to Cromwell. This was granted them, but it was recited that Edmund Andros and his father and

uncle stood in no need of a pardon, having all been faithful. To reward his loyalty he was made Gentleman in Ordinary to Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, the King's aunt. He subsequently distinguished himself in the war waged by Charles the Second against the Dutch, which ended in 1667. In 1671 he married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Craven, of Yorkshire. In 1672 Major Andros was promoted to a regiment armed with the bayonet, which was the first introduction of that arm in the British service, and the four Barbadoes companies under his command were advanced to be troops of horse in it. In the same year the Palatine and proprietors of the province of Carolina, making allusion to his service and merits, conferred on him and his heirs the title of Landgrave, with four baronies containing forty-eight thousand acres of land. The distinction bestowed by the proprietors, honorable as it was to him, does not appear to have been otherwise beneficial; neither he nor his heirs, it is believed, at any time derived advantage from the land attached to the dignity. In 1674, on the death of his father, he became seigneur of the fiefs, and succeeded to the office of the bailiff of Guernsey, the reversion to which had been granted to him in his father's lifetime, and in the same year he was commissioned to receive the surrender of the province of New York, in accordance with the terms of the treaty between England and Holland, made on the cessation of the war between the two nations. This treaty provided that all captured places should be restored, and among these New York, which had been taken by the Dutch under Colve, was included. Governor Andros, accompanied by his wife, arrived in the City of New York in October, 1674, and entered at once upon the government. He found the inhabitants disposed to acquiesce in the measures of his government under the same system that had been allowed under the previous administration of the English, but he imposed more stringent conditions upon them, and subjected them, among other things, to the laws of impressment, from which they had formerly been exempted. Heavy rates were at the same time imposed, on the sole authority of the Duke of York. No representative assembly existed. Their religious freedom was also somewhat curtailed, so that many of the leading citizens were disposed to

give up their residence here and return to Holland. At an early period of his administration Andros exhibited his intention of furthering the cause of the Church of England. Considerable uneasiness existed in regard to the Indians, and it was believed in New England that recent difficulties there had been fomented by persons in New York. He tendered arms and ammunition to them, which were refused, proceeded through Long Island and disarmed the Indians there, and made new treaties with the New Jersey Indians. From this city he went up to Esopus and Albany, calling together the chiefs and brightening anew the chain of friendship. In 1677 Andros requested permission to visit England on private matters, which was granted. This was his representation, but it is believed his object really was to obtain further instructions from the Duke, so that new measures might be concerted for increasing the revenue. On this visit he was knighted. He returned in May, 1678, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Charles Wolley, and by several gentlemen who afterwards became prominent in New York, including William Pinhorne, afterwards Mayor; James Graham, afterwards Attorney-General; John West, afterwards City Clerk, and others, who gave an English tone to the society of New York it had not previously possessed. The ship arrived in New York after a passage of nine weeks, and Governor Andros again assumed control. It was found, after his return, that the Duke had determined to enforce the obnoxious rates for three years longer, which occasioned much discontent. The next year an edict announced an increase of the tax on the importation of liquors. Disapproval of this was so marked and so many letters of complaint were sent to England that the Duke, in much surprise, recalled his Governor to give an account of an administration that plainly appeared to be universally odious. It was stated that this was that he might "also have the satisfaction to obviate such matters as, if unanswered, might leave some blemish" on him, how little soever deserved. "The Duke was determined that his subjects should be enslaved, and at the same time was very desirous they should be happy; and seeing no incompatibility between these circumstances he supposed the more readily that Andros might have committed some enormities unconnected

with his official functions, and called him home to ascertain if he had really so discredited legitimate tyranny." The examination by the Duke showed that he had only done what was required of him, and he was honorably acquitted. He was not sent back, however, but was succeeded by Colonel Dongan, afterwards Earl of Limerick. On the return of Governor Andros to England he was sworn Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, and thus again brought into close connection with the royal household. In 1684 the island of Alderney was granted to him and Lady Andros for ninety-nine years at a nominal rent, and in 1685 he was made Colonel in her Royal Highness Princess Anne's Regiment of Horse. In 1686 James the Second appointed him Governor of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, New Plymouth, and afterwards of Rhode Island and Connecticut, to which, in 1688, New York and New Jersey were added, so that the extent of authority bestowed upon him comprehended a vast increase of dignity, and the Governor entered upon the functions of his vice-regal office with a paraphernalia of ceremonies and state which were conformable to the importance of his condition, but not very palatable to the people under his jurisdiction. He was received, however, in Boston with great acclamations, and entered upon his government of the New England colonies in 1686. In 1689 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died at Boston. The corpse was carried by torchlight from the Governor's residence to the South Church in a hearse drawn by six horses. The administration of Governor Andros was highly unpopular. While his instructions contained nothing injurious to the liberties of Englishmen, excepting the clause forbidding the existence of a printing press, he began to exercise his administrative powers to the utmost. Quo warranto writs were issued against the patents of the colonies; the local governments were dissolved; the marriage laws were altered, and the celebration of the rites was confined to clergymen of the Church of England, there being at that time but one in Massachusetts; and the fasts and thanksgivings of the churches were arbitrarily suppressed. Two of the best known citizens of New England were sent over to petition the King against these changes, but their efforts amounted to nothing. Some of the colonies saved their charters

by hiding them, but it was impossible to say that this would be of any avail. The opposition to him was active and bitter, and when news at last came by way of Virginia that James the Second had been dethroned, and that the Prince of Orange was at the head of affairs in England, endurance ceased and a storm broke forth. An insurrection immediately took place in Boston; the drums beat to arms; people came together from all parts of the province, and the energy displayed was so great that all thoughts of resistance were at once abandoned by the Government. Andros and about fifty of the most obnoxious characters were seized and imprisoned. Bradstreet, who had so often served the commonwealth of Massachusetts, was chosen in his stead. A committee of safety was appointed, and on the reassembling of the Legislature shortly after, it was declared that the old charter was resumed, and it reappointed all the other magistrates who had been in office in 1686. Agents were sent to England with charges against Andros and his counsellors. They were coldly received, however, and they had the mortification to see him turn their accuser, and afterwards to know that he had been appointed Governor of Virginia. Previously to going to England he had been some months in confinement. When he assumed the government of Virginia in 1692 he brought over the charter of William and Mary College, the first in the Southern States. His administration proved highly beneficial to Virginia, and he gained the consideration of the people. His term of office closed in 1698, when he returned to England. In 1704 the government of Guernsey was bestowed upon him, holding it for two years. He continued Bailiff till his death, which took place in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, in February, 1713, in his seventy-sixth year. Sir Edmund Andros was married three times, and died without issue. A favorable account of him, defending his actions, may be found in Leslie Stephen's Dictionary of National Biography.

Amiel John, a loyal addresser of Lord and General Howe in 1776, was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was in the grocery trade. He married Elizabeth Farquharson in 1770. In the Volunteer Corps raised by General Robertson in 1780 he was major.

Anthony Allard, a prominent citizen of New Amsterdam, was a merchant, living in Pearl, near Broad street. He was frequently the consignee of ships from Holland, and was besides engaged in retail trade. He had a farm near the city. No mention of his name is found in the records before 1652, and he was still active in 1677. He was Schepen in 1653, Burgomaster from 1655 to 1657, and again in 1660 and 1661, and Sheriff in 1663, 1665, 1666, and from 1671 to 1673. He is believed to have been wealthy.

Apthorpe Charles Ward, a gentleman of English birth, was resident at Bloomingdale for some years previous to the Revolutionary war. He was appointed a member of the Governor's Council in 1763, and held this office till the British evacuation. He was a loyalist, and for that reason a considerable property which he held in Massachusetts was confiscated. His name, however, does not appear in the New York Statute of Confiscation of 1779.

Astor John Jacob, a great capitalist, was born in the village of Waldorf, near the ancient city of Heidelberg, in Germany, July 17, 1763. His father was a butcher. The son earned enough money to take him to England about the close of our Revolutionary war, and was there employed in a piano factory. In 1784 he came to this country, landing at Baltimore, but shortly after arriving here he learned the furrier's trade, and as soon as he had a little capital began buying and selling furs. While the State of New York was a wilderness he frequently made trips into the interior to trade with the Indians. He formed connections with houses in London in the same line that he was, and speedily became a rich man. As his wealth increased he enlarged his business until, by the formation of the American Fur Company, he was a competitor with the great capitalists of Europe, the proprietors of the Northwestern and Canadian Fur Companies. Such was his enterprise that he extended his business to the mouth of the Columbia River, and formed the first establishment there, known as Astoria. The war of 1812 interfered with this and compelled its abandonment. He also traded by sea to many countries, particularly cultivating the China trade. On these investments he reaped very largely. He bought United States securities at a time when they were distrusted by others, finding afterwards

that his judgment was correct as to their great value. But his chief gains were made in lands. He had the gift to see that property on the island of New York must continually increase in value, and he therefore purchased as largely as possible. This policy has been followed by his son and grandsons. Shortly before his death he matured plans for a free public library, which went into operation in 1853, and is one of the chief ornaments of this city. He was married to Sarah Todd, who proved a great acquisition, early in life. His death happened March 29th, 1848. The fortune he left, which went mainly to his son William B. Astor, was estimated at twenty-five millions of dollars.

Auchmuty Samuel, D. D., rector of Trinity Church at the time of the American Revolution, was a son of Robert Auchmuty, an eminent lawyer of Boston, born in Scotland. Robert left two sons, one being named Robert after him, also an excellent lawyer. Samuel Auchmuty was born in Boston, January 16th, 1722, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1742. He then went to England to study for holy orders. On being ordained he was appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel an assistant minister of Trinity Church in this city, and in 1764, upon the death of the rector, he succeeded to him. At the time of the Revolution he had made arrangements again to visit England, in expectation of being consecrated Bishop of New York, but the perilous condition of affairs rendered it necessary he should stay at home. He continued his ministrations in the church, and succeeded in keeping his flock together. Dr. Auchmuty being opposed to the Revolution, and adhering to the cause of the mother country, continued, in the public services of the church, to read prayers for the King. When the Americans took possession of New York, this practice being offensive to them, Lord Stirling sent him a message that if he continued to do so he would on the following Sunday send a file of soldiers and take him from the desk. But the Doctor, thinking he could not omit these prayers without violating his ordination vows, began the reading of them as usual; upon which Lord Stirling marched into the church with a company of soldiers, the band playing Yankee Doodle. The Doctor's voice never faltered, but he went on and finished the prayers; and the soldiers marched up one aisle

and down another, and went out again without any violence. After church, he sent for the keys of Trinity and its chapels, and took them to New Jersey, ordering that they should not again be opened until the liturgy could be performed without interruption. When the British were again in possession of the city, as happened in September, 1776, he resolved at once to return to his beloved parish, and applied for leave to pass the American lines. This was refused, but with the unfailing energy which characterized his whole career, he determined to return on foot by a circuitous route to avoid being stopped. After undergoing great hardships, sleeping in the woods, and heedless of exposure, he reached the city. During his absence, Trinity Church and his parsonage had been burned to the ground. The Sunday following he preached in St. Paul's for the last time. The hardships he had undergone brought on an illness, which terminated his life in a few days, March 4th, 1777, in the 52d year of his age.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

March.

1st. Sunday. Fore-noon—went to St. Paul's & partook of the Sacrament. After-noon—at the Doctor's—Read Zimmerman on Solitude. came home before tea-time—went about 7 to Trinity Church & heard part of Mr. Bisset's Lecture.—

2d. Morning—Engrav'd 2 of Carey's cuts.—Attended Chem. Lecture.—Spent 5d for Figs.—After-noon—began to work at Birdsall's copper-plate. Return'd *Zimmerman* & got a vol. of *Rollin* from Fellows's.—came home before 8, in the evening & cast type-metal.

3d. Attended Chemical Lecture.—saw Dr. Johnson* on the

* Dr. William Samuel Johnson, then President of Columbia College, was born in Connecticut in 1727. He was sent to Yale, and there graduated in 1744. He afterwards became a lawyer. In 1766 he was the agent of Connecticut in England. While there he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer, and corresponded with him until his death. He returned in

subject of the copperplate for the College Library.—stopp'd in and saw Mr. Youle.—This morning Dr. Davidson left town for Bethlehem.—Capt. Rogers & his wife call'd in at my Father's in the evening—I was busy filing off type-metal cuts.—

4th. Morning assisted Mama in some important alterations—namely removing a Closet, &c.—receiv'd ℔½ of Raisins for a compensation.—Attended Chem. Lecture.—got further directions for the copperplate from Mr. Rattoon. Return'd *Rollin* & got *Smith's Letters* from *Fellows's*, paid 10d.—Evening—Mr. Fuller came and gave me directions for an engraving of window-blinds which he wants done for the New's-paper.—I went to see Mr. Bailey's negro boy, who thought fit to be sick—he had been to Dr. Smith who gave him some lumps of Assafetidia to take.—I got Bell's Surgery from Durell, at 20/.—On offering to take back the cuts from *Buel** he delivered me 8 of them, the remainder were in the form.—

5th. Morning—Engrav'd Fuller's cut.—Attended Chem. Lecture.—After-noon, part of it spent in etching.—Mama and John were preparing to visit Miss Buchanan. Evening—read *Smith's* letters & wrote from the *Amanitat. Academica*.—After 8 came home and fil'd type-metal. Mr. Fuller came for the cut & paid me 4/. Mama read part of Capt. Fanning's† manuscript Journal to us.—an account of Paul Jones's Engagement with the *Serapis*.—

6th. Attended Chem. Lecture.—Spent 6d for Raisins.—I Went to the Hospital—but came away without seeing Dr. Smith.—Busy etching almost all the afternoon. Mr. White, the little neat Batchelor and Miss S. Graham drank tea with us.—

1771, and in 1772 was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, which he resigned three years after. In 1785 he was a delegate to Congress, and in 1787 was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He was subsequently a Senator from Connecticut. In 1792 he was chosen President of Columbia College, and held this position for eight years. He was an ardent Episcopalian, and the son of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first President of King's, now Columbia College, who did much to organize the American Church. William Samuel Johnson died in 1819 in Connecticut, being then ninety-two years old.

* John Buel, printer, corner of Water and Market streets.

† Captain Edmund Fanning, a shipmaster, whose residence in New York was at 35 Cheapside, now Hamilton street.

when I returned to the Dr's, they were all out—I play'd on the violin—took out medicines.—Got the copper-plate from Myer's*—paid 13/ and left a piece of copper to be planish'd for the College plate.—After 8 in the Evening I came home and cast the metal for another cut which Fuller wishes to have done—

7th. Rose about 5, this morning,—at 9 attended Chem. Lecture.—directly after which I came home and went to Brooklyn—a long passage. saw Aunt Carpender—& received 3/ for Lockwood's medicine.—Din'd at my Father's.—came home again in the afternoon and staid to tea.—Spent 3d for Raisins.—Evening—call'd at Dr. Graham's & eat a piece of green currant pye.—sat awhile with the Dr. Read till 8 when I came home in a storm of rain.

8th. Sunday.—I took a walk along the wharves to view the damage done by last night's storm, I was awaken'd in a fright, last night, with the crashing of the vessels and rattling of the rain on the roof. My confusion was not a little encreas'd by a flash of lightning in my face, I ran down stairs for a pail to catch the water, and emptied a dish out of one into the yard. Fore-noon.—At Trinity Church, Luke ii, 12. After-noon—read the 1st number of the *Life of Christ*. Went to see several patients. Call'd at Dr. Smith's, who was taken ill yesterday and has kept house to-day. His wife is troubled with a *Fistula Lachrymalis*.

9th. Engraving the copperplate. After-noon, went to Brooklyn & saw Aunt. Dug some dock root out of the frozen ground. Fuller paid me 4/ for the 2d cut. Read *Bell's* Surgery. Paid Shoemaker 2/ for mending shoes, and spent 6d for shoe-ribbon.

10th. Morning—went to Durell and got him to consent to take back the Book of Martyrs, in place of which I pick'd out the following

Cullen's practice 2 vols. Brown's Elements, Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols. Belknap's American Biography, Paley's Philosophy The Mirror 2 vols—& American Repository or Pocket Almanac.—amounting to £5. 2. I lost a Lecture by this business. Mr. Banks drank tea with us. Evening—stopp'd in a few minutes at a Book Auction. Got a plate of type-metal from G. Youle & began another cut for Cressin.

* Judah and Sampson Myers were workers in copper at 106 Pearl street.

Mr. Banks staid 'till past 10 & gave a lengthy detail of his courtships and the exploits of his younger days.

11th. After-noon—finish'd Birdsall's plate—got a proof at Burger's.* Dr. Young went out and prescrib'd. I call'd upon Birdsall and got No. 1 of the *Life of Christ* for which I am a subscriber. Found Grand-mama at my Father's when I came home.

12th. Morning—wrought at Cressin's cut. Deliver'd Birdsall's plate. After-noon—Bought a case & 2 lancets for 26/. Made use of one of them in bleeding Irish Poll, (the girl who formerly serv'd at the Dr's.) She fainted under the operation, so as to give me some trouble in binding up her arm. Mrs. Pryer's indecent talk.

13th. It snow'd & rain'd during most of the day. I wrought at Cressin's plate. Was determin'd to try whether Raisins would prove laxative, of which I much stand in need. I eat about ℔1, which cost me 9d.

14th. Finish'd Cressin's cut. Went to the Library and got a vol. of the British Classics. Paid 10d fine on *Lewis's Commerce of Arts* and other books. Finish'd 3 cuts of houses for Bunce's paper. Copied from the Amanitat. Academ. Bought ℔1 of hair powder for 15d. Got 6d for collecting an acct. of my Father's. Sketch'd the design for the College Library-plate.

15th. Sunday—At 10 I cross'd over to Brooklyn with some more *Chalybeate* wine. About 12 embark'd again and after an hour's uncomfortable passage† reach'd home, where I din'd. Was at St. Paul's church. Heard a stranger—Rom. viii, 34. "It is Christ that died." Read Moral Philosophy in Beattie's *Elements of Moral Science*, and part of *Pope's Essay on Man*. Mr. & Mrs. Herttell were at my Father's in the evening.

16th. Began to etch the college-plate. Copied much of my Journal, and pasted copies of my type-engravings in my work.

17th. This morning I fiddled up the rest of the family. Went

* John Burger, jr., a copper-plate printer.

† The ferries were then very slow and uncomfortable, particularly in winter. Horse boats began to be used about this time, or boats in which horses, by stepping on a treadmill, gave motion to machinery which drove the vessel forward. Brooklyn at this time had only a few hundred inhabitants.

over to Brooklyn and found my Aunt in a drooping condition. Receiv'd 4/ from Mama for medicines & ferriage expenses. Read *Bell's Surgery* during the chief part of the After-noon & evening.

18th. This day began with warm, reviving weather. I bled Mrs. Thorne. Call'd in at Tanner's on my way to Chem. Lecture. Purchas'd aq. fort. for 4/ and applied some to my plate. Call'd at Jones's and saw Cressin, who wishes me to alter the last plate. Mr. Rivington * sent for me, to agree on engraving some plates. I Drank tea at my Father's with T. Herttell & Mrs. P. Youle. Drew a design of another plate for Cressin, & learnt part of a tune from Mr. McIntosh. Evening, rainy. About 8 I left the design at Jones's.

19th. Engrav'd a Quadrant for Ad. Hicks & receiv'd 1/. Undertook to engrave 9 copper-plates for Mr. Rivington at 40/ each, for a book of *Fairy Tales*. Stopp'd in at a book auction for a few minutes. Got home about 9 & read *Beattie's Elements*.

* James Rivington, who previous to the Revolutionary War published Rivington's New York Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser, but was now simply a bookseller and stationer, at 156 Pearl street. He was the grandson of Charles Rivington, the eminent publisher, and the son of Charles Rivington, a printer and publisher. The second Charles left two sons, John and James, John continued the business in England, while James, after making a fortune by publishing Smollett's History of England, and running through it shortly after, came to America. He first set up as a bookseller in Philadelphia, the next year opening a place at the lower end of Wall street. In 1762 he began his paper. As was natural, he advocated British interests when the taxation by England was talked about. His pen was vigorous, and in 1775 seventy-five of the Connecticut Whigs came down to this city and destroyed his office, using his type afterwards for bullets. He returned to England, bought new type, and on his return published the Royal Gazette, which was incontestably the principal paper on the British side during the war. It is also said that at the same time he was a spy for General Washington. Certain it is that the Americans were very soon informed of what the British intended to do. When the war ended, he endeavored to continue his newspaper, with a changed title, but the attempt was unsuccessful, and he soon abandoned it. His business as a bookseller and stationer was however continued, and for a time he was also a tobacconist. He failed some few years after peace was declared, but still continued in business. He died in 1802, leaving children. One of the best known journalists in the city is descended from him.

20th. Went to Myer's and bespoke the plates for Rivington's work, to do two on each plate. Saw Cressin at Jones's and receiv'd 4 Dollars. Mr. Mabie invited my brother to be a spectator at the Dancing School this evening. I read in *Bell* and Beattie. Got a piece solder'd in Cressin's last cut, and in the evening gave *Coco* a new face, his master being highly displeas'd with the other. Theo. Nixon drank tea at the Dr's. I made 4 pots of Dietet. Decoction.

21st. At 9, attended Dr. Mitchell's Concluding Lecture. Finish'd the college-plate; took it to Towt and got a proof. Spent 15d for Pumice-stone. The room at the Dr's, being under the operation of cleaning I retreated to the kitchen and read. T. Herttell is beginning with a common-place book. We drank tea after 7 o'clock.

22d. Sunday—Fore-noon, at Church—Joel ii. 12, 13. Din'd at my Father's, with Mrs. Setterfield. Afterwards went to the Dr's, but perceiving dinner on the table continu'd my walk round Corler's hook. Return'd by the ship-yards. Receiv'd much pleasure from this solitary walk. Read in Beattie during the remainder of the after-noon.

23d. Got a copperplate from Myer's. Left the College-plate with Burger for an impression. After dinner, got the stamp from Smith, who has made a new surface to it. Paid him 1/. Began to cut it for the Negro. Jones sent for me. Cressin wants an addition to his cut. Went to Gilfert's Musical Magazine and engaged to engrave letters for the title of a piece of music, for 12/. Left some type-metal at G. Youle's for a plate. I dunn'd Birdsall. Bought a pair of shoes for 13/. Came home at 8 & finish'd the stamp. Mr. & Mrs. Bates spent part of the evening with us.

24th. Scour'd a copper-plate. Began Gilfert's plate. The Negro paid 7/ for the stamp. Call'd at my Father's in the fore-noon. Grand-mama was there, from Brooklyn. Call'd at old Mr. Pierce's in Chatham St. to look at his old violin. No sooner had I struck a note than his wife denounc'd the Music as leading to the Devil. I went again in the evening and brought it away with me, promising to return it in the morning or pay 5 Dollars for it. I was so much pleased with the tone of it that I put it in

Mr. Claus's * hands to varnish and repair. Montgomery Hunt & John Ferguson spent part of the evening at my Father's. My brother & I gave them some tunes on the violin.

25th. Finish'd Gilfert's plate & delivered to him after getting a proof at Burger's. Received 12/. Got 4 impressions of the College-plate and left it with Dr. Johnson. Paid Pierce 5 Dollars for the violin, and G. Youle 17/5 for typemetal plates. Receiv'd 13/ of my Father for old cloaths. Finish'd reading *Bell's Surgery.* Received £3. 4 of Birdsall & Menut. Saw 3 beautiful Horses exhibited to public view before the coffee-house. Evening —finish'd copying *Flor. Econ.* at home.

26th. Spent about 2 hours at the Library. Took out Zimmerman's Survey of Europe. Call'd at Scoles's. He found much fault with my engraving Gilfert's plate so cheap. I took the brass stamps which I did for him some time ago to alter them. They were return'd on his hands. Went to the Wharf opposite the Navy Yard and saw J. Grozart, on board the Brig Neptune. He has been absent near 2 years, and was at Baltimore, Hamburg, some part of France, London, Boston, Philadelphia, then to the southward, from whence they return'd with timber for the frigate. His station was 2d mate. I mentioned to Dr. Young my intention of leaving him next month, and applying for a license. Refus'd his offer of Partnership. After 8 in the evening I varnish'd a copper-plate.

27th. A snowstorm throughout the day. This morning finish'd Cressin's plate. At 4 in the after-noon I call'd upon Dr. Mitchell, who wishes me to sketch a representation of the male & female canker-worm from some of the insects which he delivered to me. Began to etch one of Rivington's plates. I was coming home about 9 in the evening when I was stopp'd by a fellow with a small musquet, who plac'd himself in my way without saying a word. I sprang from him and ran to the other side of the street. He made off on the appearance of another man, who told me he had manauvred in the same manner with him.

28th. A snow & hail storm. I staid in the house 'till between 3 & 4 in the after-noon, by which time I had finish'd the 1st of

* Christian Clause, musical instrument maker, 4 Dover street.

Rivington's engravings. Came home about 8 in the evening, not without a good companion, my club.

29th. Sunday. The sun rose very pleasant this morning, melting the snow. Bad walking was the consequence. At Church. Mr. Bisset preach'd, Job v., 6, 7. He looked as if he had experienc'd the truth of his text. After dinner went to the Doctors. Met Tho. Rose (quite buckish). Dr. Mitchell was there in the evening. He detail'd the *Indian* tradition of a Deluge & the formation of Lake Superior. Propos'd that I should make one of a party to explore the *Catskill* mountain next summer.

30th. Began the 2d engraving for Rivington on the same plate with the first. Paid Myers 4 Dollars for the 4 plates of copper. Found 6d in the street. Got a copy of the *Looking-glass* from Durell. When I came home J. Ferguson was there. Mama was relating some incidents of the war.

31st. I pumic'd a copper-plate. The weather being rainy, I staid 'till 10 and finish'd etching Rivington's 2d plate. Paid Myers 3/6 for another small copper plate. Paid the Taylor 2/6 for repairs to my coat. Receiv'd 12 Dollars from Cressin. Afternoon, left Rivington's plate at Burger's. Drew a sketch of the canker-worm. Made some shoe-blacking. Capt. Stuart staid 'till near 11 O'clock at my Father's. I varnish'd a plate.

RAPELJE'S BOYHOOD.

I was born on the 9th of August, 1771, in a three story brick house, on the north side of Liberty street, at that time called Crown street; the house was a few doors from the corner of William street. My father's name was Rem Rapelje, and at that time, before business was so distinctly divided as it now is, was a ship owner, dealt in general merchandise, and kept a store in Maiden lane, directly in rear of his dwelling house. He was a native of Brooklyn, Long Island. He lost his father when a child, and his mother having contracted a second marriage, he felt all the chilling influence of a stepfather, and sought for

friendly aid elsewhere. He fortunately had an uncle in the corn, grain and flour business, a thrifty, intelligent man, who took him into his store, which was at the fork of Maiden lane and Crown street. Here, after a few years of industrious labor, during which he supported the character of an intelligent, honest young man, he was sent in a schooner, as supercargo, to the island of Curacoa, in the West Indies, and although but twenty-one years of age had other vessels consigned to him. His personal appearance, his honesty, his amenity of manners, as well as his intelligence, made him a popular young man.

The family of Rapelje was originally from France. Being Protestant, they fled to Holland after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and were among the early emigrants to New Amsterdam. One of the family was a land surveyor, and the other a farmer. The name is mentioned in the first accounts of the city as one of the burgomasters in the good old days of admiral, Governor Stuyvesant. The first child born of Christian parents in the city of New Amsterdam was named Sarah De Rapelje. This account is now preserved as a curiosity. As they came from the River Wall, in Holland, and held lands on Long Island, they called the small stream near their dwelling "the Wallabout." The descendants of these first settlers are now to be found in various parts of the United States. My mother, whose maiden name was Nelly Hardenbrook, was born in the City of New York, at the corner of Beekman and Pearl streets, which my great grandfather built and lived in for many years. From the great number of his children, my maternal uncles and aunts, I have named the old mansion house "*the Bee Hive.*"

At the close of the American war, my father purchased the Glass House farm.* three miles and a half from the city, as it then was, but now in it, on the North River. It received its name from an unsuccessful attempt to make glass bottles there. It was little north of a country seat called Content, a delightful

* The Glass House farm proper once belonged to Sir Peter Warren, at the north side being bounded by the Great Kill. It extended from Eighth avenue to Eleventh avenue, then the shore line, and from about Thirty-fifth street northward. Rem Rapelje owned a place, once the property of Thomas Tibbet Warner, immediately south of the other.

place, the Summer residence of a Mrs. McAdam, sister to a Mrs. Shaw, whose daughter had married Sir Richard Wheat, and after his death, Admiral Lord Cochran, who, if living, now resides in Scotland. My father resided at the Glass House farm thirteen years, when he removed to a much larger farm at Pelham, Westchester county, where he resided until his death, which happened at the age of seventy-six years and ten months; my mother survived him several years.

At four years of age I was put to a woman's school, next door to my father's, in Crown street. I afterwards went to a master's school in Maiden lane, near Nassau street. When my father resided at the Glass House farm, being then about twelve years of age, I was sent to Hackensack school, in New Jersey; for during the Revolution all things in the city were in a state of disorder, and there were no good schools established. At the institution at Hackensack there were a hundred scholars, of the best families, from the States of New York and New Jersey. The school was under the superintendence of Mr. Peter Wilson, a most capable and indefatigable teacher, who some years afterwards was elected a professor of the Latin and Greek languages in Columbia College. I left Mr. Wilson to enter Columbia College, where in due course I graduated Bachelor of Arts. On leaving my alma mater, I was put in the office with John Watkins, counsellor at law, to study the profession. His wife—for I lived in the family, and cannot forget her kindness to me—was adorned with every social and domestic virtue. She belonged to a family of talent, being a daughter to William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, and sister to Judge Brockholst Livingston.

My father, when parties ran high, inclined to the old order of things; he for one, among many, was contented and happy under the British Government. His property was secure and he no doubt thought that many of our grievances were imaginary. My father was not of a disposition to remain still, and expressing his sentiments perhaps a little too freely, excited the indignation of some of the Sons of Liberty, from whom he met with rude treatment. The mob assailed my father's house in search of my brothers, who had resented the insults offered their father, but they were saved by the cool intrepidity of my mother, who in-

vited a committee of three to come in and search the house, declaring that her sons were not there, nor did she know when they might be. They had been taken from the house disguised in female apparel and secreted for a while. They were high-spirited young men; one of them was a student in medicine and the other was preparing to be a merchant under commissary Henry White, a man of distinction in that day.

Another circumstance happened which was a sad grievance to our family. My maternal uncle, Theophilus Hardenbrook, chief engineer to the king, in New York, was treated with every insult and was mangled and ill used by the mob; but to their honor be it said that the upper classes of the Whigs did everything in their power to restrain the mob. He got away from his persecutors, concealed himself on the banks of the Hudson, and at length gaining a little strength he took a small boat to go on board a man-of-war lying in the stream, but after he had reached the ship, exhausted from the loss of blood, in attempting to get on board, was drowned. These stories, often repeated by my dear mother, have sunk deep into my heart, and their influences can never be done away. My father, for his honesty was never for a moment doubted, was allowed by the committee of safety in New York to reside in New Jersey, where he lived in great retirement until the war was over. He had pledged the word of a man of principle and honor, and he took no part in the Revolutionary conflict.

While my father was in banishment, one of my mother's relations, a Whig, came to her and told her that she had better remove with her children into the country, as in the event of the city being taken by the British, it would be burnt. My mother replied, "My dear cousin, you have valuable property here and would not like to have it destroyed. What I should wish to see will not be a matter of consequence. I assure you it is the intention of General Washington to fire the city if it falls into the hands of the British army," and it so happened that soon after they got possession of the city, a fire commenced somewhere to the east of Broad street, and near the spot where Pearl street and the East River are continued round the point, on the east and north side of Broad street, crossing over to the west side of

Broadway, before it came to Wall street, and sweeping up on the west side of Broadway, between it and the North River. Trinity Church was burnt. St. Paul's was with difficulty saved, and the desolation reached to the North River. Many persons were suspected and examined, but no satisfactory account of the conflagration could be given; but the general opinion was that the fire originated from design.

While we lived at the Glass House farm, about the close of the war, when many of the Hessians were still in the country, a singular circumstance happened at our place which I will relate, not that I was a believer in witchcraft, but to show how general the belief is in every part of the world. In Syria and Egypt, long since that period, my mind has been perplexed to account for many things that seemed to be out of the common course of nature. I will tell the story as it was: My father had on his place three cows. One of them drooped very much and appeared very poor and sulky. We had two colored men, one of whom had been taken by the English army and made to drive a wagon for the Hessians, and he became acquainted with their tricks and contrivances. He said to my father, "I now know, master, what is the matter with our cow: master, if you go on the top of the hill you will see her coming this way." Sure enough, as Shadrach—for this was the name of the colored man—had suggested, she made her appearance, when the fellow cut off a piece of the cow's tail, and away she bounded, as far as she could, for fences. As we stood there, a Hessian soldier came from our kitchen, then another from a neighbor's house, to the very spot where the cow was. My father called them by name; they had their heads bound up as they came near the cow. The moment they saw my father they said they were sick, and were looking for herbs to cure them of a bad headache, cold and fever. These men were not sick before Shadrach performed his counter charm by letting blood, but after this they were really ill, and kept their beds for several days. The colored man said he had known many instances like this, and that the two men had done the art. The cow soon got well. He who laughs at superstition more than half believes in supernatural agency, and he who defends his belief in enchantments must often be ashamed at his own credulity.

What Shakspeare and Johnson believed and reasoned upon is, however, not a subject to be treated with contempt.

When I entered Columbia College the second Dr. Johnson was President of the institution. His father had been President before the revolution, and was exalted in his day and generation. Professor Cochran, an elegant classical scholar, filled the chair of Latin and Greek; Dr. Johannes Gros, a German, that of Moral Philosophy and Geography, and Professor Kemp, of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; he was indefatigable in his duties, and considered by all who knew him a ripe scholar. These were the lights of mind that led us onward in the paths of knowledge of that day. Then the alumni were happy, but soon there sprung up a sectarian feeling, and great art was used to get a Presbyterian head to the college. This was after the death of that excellent and learned man, the Right Reverend Bishop Moore, the President who came after Dr. Johnson. This succeeded for a while. The charter of the institution made it imperative that the President must be an Episcopalian. The great mover of the machine would not have it so exactly; they made a nominal President, and put over his head a *Provost*. The President was an old man with a small salary; the Provost had a large one and a house provided for him. This, however, did not succeed; the evil remedied itself; the college did not prosper under the new auspices; many students took their degrees in other colleges; the Provost was translated to another institution, and all things were reinstated in their former regular course, and the President became an officer *de facto* as well as *de jure*.

The first voyage I took at sea must have been about the fall of 1791. A Captain John Keaquick, knowing well my father, I being then about twenty years of age, and a great favorite with the captain, it being vacation at college, persuaded my father to let me go with him to Boston in a brig he commanded.

On my return from Boston I was in the office of Samuel Jones, Esq., counsellor at law, for about six months. This was the gentleman whom the Indians liked so well in making their treaties with our State that they would not conclude any arrangement till Mr. Jones, or *Old Pine Knot*, as they used to call him, was present. There are two of his sons eminent lawyers, at this

day. The eldest has been Chancellor of the State, and is now Chief Justice of the Superior Court in the city of New York.

Being one day met by a sea-faring acquaintance, I took it into my head to go with him to the West Indies. He told me he was bound to one of the Windward Islands (I think Barbadoes). In October, 1793, we set sail in a brig belonging to Ten Eyck, Cockroft & Vandyke, commanded by Capt. Solomon Saltus, a Bermudean, a very skillful, worthy and respectable man. Her name I have forgotten, but she was deeply loaded. My father and mother reluctantly parted with me, I being now an only son, but having been away from home at school in my early days so great a part of my time that I was hardly contented to sit quietly down in the family circle, although always treated with the greatest paternal kindness. The articles I was fond of when a boy were always placed where I could get them, such as boiled milk, tarts, fruits, custards, and the like, in a pantry, where I found them when I came home after meals on Saturday from school or college; and the students from college, or those with whom I was studying law, often shared with me. I would ask them to walk or ride out in the afternoons. Among these were Mr. James Woods, counsellor at law; Mr. Parson, Cave Jones (both now deceased), the Judge of our new Court of Sessions, Mr. Riker, and many others who came out to see me on that pleasant spot on the North River, the Glass House farm, where there was abundance of fruits in their season, and of the very best kind, and thus we used to enjoy ourselves comfortably with my parents. My father formerly, among other articles of trade, dealt in wines of various kinds, and had his cellar in Crown street often filled with pipes and casks of Madeira and other wines, and always, during his residence in the country, had a pipe on tap. I therefore was allowed to draw a decanter whenever any of my company came out to see me; and my mother was always pleased to see my friends and acquaintances, and would, from a spring we had on the place, make a fine dish of the best green tea, with smoked beef, excellent home baked bread and butter, and Bogert's crackers, prepared in the way hereafter described, with common comfiture, or some kind of sweetmeats, and in the season, currants, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, or peaches sliced and sugared.

Notwithstanding all my comforts at home, I had made up my mind to take this voyage. My father wished me to take a thousand dollars in cash with me for my expenses, but I preferred taking part of the cargo, and the owners agreed to let me have what sum I pleased. I chose for my adventure peas, ship-bread, and flour to the amount of about a thousand dollars. We laid in full and ample stores; we had twelve dozen of wine each, porter and cider, the same of Bogert's crackers, made of nothing but flour and water, and by putting them in a bowl of fresh cold water, they would rise up and burst open; any old man could eat them without teeth. These crackers were delicious; our modern bakers seem to have lost the art of making them. I often long for the days to return when I could share with the Knickerbockers in a cup of tea from the tea water pump. Whatever of other cake and bread and butter, we had always a plate of those Bogert's biscuits soaked in cold water, split open, and a bit of sweet fresh butter put on each half biscuit.

We laid in for our voyage everything in proportion, as six dozen of ducks, six dozen of fowls, &c. We started in October, and instead of getting as far to windward as Barbadoes, we fell to leeward as far as the island of Dominique, and anchored at the town of Rosseau. Governor Bruce, a hearty old officer, invited my fellow passenger and myself to dine with him, as also Captain Saltus. He entertained us in the most sumptuous manner, with the very best Madeira, so good that I was quite inspired by it. He offered us beds in his cool house, but we declined, and went on board. I here think proper to mention that my friend and shipmate was a Mr. William Carpenter, of Brooklyn, who had been brought up a complete merchant. At the time of our arrival we found that flour was selling at a dollar a barrel less than it had cost us, but the captain luckily hit upon a project to have the price advanced, so that we might have a profit.

After having been in port a couple of days, the captain told the Governor if there was any part of his cargo that was wanting he might have it, but he could not sell it and sacrifice the property of his owners, and as they had money owing to them in the island, he would charter another vessel or two, and purchase all the flour in the island at six dollars and a quarter a barrel, for he

knew where to take it, to an island not very far distant, and get seven or more dollars for all they had. The bait took, and I got for my flour one dollar and a half a barrel more than it was at that time selling for. In a few days we sailed to Point á Petre, Guadaloupe, where the captain and the other passenger laid in sugars for a return cargo. They both had been concerned in merchandise all their lives, but they missed a figure in their purchase. They could easily have obtained *white clayed* sugars for the same or a less price, but no (the prejudice of education is a wonderful thing), they laid out all their money arising from the cargo they had sold, in *brown* sugars. "Why do you not buy coffee?" says I, "it is selling for sixpence a pound, New York money." "O, no; that would not do." For my part, I had no mind to lay out my money—I had sold my peas, beans and flour, and thought I would keep my return moneys snug and not try merchandise again. During our stay at Point á Petre, Guadaloupe, my fellow passenger was taken sick, and I sent for the most distinguished physician in the city, but could not get him to give my friend any medicine. On my urging him to prescribe something, he replied, "I know not the nature of his disease and he had better die with it than that I should kill him by administering improper remedies for the complaint. Put him into the warm bath three times a day, and give him light chicken broth and gruel, as his appetite may require." The patient gave up all hopes of recovery and made his will, but under this treatment he slowly recovered. The captain earnestly assured me I could now make something of the return cargo, and he had room enough in the hold to put anything I might buy. I therefore bought some clayed sugars and coffee for sixpence a pound. We sailed on Monday morning, and on the following Wednesday arrived at St. Eustatia, where I sold my coffee for double the money I gave for it. That was pretty good profit in three days. The captain and my fellow passenger were ready to tear the hair from their heads with vexation. We then started for New York.

NARRATIVE OF GEORGE RAPELJE IN 1834.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Johns Hopkins University has just published a series of lectures upon the "Federal Government in Canada," by John G. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada. The work is one which will be examined with pleasure by all who desire to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the workings of the government of that country, which differs in its theory both from the one we are familiar with here and that of Great Britain, but which is still near enough to ours for us to derive much instruction from an analysis of its constitution and an examination of its mechanism. Canada is a confederation, having a Parliament over the whole country, somewhat similar to Congress, and lesser Parliaments, answering, though inexactly, to our State Legislatures. There is nothing corresponding to the latter on the other side of the water, and there is of course very little comparison between the highest legislative body in Canada and that in the mother country. The two Canadian legislative authorities, the general and the local, are divided from each other much more strictly by their fundamental act, or what we should term their Constitution, than ours are. Instead of enumerating a few general provisions showing the nature of the central government, the clauses giving it powers and limiting them are numerous and strictly defined, while a still more striking difference is shown in the powers not expressly mentioned. With us they belong to the States; on the other side of the St. Lawrence they are declared to belong to the Dominion. The Governor-General is an anomaly. He is sent from Great Britain to govern, but he does this only by the advice of his ministers, who are Canadians, and are, as Mr. Bagehot declared about the ministry of England, only a Committee of the House of Commons. But when Ireland had a Parliament it was not thus governed, as can be seen by a study of the administrations of Wellesley and his predecessors. They not only were viceroys, but they actually ruled. The Queen, although she administers by the advice of her ministers, is a person of indubitable power. But the Canadian Governor-General, if he adheres strictly to the constitutional idea, is simply a figure-head. We know, however, that he really is not, thus proving that pure theory must be modified in practice.

Mr. Bourinot shows the limitations of power in the governments of Canada more clearly than we ever remember to have seen before. Local acts can be disallowed by the Governor-General. Those of the general government can in turn be disallowed by the English ministry, which is the creature of the British Parliament. There are thus three authorities which must be consulted in making the laws of the country, one in a distant country and likely to be misinformed or to judge inadequately of the exigencies of the occasion. The colonies, therefore, find it necessary to keep up agents in London, to look after their special interests, as Burke represented the colony of New York at the time of the passage of the Quebec act, and as Franklin represented Pennsylvania for many years. For the last forty years or more our neighbor has prospered, peace and plenty steadily continuing, while liberty has been united with deference to the laws, but will it always continue to be obedient to the feelings and the prejudices of those who know nothing about it, and probably care little?

We recommend this book to those who are interested in problems of government, apart from office seeking or the advancement of party. It is written in a clear, luminous style; the author's mastery of the subject is at once shown, and he possesses the historical knowledge and the acquaintance with the workings of other governments to make the comparisons in his volume both instructive and interesting.

In the "Bibliography of Franklin," by Paul Leicester Ford, 97 Clark street, Brooklyn, we have a positive addition to our knowledge of the great philosopher and statesman. Franklin was the most voluminous writer of his day in America, and the first who attained a European reputation. The circumstances under which he appeared at the French court during our Revolution were such as to lend an interest to even his slightest utterances. Mr. Ford has done well to bring together a record of the productions of his pen. The earliest printed were those which were sent by him anonymously to his brother's paper, but even up to this day manuscripts and printed matter of his are coming to the light. Sparks is given his proper credit as one who did much to gather these fugitive writings together, and careful descriptions are given of the other collected works. But it is not too much to say that Mr. Ford has succeeded in finding many pieces unknown to Bigelow, to Sparks, to Stevens, and to Parton. The volume is handsomely printed, uniform with Bigelow's edition of the works of Franklin.

The University of Virginia sends us its announcements for last session, printed by Everett Waddey, Richmond. A comparison of the list of professors and instructors, and an analysis of the studies now taken up and prosecuted thoroughly, with the curriculum before the war, will show how great a progress has been made within thirty years. The courses are fuller, the text books more elaborate, and the instructors each have a smaller field, thus enabling them to do better work in their departments.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

Dennis.—Where was Dennis's? In a letter of Sir Guy Carleton to General Washington on the 12th of November, 1783, respecting the evacuation of New York, then shortly to take place, Carleton says that, if possible, he means "to give up this city with Brooklyn on the day following, and Paulus Hook, Dennis's, and Staten Island, as soon after as may be practicable." Again, on the 19th, he speaks of retaining only "Staten Island, with Dennis's, New Utrecht, and the circumjacent district on Long Island." Where was this place?

D. C. W.

New York Confiscation Act.—An Act for the Forfeiture and Sale of the estates of Persons who have adhered to the Enemies of this State, and for declaring the Sovereignty of the People of this State, in respect to all property within the same.—Passed October 22, 1779.

Therefore be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, etc., That John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, formerly governor of the colony of New York,

William Tryon, Esq., late governor of the said colony, John Watts, Oliver De Lancey, Hugh Wallace, Henry White, John Harris Cruger, William Axtell, and Roger Morris, Esq., late members of the council of the said county; George Duncan Ludlow and Thomas Jones, late justices of the supreme court of the said colony; John Tabor Kempe, late attorney general of the said colony; William Bayard, Robert Bayard, and James De Lancey, now or late of the city of New York, Esqs.; David Matthews, late mayor of said city; James Jauncey, George Folliot, Thomas White, William McAdam, Isaac Low, Miles Sherbrook, Alexander Wallace and John Wetherhead, now or late of the said city, merchants; Charles Inglis, of the said city, clerk, and Margaret his wife; Sir John Johnson, late of the county of Tryon, knight and baronet; Guy Johnson, Daniel Claus, and John Butler, now or late of the said county, Esq.; and John Joost Herkemer, now or late of the said county, yeoman; Frederick Philipse, and James De Lancey, now or late of the county of Westchester, Esqs.; Frederick Philipse (son of Frederick) now or late of the said county, gentleman; David Colden, Daniel Kissam the elder, and Gabriel Ludlow, now or late of Queens County, Esqs.; Philip Skeene, now or late of the county of Charlotte, Esq., and Andrew P. Skeene, son of Philip Skeene, late of Charlotte county; Benjamin Seaman and Christopher Billop, now or late of the County of Richmond, Esqs.; Beverly Robinson, Beverly Robinson the younger, and Malcolm Morrison, now or late of the county of Dutchess, Esqs.; John Kane, now or late of the said county, gentleman; Abraham C. Cuyler, now or late of the county of Albany, Esq.; Robert Leake, Edward Jessup, and Ebenezer Jessup, now or late of the said county, gentlemen; and Peter Du Bois and Thomas H. Barclay, now or late of the county of Ulster, Esqs.; Susannah Robinson, wife of the said Beverley Robinson, and Mary Morris, wife to the said Roger Morris; John Rapelje, of Kings county, Esq; George Morrison, Richard Floyd, and Parker Wickham, of Suffolk county, Esqs.; Henry Lloyd, the elder, late of the State of Massachusetts Bay, merchant; and Sir Henry Clinton, knight, be and each of them are hereby severally declared to be, ipso facto, convicted and attainted of the offence aforesaid, and that all and singular the estate, both real and personal, held or claimed by them the said persons severally and respectively, whether in possession, reversion or remainder, within this State, on the day of the passing of this act, shall be, and hereby is declared to be forfeited to, and vested in the People of this State.

Monuments in Trinity Churchyard and St. Paul's Churchyard.—There are many notable graves in these two cemeteries. On the south side of Trinity Church, near its western end, is that of Gallatin. The monument reads: In Memory Of | Albert Gallatin | son of Jno. De Gallatin, and of Sophie Albertina Rolaz De Rosey, his wife; he was born at Geneva, in Europe 20th January 1761; | Landed in America 14th July 1780; died at Astoria 12th August 1849. | Deeply imbued with the bold, and liberal spirit of the times, he came to America amidst the scenes of her Revolution; | and after very many years of public service in Congress, and in Executive offices of the highest trust, at an advanced age, | he withdrew to private life, and passed the remainder of his days in philosophic studies, and literary pursuits, | and went to the grave universally honored. | Passing from this sepulchre southward, to the right is the

Watts vault, in which lie the ashes of Maj. Gen. Philip Kearney. There is nothing to tell who the silent occupant is, except the pots of scarlet geraniums set out there by the comrades of Phil Kearney Post G. A. R. Farther to the South, where the ground slopes to Rector street, and opposite No. 3 of that street, lies a slab partially covered with grass and earth. By kneeling down and cleansing the face of the stone this inscription can be made out: G——— Bend's | Vault 1775 | Bishop | Benjn. Moore | & Charity | His Wife. | The Rev. Benjamin Moore was President of Columbia College from 1801 to 1811, rector of Trinity Church for many years, and Bishop of this diocese for a long time. Overshadowing this stone, close to Rector street, is that of Hamilton: To The Memory Of | Alexander Hamilton | The Corporation Of Trinity Church Has erected this | Monument | In Testimony of their Respect | for | The Patriot of incorruptible Integrity | The Soldier of approved Valour, | The Statesman of consummate Wisdom; | Whose Talents and Virtues will be admired | By | Grateful Posterity | Long after this Marble shall have mouldered into | Dust | He died July 12th 1804 Aged 47. | This is on the north side. The inscription is being worn away.

On the south face appears this: To The Memory Of | Alexander Hamilton | who died July 12th 1804 | Aged 47.

This face being less exposed to the action of storms is in good condition. In the centre, as nearly as may be, of St. Paul's churchyard, and almost on a direct line from the west porch of the Church, two heavy slabs of brown stone rest on walls rising only a few inches above the earth. Their inscriptions are as follows:

This Tomb
Is erected to the Memory
of
Major John Lucas
Of the Georgia line of the Army
of the Revolution
and
Treasurer of the Society of
the Cincinnati of that State
He bore
A fever & lingering decay
with that Fortitude
Which ever marked his Character
As a *Soldier*
And
Died in this City on Tuesday
the 18th. August 1789.
Aged 33 Years

And
this Tomb contains the remains
of
Major Job Sumner
of
the *Massachusetts* line
of
the same Army
Who
having supported an unblemished
Character through Life
as
The *Soldier Citizen* and Friend
Died in this City
After a short illness
universally regretted by his acquaint
ances on the *19th.* day of September
1789
Aged 33 years
Alike in Arms they ranged the Glorious
Field
Alike in turn to Death the Victors
Yield.

OLD NEW YORK.

NOVEMBER, 1889.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK.

IV.

The beginnings of printing in our ancient city were very feeble. Hildeburn is enabled to mention but thirteen works in the first year, nine in the second, and seven in the third. The first ten years number together only eighty-five. The most in any year of that period was seventeen, and the least four. This, of course, was not enough to keep Bradford constantly in employment, for many of the pieces were trifling and could be done in a day or two. None took over a month, excepting the Laws and Acts of the General Assembly, which was issued in 1694, the labor of it being spread through two years. Those believed to be the first by Dr. Moore are "An Act for Granting to King William and Queen Mary the Rate of One Penny per Pound" upon the estates of Pennsylvanians; "An Act for Restraining and Punishing Privateers and Pyrates;" "An Act Granting to their Majesties the Rate of One Penny per Pound" in New York; "An Act for Raising Six Thousand Pound" on account of the Indian war; "A Catalogue of Fees;" the two proclamations respecting the slaves in Sallee, in Dutch and English, noticed in our last number; "A Proclamation" respecting fire beacons, "An Exhortation & Caution To Friends Concerning buying or keeping of Negroes;" "An Account of Several Passages and Letters" between Governor Fletcher and the officials in Connecticut; "A Proclamation" addressed to the people of Connecticut; a proclamation relative to

deserters; and "A Journal of the Late Actions of the French," of which the full title is given on page 153. Hildeburn has the same number, but he apparently consolidates all the epistles of Fletcher to the people of Connecticut, and inserts "An Ordinance establishing Courts," May 15, 1691. The largest of these was the "Journal of the Actions of the French," being twenty-six pages, in the English edition; the next largest pamphlet has eleven, then eight, six, six, four and three. Five have only one page each. Thus sixty-nine pages make the total of his year's work. Of these, twelve pieces are in English and one in Dutch. The latter language made no comparison in its printed productions with its rival, as although the majority of the inhabitants then and for many years after were Dutch, yet there were few persons of education among them, and the productions of the press in the tongue of Stuyvesant before the Revolution did not exceed seventy-five. Printing in French began in 1696, the work being "Trésor des Consolations Divines et Humaines."

The polyglot character that New York showed so early it retains to this day. I believe that there is no newspaper in Dutch published here at present, although there have been several in the past; the Mohawk language, in which several works were published in the last century, is dying out, the Indians of that tribe speaking English familiarly, but there is much French, much German, and much Italian. Many other tongues of Europe and Asia we have had for years familiarly spoken and printed among us. Among these are Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, Welsh, Erse, Danish, Swedish, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Roumanian, Platt-Deutsch, Deutsch-Hebraisch and Chinese. None of these are for instruction, but to furnish news to residents of this city, or for other every-day uses. Other languages have frequently been printed in, but the works were intended for foreign lands or for scholars. There are now many printers who are provided for such labors and have in their offices workmen who are proficient in these languages.

The great work executed by Bradford in his earlier years was the Laws of New York.* This was printed at different times, in

* The | Laws & Acts | of the | General Assembly | for | Their Majesties Province | of | New York, | As they were Enacted in divers Sessions, the first of |

1693 and 1694, but in all the bound copies which have come down to us many pages have been added since the original sheets were folded. Each copy varies from the other. The first printed consisted of a title, with blank verse; a table of contents, one leaf; then eighty-four pages of acts. But other acts, subsequently printed, were intercalated and added, so that the collation becomes very difficult. Some are on smaller paper than the others. The "Laws" is justly regarded as the principal work of Bradford here in early years, both from its matter and the circumstances of its production. There was not, until 1726, although in 1709 another compilation was brought out, any work to match it for magnitude issued from the press here, and for many enactments it remains the sole copy, as Bradford, in printing it, exercised many of the functions of an editor, and omitted those which he thought were not necessary. In these laws we trace the beginning of our commonwealth, there being few wants that could be supplied by legislation. Neither was there then any rage for theoretical enactments, to better the condition of those who were already well off. In this volume and its successors can be studied the growth of each returning year in wealth and public spirit, by the appropriations made for the support of the civil government, for warlike purposes, for schools, and for public improvements. The book is not remarkable for its printing, but it shows no doubt as high an average as would have been displayed by printers in provincial towns in England. No one knows how difficult it is to execute such work until he has himself attempted it at great distances from places where supplies can be obtained. Only seven copies of this book, it is stated by one possessor, are now known to exist. Two of them have been recently sold. The one in the Brinley collection brought sixteen hundred dollars, and the one in the Vanderpoel library realized thirteen hundred.

A fair example of his early printing may be seen in the proclamation issued by Governor Fletcher on the 9th of January, 169⅝, which has not been hitherto noticed by antiquaries. It is a

which began April, the 9th, Annoq; Domini, | 1691. At New York. | Printed and Sold by William Bradford, Printer to their Majesties, King | William & Queen Mary, 1691. | Folio.

proclamation of joy on account of the return of King William to England in safety, in the month of October preceding, and on account of the victories of His Majesty's arms in Flanders, and directs that a day of thanksgiving shall be celebrated on the 16th of January for New York City and vicinity, and the 23d for Albany and the rest of the counties in the province. Four sizes of type are used, running from English up to double great primer. In the first line, "By His Excellency," the letters B and E are much larger than the others, and are justified in. This same practice is shown in the line, "God Save the KING." Here King is in capitals of a type much larger than the rest of the line. There can be no question in my mind but that the fonts of type he used were mixed, the letters in many cases match so badly. The spacing is very irregular, and transgresses all the canons. The endings of letters are broken off, the hair-lines worn away, and the Roman is eked out by italic. The presswork is reasonably good.

The life of Bradford from this time forth shows little change. Each year he issued several pamphlets and broadsides, and occasionally there was a larger book. The Quakers seem to have let him alone after he came here, and he was on good terms with the people of the Reformed Dutch Church. He early joined the Episcopal Church, and was in high favor with it, and with most of the Governors. Before any competition was met with he had issued two hundred and sixty different pieces. The "Exhortation against Keeping Slaves" was the first blow in print in America against the unnatural system of slavery that then existed and that continued until Lincoln issued his proclamation against it in 1862, to take effect on the first of January following. In 1694 he printed an Almanac, one following almost every year from that time on. "A letter of Advice to A Young Gentleman leaving the University concerning his Behaviour and Conversation on the World" was brought out by him in 1696, and for a number of years he issued pamphlets on religious subjects; not, however, the work of his own pen. The first of these were from the Keithian Quakers, showing up the inconsistencies of the other Quakers. When Keith became an Episcopalian, he printed his new notions. In 1703 the colony of New Jersey, in which

By His Excellency

Benjamin Fletcher, Captain General and Governour in Chief of The Province of *New-York*, and the Territories and Tracts of Land depending thereon in *America*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, His Majesties Lieutenant and Commander in Chief of the Militia, and of all the Forces by Sea and Land within His Majesties Collony of *Connecticut*, and of all the Forts and places of Strength within the same.

A PROCLAMATION

WHereas I have received the Joyful News of the safe Arrival of Our Most Excellent Soveraigne Lord *WILLIAM* the Third, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defendor of the Faith, &c., in His Kingdom of *ENGLAND* in the Moneth of *October* last past, and of the Success of His Majesties Arms in *Flanders*. I have therefore thought fit, and by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesties Council, for the Province of *NEW-YORK*, Do Appoint *Thursday*, the Sixteenth Instant, for the City and County of *New-York*, and the Three and Twentieth Instant for the City and County of *ALBANY*, and the rest of the Counties of the said Province, To be Observed and Celebrated Publick Days of Thanks-giving to Almighty God for the same. And all Persons within this Province are Required on the said Respective Days, to forbear Servile Labour, and to Observe and Celebrate the same with fervent Demonstrations of Joy and Thankfulness.

Dated at His Majesties Fort in New-York *the Ninth Day of* January, *in the Seventh Year of His Majesties Reign*, Annoq; Domini 1695, 6.

God Save the KING

BEN. FLETCHER.

F. Phillips, *N. Bayard*, *G. Munreill*, } *Esqrs.*

T. Willet, *J. Lawrence*, *C. Heathcote*. } *Esqrs.*

there was no press, required its Acts of Assembly to be printed, and the work of our sister province for many years supplied him with a portion of his income. Six years later he put on his imprint for the first volume of laws published there, "Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New Jersey." This was continued by his family after him. His grandson, William Bradford, printed the "Laws of New Jersey," edited by Leaming and Spicer, in the year 1752.

The most notable work issued by him, after his Laws, was the Book of Common Prayer. It has been seen that Bradford was not a bigot, for while he was in Philadelphia he proposed to publish the Bible, with a supplement for those who desired it, containing the Book of Common Prayer. There was not then enough means in that colony to bring out the book, even without the Common Prayer, but when he came to New York and became a member of Trinity Church the project grew again in his mind. On the 23d of August, 1704, we find in the records of Trinity, then only some eight years old, that it was ordered that that church wardens "do lend Mr. Bradford Thirty or Forty Pounds for six months, on security, without interest, for purchasing paper to print Common Prayer Books." For the return of this the Rev. John Sharpe, chaplain of the troops and an assistant minister, became security. It was, however, a number of years before the paper was bought and used; he was not ready. A subscription paper must be circulated, and doubtless this took a long time. Perhaps other type was needed from England. At any rate, the book was not issued till 1710, and until within twenty years all the knowledge that was extant concerning this first edition of the Book of Common Prayer, the noble heritage of all Protestants who speak the English language, was this entry and another, also in the records of Trinity Church, saying:

"In consideration of the great loss he has sustained in printing the Common Prayer and New Version of the Psalms, Ordered that the Church Wardens deliver to Mr. Bradford his said Bond."

Until the publication of John William Wallace's Address upon Bradford in 1863, in which he stated these facts, not a single copy of this book was known to exist. It had completely disappeared. The oldest communicant in Trinity and the most learned Bradford

bibliophile, for we have our Bradford cult in America as there is a Caxton cult in England, had never heard of it. No one could say how large the edition was. It might have been and probably was at least eight hundred copies. Some might have been destroyed by fire, theft, or water, but one or two hundred would probably have been in the hands of the worshippers here, in Philadelphia, in Burlington, and in Virginian villages. None had apparently survived the severe usage, Sunday after Sunday, of turning the leaves back and forth during the service. Yet a printed book is hard to destroy. It may apparently have vanished, when it has only been relegated to the attic or buried beneath garments in a closet. The Bradford Prayer Book did exist, and two copies are now known to be extant, both being in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. They are of different editions, one having been brought out in 1710 and another in 1714. Both are small quartos. Its title runs thus:

The | Book | of | Common-Prayer, and Administration of the | Sacraments, | And Other | Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, | According to the Use of the | Church of England. | Together with the Psalter, | or | Psalms of David, | Pointed as they are to be Sung or Said in Churches. | Printed and Sold by William Bradford in New-York, 1710.

Facing the title page are the royal arms of Great Britain, and following it, prefatory to the body of the book, are twenty-three pages, containing "Rules for the more devout behaviour in the time of divine service in the Church of England; with some explanations of the Common Prayer." The volume contains the "New version of the Psalms of David, fitted to the tunes used in churches, by N. Tate and N. Brady." John William Wallace, who examined this volume very critically after it was first discovered, says that the Prayer Book part is in type of different sizes, some being small pica and some bourgeois, although the subjects were continuous. The Psalms are in another small pica from the first; the paper is different, and there is a different paging. It was probably printed also as a separate volume. The rule-work in the book is probably made up of odds and ends, but the press-work is good.

LOUDON'S DIARY.

The veteran printer, Samuel Loudon, began on the 15th of February, 1792, a new journal which he entitled "The Diary, or, Loudon's Register." Four different kinds of type are used in these few words. "The Diary" is in a light-faced German text; "or" is in italic, "Loudon's" in Roman capitals and lower case, and "Register" in capitals of an italic light faced shaded. These four kinds of type are justified in with each other, "The Diary" being the largest, of about canon size, and the "or" is of about double small pica, or half the size. The paper is about 17 by 20, a folio, each page having three columns, set in brevier and long primer. The line below the heading reads: "[Five Dollars per Ann.] Wednesday, February 15, 1792. [No. 1.]"

In his Salutatory the editor says:

"THE Editor gratefully acknowledges his obligations to the Public for their liberal encouragement since the appearance of his Proposals. From the present uninteresting state of public occurrences and the preparations necessary to set the springs of a new machine in motion he might have been inclined to solicit the indulgence of his friendly Patrons, in postponing the Publication. But as the number of his Subscribers was such as to enable him to fulfil his promise with respect to the time of commencement it was thought more conformable to that punctuality which should be observed in public engagements to step forward, "with all his imperfections on his head." He has had occasion to remark the difficulty of turning water into new channels, and is conscious that, however careful to furnish something, if not interesting, yet might probably amuse, the present appearance of his Paper could not in the rigor of justice entitle him to any great share of Public favor. In short, he sensibly feels how much he stands in need of that indulgence which the candid and generous seldom refuse to new and useful undertakings when they bid fair to merit future applause. He would not infer from this that he has met with any other difficulties than those he had a right to expect, and in the further prosecution of the work he

flatters himself it will appear that his hopes of giving general satisfaction have not been unreasonably sanguine."

The striking feature of this paper, viewed from the standpoint of to-day, is the fact that there is scarcely any news about New York. We read about the arrest of the King of France in his own palace, the defeat of Lafayette for Mayor of Paris, what Congress would do in case both President and Vice-President were disabled, and rhymed jokes about Sam Johnson, but scarcely anything about New York, more important to the readers than any foreign country or any affair outside of its own bounds. Whatever is new is nearly always in the advertisements. In the first number is one from the theatre, as follows:

"Theatre. By the Old American Company. This Evening, the 15th February, will be performed, A Comedy, Called, The Fashionable Lover. End of the Play, Dancing on the Tight Rope, Tumbling by the Little Devil and Monsieur Placide. The Little Devil will jump the Tramplane, and make a Somerset through a Hogshead, both ends being stopped up. To conclude with an Historic Pantomime, with Dancing, called, The Old Soldier. In the course of the Pantomime, there will be a fight with Sabres between the Old Soldier and the Two Thieves. Vivat Respublica."

Apparently the theatre was open only three nights in the week, for the next performance was on Friday, and the third on Monday. Friday was Madame Placide's night. She made her first appearance on the tight rope. The play was "The Chances, or the Two Constantias," and there was a heroic pantomime, called "La Belle Dorothee." This was in three acts. Monsieur Placide jumped over a garter six feet high, backward and forward, and displayed a flag in various attitudes. The bill concludes, as bills generally did at that day, with "Vivat Respublica." Not that actors cared anything more about the Republic than others, but it had become the habit to use this phrase among them. It died out about 1810. On Monday was performed "He Would be a Soldier," together with a dancing ballet entitled the "Old Schoolmaster Grown Young." The Little Devil, whom we take to have been an Infant Phenomenon, danced with two eggs under his feet; he jumped over ten men's heads, and turned a somerset over a shower of fire. Monsieur Placide was not behindhand. He

threw a dollar from his foot, and caught it in a glass on his head, and also balanced a peacock's feather. It concluded with the "Alemande" by Monsieur and Madame Placide. Other plays performed during the season were the "Beau's Stratagem," "More Ways than One," "The Prisoner at Large, or the Humors of Killarney," "The Poor Soldier," "Selima and Azor," for Mr. Henry's night, with songs by Mrs. Henry; "The Recess, or the Masked Apparition," "All the World's a Stage," "King Henry Fourth," "The Padlock," "The Rivals," "Man and Wife," "The Provoked Husband," "Catherine and Petruchio," "The Busy Body." The advertisements then come to an end. Among the actors and actresses whose names are mentioned are Mrs. Rankin, Miss Tuke, Mr. Harper, Mr. Wools, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Hallam. The prices were for the pit six shillings, boxes eight shillings, and gallery four shillings. This is a dollar, seventy-five cents, and fifty cents, in modern notation, and is higher than our best theatres were in 1860. The doors were open at five o'clock, and the curtain rose at half-past six.

A correspondent inquired in this Magazine for information about the Stock Exchange. Did it exist before 1817? Probably not; but speculation was rife in the four or five years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and the dealers in New York City combined to make sales easy. "The Stock Exchange Office," says one advertisement, "is opened at No. 22, Wall Street, for the accommodation of the dealers in stock, and in which Public Sales will be daily held at noon, as usual, in rotation, by A. L. B. & Sons, J. Pintard, McEvers & Barclay, Cortlandt & Ferrers, Jay & Sutton." These are auctioneers' names chiefly, the first being Anthony L. Bleecker. John Pintard was the founder of the Historical Society. The stocks dealt in were "half shares," whatever they might be; 6 per cents, 3 per cents, New York Bank, Tammanial tontine scrip, Friary, Bancker's certificates, North Carolina surplus, and registered debt. So far as appears by the Diary, this combination of auctioneers did not hold together very long, for the advertisement was soon discontinued. There was a good reason. Sales had been stopped. On March 23d a notice read: "A meeting was held at Corre's Hotel on Wednesday last (March 21) of the merchants and dealers in stocks, when they

came to a resolution that after the 21st of April next they will not attend any sale of stocks at public auction, and also appointed a committee to provide a proper room for them to assemble in, and to report such regulations relative to the mode of transacting their business as in their opinion may be proper." Leonard Bleecker, on the 2d of May, declares that he intends to devote himself entirely to the purchase and sale of stock on commission. His place was at 45 Great Dock street. On the 3d of August he removed to 16 Wall street, five doors up from Queen street. It is evident that the numbering then was not the same as now.

Before the Revolution the piano seems to have been unknown in this country, although it had been used elsewhere, as variously stated, from forty to seventy years. John Jacob Astor is said to have been the first person in New York who kept this instrument for sale. Dodds and Claus, at the Musical Instrument Manufactory, 66 Queen street, were in 1792 manufacturers of what they termed the forte-piano. They say: "The Forte-Piano is become so exceedingly fashionable in Europe that few polite families are without it. This much esteemed instrument forms an agreeable accompaniment to the female voice, takes up but little room, may be moved with ease, and consequently kept in tune with little attention—so that it is on that account superior to the harpsichord. The improvements which Messrs. Dodds and Claus have made in the forte-piano has rendered it much more acceptable than those imported. The introduction of their new-invented hammers and dampers is acknowledged to be a great improvement, as also the means they have taken to prepare their wood to stand the effect of our climate, which imported instruments never do, but are sure to suffer not only from the agitation of the vessel, but the saline quality of the seas. One great advantage to the purchaser is that Messrs. Dodds and Claus make it an invariable rule to repair any instrument that may prove defective in the workmanship, if applied to within two years after delivery."

Social conditions have much changed since a hundred years ago, when, as S. G. Goodrich tells us, the children took off their hats to older people who passed by, and since slavery existed in nearly all the Northern States. Mr. Loudon publishes an advertisement thus:

"For Sale, a Hearty Negro Girl of 17 years old, with her male Child of 9 or 10 months old; sold for no fault—only want of employ. Apply at No. 145, Queen-street."

Travel to Philadelphia was by two lines of stages. The Mail Diligence started at twenty minutes after eight in the morning. The stage admitted but seven passengers, and left Paules Hook on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings, and four o'clock on every Friday afternoon. Passengers were charged four dollars, and for one hundred and fifty weight of baggage they were charged the same. The New Line Industry left Pauls Hook each day except Saturday at four o'clock in the afternoon, proceeding the same night as far as Elizabeth Town, where the passengers lodged at Mr. Witt's; started the next morning at three o'clock, breakfasted at James' Drake's, in New Brunswick, and dined at Charles Bessonet's, in Bristol. Fourteen pounds of baggage were gratis.

The booksellers had the largest advertisements, as they had more articles for sale. Mr. Loudon himself sold Watts's Psalms, as well as the Scotch version; Dilworth's and Webster's Spelling Books, the latter still being used in large numbers; Webster's Grammar; Gordon's Geography, "a new work, quarto, being one of the best yet published; the American Preacher; a large assortment of second-hand books, being part of a consignment from England, consisting of more than a thousand volumes, in divinity, history, and miscellany on various subjects, amongst which are many valuable books, in good order;" and also selling off his circulating library, containing upwards of 1,500 volumes. Hugh Gaine, at the Bible in Hanover Square, had a large stock, among which may be mentioned a number of law books, Smith's Wealth of Nations, De Lorme on the Constitution of England; Jones's new edition of Shakspear's Dramatic Works, with a copious index, Cooke's Voyages, Evelina, Miss Temple, Man of Feeling, Chinese Traveller, Charlotte's Letters to Werter, Blair's Lectures, Simpson's Euclid, and Ruddiman's Rudiments. He had a supply of stationery, including wafers, pounce, and pounce boxes, shining sand and blossom blotting paper, and a quantity of quack medicines. Those popular at that day were Turlington's Genuine Balsam, James's Fever Powders, Analeptic Pills, Jesuit's Drops,

and Ryan's Incomparable Worm Destroying Sugar Plums. Berry & Rogers, also booksellers and stationers, in addition to their books, patent medicines, and stationery, described their stock as follows:

"Berry and Rogers, No. 35, Hanover-Square, directly opposite the Bank, have for sale a new and elegant assortment of plated buckles, men's fashionable round and cock'd hats, colored and white patent silk stockings, patent silk and cotton do., ladies' fine cotton hose, fans, sliders for ladies' hair, fancy waistcoats, gold and silver lace, gold and silver spangles, with thread for tambour work; feathers of different colours, ladies' beaver hats, jewellery, plated and japanned ware, knives and forks, mahogany knife-cases, penknives, scissors, cork-screws, razors, pocket and ass-skin books, flutes, guitars, fifes, with music for the same, cake blacking, cloth and shoe brushes, backgammon tables, chess boards and men, billiard-balls, dice, battle-dores and shuttlecocks, playing and message cards, Middleton's black lead pencils, spectacles, mathematical instruments, gloves, canes, sealing wax, best quality; with spurs, boot-garters, wax tapers, Reeves' patent colors, glazier's diamonds, hair-ribbon, combs, gold and silver leaf, tooth brushes, guns, pistols, swords, patent shot, battle gun-powder, bird cages, perfumery, surveying compasses, travelling do., chains for surveyors, umbrellas, bathing-caps, bandoes, curling and pinching tongs, with a variety of other articles."

A very important matter was affecting New York at this time. Col. William Duer had failed, dragging down with him others, and was lodged in the common jail. Duer was a man of extraordinary energy, and had in his life been at the head of many successful enterprises. After the Congress of the Confederation had passed its act for the government of the Northwest Territory, portions of Ohio had been granted to various land companies at low rates, but as the difficulties of getting there were great settlement did not go on as fast as the projectors had hoped. Duer and some friends of his received from one of these companies a concession of a large part of the original grant and organized another company, known as the Scioto. They determined to lay their plans before the French, and hoped to sell and realize fast enough to make their own payments and have a handsome profit

left over. It was never clearly known who the proprietors of the company were, but Duer was the manager here and Joel Barlow, the poet, was at the other end of the line, in France. The latter proved himself a capable man of affairs, for he returned shortly after with a competence. He had issued circulars in French stating that candle wax dropped from the trees in Ohio; that there were no ferocious wild beasts; that the soil was of prodigious fertility, and that frost was almost unknown. Credulous individuals came here. Col. Duer moved them on, in some instances, but in other cases could not be seen. The ground, when they reached there, proved to be of the ordinary fertility; there were no neighbors; the country was completely wild, and Indians picked off any persons who strayed from the main settlements. In short, never was there a more melancholy settlement than that of the French at Gallipolis. There was nothing to eat; supplies could not be purchased, and harvests could not be marketed. Most of the individuals returned home, as soon as they could. This was what was referred to in one of the communications in Loudon's Diary, where Duer is described as having swindled the people of two continents. Recent apologists have endeavored to explain away the charges against Barlow, but it is probable history will always hold him and Duer as being more responsible for the wretchedness of the dwellers in the "city of Gallipolis" than any other persons. There was a financial revulsion in this city in 1792, occasioned by speculation, and Duer failed for three millions of dollars. Much of his distresses he attributed to his desire of shielding the emigrants, for whom he asserted he had risked all that he had. From the jail he sent forth the following letter:

To the holders of engagements under the signature of the subscriber: It is with regret that the subscriber finds himself disappointed in bringing forward to his creditors on this day such specific propositions for the ultimate redemption of his debts as he had once reason to expect.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen (all of whom styled themselves his friends, and amongst whom some were really so) it was thought advisable to postpone the publication of the plan

he had in view till it was supported by them in such a manner as they conceived most likely to ensure success. But (the causes of such change it is not necessary to detail) the malice of open enemies and the insidious insinuations of pretended friends have chilled the first glow of benevolence, and left to the subscriber the guardianship of his own fame and that of the interest of all his creditors. A sacred trust! which the subscriber pledges himself to discharge with fidelity and honor.

In this view it is proposed by him as follows:

1st. That he will within nine months, computed from the present date (or sooner, if possible) make a settlement of all his concerns, point out the sources and amount of his losses, and constitute an adequate fund for the ultimate redemption of the principal and legal interest of all his debts.

2d. That this fund shall be so formed as not to place it within his own reach, to divert it from the objects of its destination.

3d. That he will make prompt arrangements for the reimbursement in the first instance of all advances made by distressed widows or orphans, mechanics and tradesmen, to whom any considerable delay would act as ruin.

4th. That till the above objects are effected the walls of a prison shall secure that confidence which he feels might have been justly placed in his honor.

5th. That, trusting to him and a conscience void of intended injury for justification, he at present leaves to his enemies the cruel triumph of sporting over his afflictions, and to a generous people who may still be mindful of his public and private services, the protection of a virtuous wife and innocent family.

WILLIAM DUER.

Col. Duer's troubles did not seem to mollify all of his creditors, if indeed it did any of them. One wrote to Mr. Loudon as follows:

It would occasion many a melancholy reflection to an honest man, should he take a view of the City of New York, and compare its present situation with what it was ten months ago. Then every nerve was strained in the different employments in which

men were accustomed to get forward in the world—and without vanity we may say that no place increased more rapidly in wealth and improvement. But how strangely a few designing men have altered the channel of business! and, as if by enchantment, have driven or led men into visionary schemes of riches, by flattery and false promises, to their own ruin, the ruin of the city, and perhaps with injury to every quarter of the empire.

How surprisingly will it read in the London papers that one swindler, of no estate, with the assistance of a few unprincipled emissaries, have plundered, not only New York, but the greater part of America, of all their circulating cash; and to avoid the payment of his debts and procure safety for his life has shut himself up within the walls of a prison, and laughs at the calamity he has brought upon his country; while the bloodsucking brokers in his employ are still hovering around us like Milton's devils, pimping, soothing us, and promising redress without any intention, either in him or them, of ever performing.

The spirit of the Americans seems to have been stolen away with their money. They sit silently waiting what proposals His most gracious Honor will make to them—while he, as deep as hell, is consulting by what means he may hold the wealth which by every cruel stratagem he has obtained from the innocent mechanic, the poor widow and the helpless orphan. There never was, perhaps, a wretch possessed of as much ill-gotten wealth and as little feeling as this IMPOSTOR. And to add to the sufferings of the citizens, some one is cruel enough to conceal his agents, and communicate every sentiment they hear in public to them in their secure retreat. Despise such! ye New Yorkers, and consider them as friends to swindlers who would even dare to mention their names with a smile. There will be a day, perhaps, when our citizens will not silently put up with the delays and false proposals now circulating in the room of payment.

For the preservation of good order, the honor of the endorsers (if they have any) and the satisfaction of the public, I would advise Col. D——r to come forward as a man of honesty, lay his accounts before a committee of his creditors, shew where and how all his stock, cash, and New York bank shares have been appropriated, and prove to the world he has nothing but lands in the

moon, or if he has land anywhere else, tell them plainly that he has occasion for them and means to keep them himself; and after such a declaration I would recommend him to remove to Tippoo's dominions, that he may escape the vengeance which will await him in America, or in any part of Europe, where some will be daring enough to pursue him. A CITIZEN.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

APRIL.

1st. Began to etch Rivington's 2d plate. I took the delineation of the Insects to Dr. Mitchell, who agreed to my proposal of offering it, with a paper of his on the subject, to *Swords** for insertion in the Magazine. I accordingly deliver'd it to him. After-noon—A. Herttell was at my Father's. I bespoke a pair of Silk-stocking breeches at Sander's† for 9 Dollars! Evening—Went to Mrs. Rose's and sat with the family. Supper being brought in, I sat down with them, but help'd myself but sparingly. I was oblig'd to drink a glass and a half of wine, the operation of which I felt in my head during the remainder of the evening.

2d. Last night my brother and I had a squabble in our sleep, in the course of which he gave me a terrible rap aside of the head. Birdsall & Menut came this morning to see what progress I had made with the plate. I call'd upon Robertson & Gowan (Editors of the Novelists' Magazine) and got a tail-piece to engrave on wood.

* James and Thomas Swords were printers who learned their trade in this city during the Revolution from the Robertsons, and went away with them to Port Roseway, Nova Scotia, at the close of the war. Their father was an English officer, who died some time before hostilities began. After the death of one of the Robertsons, the other returned to Scotland, and the Swords brothers came back to New York. They became publishers, and continued so till their deaths, fifty and sixty years later. Many very important works were issued from their press, particularly of a theological cast. They and Durell may be esteemed as the first who made publishing a business in this city.

† Benjamin Saunders, tailor, of 26 Cherry street.

My brother complains of pains and disagreeable affections of his head. I took an hour's walk with him through the city. Went with Jno. Youle* to see the model of a cabouse for which he intends to get a patent. He wishes to get a draught taken of it tomorrow morning. I endeavour'd to put it off 'till the next day, but found it would prove a great disappointment to him. Bespoke a piece of box-wood at Smith's.

3d. Good Friday. Between 3 & 4 this morning I was wak'd by the cry of *fire*, which I suppos'd to be in the neighbourhood from reflection on the chimnies. My Brother and I ran out in the rain 'till we reach'd the tea-water pump,† when we found it to be a tan house on the brink of the Collect.‡ The fire being

* An advertisement of the day thus describes his place:

New York East River Air Furnace.—The subscriber has removed from his former residence at Beekman's slip to nearly opposite his furnace, at Corlaers Hook, just beyond the ship yards ; where he carries on the Cast Iron Foundery in all its various branches, viz.: Ship's cabouses of all sizes, open and close, stoves, kettles, potash coolers, sugar boilers, &c., forge hammers and anvils, sash weights, 56, 28, 14 and 7 lb. weights, backs and jambs for chimnies, branding irons, cart and waggon boxes, hatter's basons, fuller's plates, mill work, &c., and all other kinds of castings, agreeable to any pattern.

Application may be made at the Furnace, or at William V. Wagenen's Hard-Ware store, No. 43, corner of Queen street and Beekman's slip; where all orders will be received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

JOHN YOULE.

N. B. The public may be assured that his castings are equal to any in America for softness, neatness and strength.

† The tea-water pump was a living spring on the west side of Chatham street (present Park row), which was esteemed as giving better water than any other place in the city. The water was regularly delivered by carts all around the town, and was used by good housewives for drinking and for tea water. Hence its name. The cisterns and neighborhood wells were used for other purposes. One of our antiquaries professed to have discovered it afresh fifty years ago, at No. 39 Chatham street. It was then disused.

‡ The Collect, as the word was most commonly spelled and pronounced, was a pond of fresh water in the present Sixth Ward. In Longworth's Map of 1808, it occupies the ground reaching from the present Baxter street, then Orange, on the east, to the west side of Elm on the west. At the south the limit was almost at Pearl street, while at the north it went beyond Franklin street. The shape then was that of an apoplectic bag, tied around the neck, the opening being to the southwest. There was an island in the centre. The persons who lived near it threw in their rubbish almost from the time of the Revolution and after the beginning of the present century the Common Council resolved to fill it up. The work was completed about the year 1817.

nearly master'd by this time, we return'd home. I felt an uncommon Drowsiness & lassitude. About 7, I went and drew the fig. of the Cabouse at the shop of a blacksmith near the Battery. Had I thy pen, O Zimmerman! I would depict the dwelling, the visage, the behaviour of this poor happy man—happy, if Happiness consists in the active pursuit of an object. I saw part of a chemical apparatus with which he intends to prosecute alchemical enquiries, & has great hopes of transmuting some base metal into Gold or discovering the Universal medicine. Mr. Youle came in before I had finish'd the draught—paid me 4/. This forenoon I went to the Chapel and heard Mr. Bissett deliver a Sermon suitable to the day. Before dinner, I viewed the ruins near the Collect. After-noon, took a walk with my Brother. Read in *Zimmerman* on Solitude, which I procur'd from Fellows's Library. Saw Mr. McFarling's Rolling press, which he has lately bought. Convers'd awhile with A. Tiebout.

4th. Apply'd aq. fortis to my plate. Went to see Degray's child. After-noon, I sat the aq. fort. to work, while I play'd on the violin. Paid G. Youle 20/5 for 2 type-metal plates. Finished *Zimmerman*. Went to return it, but the shop was shut.

5th. Walk'd round the Battery.* Saw two patients. Went to the Church in the fore-noon. Mr. Moore preach'd. Receiv'd the Sacrament. Read in *Paley's Philosophy*. Walk'd as far as the Navy-yard, when I met Aug. Bailey (who had return'd from St. Augustine) and Mr. Mabie. Return'd as far as the Dr's with them.

6th. Return'd Zimmerman to Fellows's Library & paid 6d. Rejoicing for the successes of the French in Holland. Early in the morning a discharge of Cannon & the ships dress'd in Flags. At noon, after another discharge of Cannon from the French ships the Marseilles Hymn was echoed from them. Towards evening, another discharge. Grand-mama at my Father's. Bought an unfinish'd violin from Claus for 5/. Left it to be repair'd. Before

*The Battery then was much smaller than now. Off of it was an island with a battery on it, built upon the Copsee Rocks, and connected with the mainland by a bridge. This has all been filled in, and filling in has also been done all along the rest of its front. There were many fashionable residences here till 1850, and one or two families lingered in this neighborhood till after 1860.

dark I call'd at Mr. Bailey's. When I came home, Aunt Henry & T. Bolton were there. I began Gowan's wooden cut. 'Left a dose of calomel with A. Tiebout for a young quaker who is complaining—probably hipp'd.

7th. Polish'd and varnish'd Birdsall's plate. Finish'd the wooden ornament and left [it] at Robertson & Gowan's—charg'd 8/. Went up in their printing office. Call'd at Bailey's—Augustus insisted upon my staying to tea, I however made my escape. I agreed to engrave a cut of a horse for Jones for 8/. Evening—I call'd at Widow Rose's. Staid but a short time, though much press'd to stay to supper. Deliver'd to young Rose a box of Electuary of Cort. Peru. Play'd on the violin for Aunt Henry & T. Bolton, who spent the Evening at my Father's.

8th. W. Debow has return'd. Has suffered considerable hardships, and appears to have a proper sense of his past conduct. Dreads the thought of returning to the sea. I went in search of small-pox infection. Procur'd some, with which Dr. Young inoculated 4 & 16 persons from New-England. In the after-noon, I put up their preparations. Came home in the after-noon. Dr. Davidson there. I went to Mr. Bailey's and got a piece of scotch-stone for 1/. View'd some fine oil paintings. Paid Claus 2½ Dollars for repairing and furnishing my old Violin. I call'd upon the Mayor * and express'd my wish to undergo an examination for the practice of Physic. He directed me to apply to Judge Benson.† Thither I went, but found him not in.

* Col. Richard Varick was then the Mayor of New York, holding that position from 1791 till 1801. A Revolutionary soldier, he was Recorder of this city after the evacuation, but from 1789 till 1791 was Attorney General of the State. He was President of the American Bible Society for a number of years. He was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, March 25th, 1753, and died in Jersey City, July 30, 1831.

† Egbert Benson was born in the city of New York the 22d of June, 1746. He was graduated at King's College in 1768, and studied law with John Morin Scott, one of the brightest minds of that epoch. Practice was begun at Red Hook, Dutchess County, and he soon attained so much consideration for the soundness of his views that at the outbreak of the war he was elected a member of the Provincial Conventions of 1775 and 1776. He became Attorney General, also being a member of Assembly for four years during the war. In 1781 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and was reappointed each year until the Confederation ceased, and the present Congress came into being. He was

9th. Finish'd Jones's cut. I call'd upon Judge Benson, who referr'd me to Judge Yates.* In the fore-noon I had occasion to go down town with medicine, stopp'd at the Museum and saw Mr. Baker. Saw Judge Yates, who promis'd to appoint an Examination. Saw W. Debow. The Dr. gives him some prospect of restoring him to his old station. He din'd with us. I bought a neck handkerchief for 8/. Paid Claus 8/ for repairing the Violin which I bought of him. Bought a Violin string 1/. Company at the Dr.'s. After tea I went to Mr. Swords's and agreed to engrave a small plate of the Cankerworm for the Magazine. Evening, play'd on my Violin with T. Herttell.

10th. Call'd upon Swords this morning and got a mathematical figure to cut in type metal. Was at G. Hunter's to see the child. Stopp'd at home & read one of Goldsmith's Essays. Gave 6d

also a member of the latter body for four years. When the University of the State of New York was organized, he was made a Regent; in 1794 he was a member of the Supreme Court, and in 1812 a member of the Thirteenth Congress, resigning, however, before its close. He took an active part in the organization of the Historical Society, and was its first President, holding the office for eleven years. He wrote on subjects of legal and historical interest several papers which were published, which evince an acute mind and strong reasoning, although somewhat injured by a too compact style. His death was on August 24th, 1833.

*Judge Robert Yates was the Chief Justice. He was born in Schenectady on the 27th of June, 1738, and studied law with William Livingston in this city. He received his license in 1760. He took an active part in the war against Great Britain, being a member of the First, Second, and Third Provincial Congresses, and in 1778 he was appointed one of the two justices of the Supreme Court. In the Convention to form a Constitution for the United States he was prominent on the side opposed to Alexander Hamilton and those who sought to make a much closer union between the States than then existed. He did not deny that there were evils in the Confederation, nor that they should be remedied, but he did not believe that a central government with so much power would be favorable either to the liberties of the people or their material prosperity. He consequently withdrew before its deliberations were finished, and when it came up for ratification in this State he earnestly opposed it, in common with George Clinton and Melancthon Smith. He was appointed Chief Justice of the State September 28th, 1790, resigning the position in January, 1798. He was twice a candidate for Governor, a prize he was never to win, and he did not live long enough to see another member of his family in the gubernatorial chair, as happened in 1823. He was a lawyer of high abilities, well grounded in principles, and particularly distinguished for his impartiality in the trial of State criminals. He died in Albany, September 9th, 1801.

for a Violin bridge. Evening—Mama & my brother gone to the Theatre. Mr. Scoles brought me a large plate of a map to engrave the letters on.

11th. Sat up last night 'till near 12. Saw Judge Yates again—call on Monday. Was at the City Library and took out Buffon's Natural History. Stopp'd at G. Warner's (watch-maker). Mrs. Bailey spent part of the evening with us. Sanders brought my silk breeches. I paid him 9 Dollars. Capt. Stewart came in as we were preparing for bed. Very angry with Dr. Davidson.

12th. Sunday. Morning, I took a walk of about 4 miles up the New road & down the Bowery to the Dr's. Fore-noon, at Church. Text—James iii. 17. James Sacket was at my Father's in the evening.

13th. A rainy day. After-noon, I call'd upon Judge Yates. He appointed for my Examiners Dr. Bard, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Treat or in his place Dr. Smith. I set off immediately in the rain to notify them. Dr. Bard dissuaded me from it, and objected to my youth. This damped my spirits, but I was determin'd to go through with the business. Dr. Rogers gave me a more favorable reception. Dr. Smith thought it would be improper for him to attend; I therefore call'd upon Dr. Treat in the evening—he excus'd himself. I bespoke a room at Simmons's Tavern.* Wrote a letter to Uncle Anderson.

14th. Deliver'd 2 dollars to Naomi to procure me a shirt. Before noon I finish'd Birdsall's plate. Went with Menut to a house near the Ship-yards where we got a proof of it. At 4, went with a palpitating heart to Simmons's. The Physicians arrived, but as the Court was sitting no magistrate could attend except Judge Yates. Some doubts arose respecting the law. The Judge went to the Mayors, and discovering that the presence of 2 magistrates, at least, was indispensable—postpon'd the Examination 'till to-morrow after-noon. The agitation of my mind brought on a degree of fever which continued the remainder of the day. Hurtin† (Printer) apply'd for some small engravings. Evening, I attended Miss H. Bailey home from the Dr's.

15th. Began to engrave the *Canker worm* for Swords's Magazine.

* This was kept by the widow of John Simmons at 9 Wall street.

† William Hurtin, 450 Pearl street.

Mr. & Mrs. Herttell embark'd for New-London. I sat studying & Mrs. Tilly sewing during most of the fore-noon. She broke silence at last by observing that we had Quaker meeting. I finish'd Swords's plate; got a proof of the plate at Burger's. Arriv'd at Simmons's a few minutes after 4; underwent an Examination of an hour's length by Drs. Bard, Rogers, & Nicoll. After this I was desir'd to withdraw. I came home, corrected the little copperplate, & delivered it to *Swords*. Call'd at Robertson & Gowan's & engaged to do another tail-piece for the *Novelist*. Came home a little after 7. Mama had gone to the Theatre, Mrs. Reid having presented her with a ticket.

16th. I finish'd Swords's typemetal plate. Began another of Rivington's copper-plates. Call'd at Simmons's & paid the expenses of yesterday after-noon, 20/. From that I went to the Judge's lodging, but he was out. I met him afterwards in the street & was informed that the Physicians had given a favorable report, & the only objection to giving me a License was my non-age. The matter would be decided next week. After-noon, a fall of rain. I got some dock root for the Dr. in a lot near the Battery. Mr. Freneau* came and engaged me to engrave a title for his paper, "Jersey Chronicle." Mr. Nixon drank tea at the Dr's.

17th. I bled a poor negro in Hague Street who was seiz'd with a violent Pneumonia. Receiv'd £2 5 in full from Durell. Heard some tunes from Mrs. Martin. Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Winslow and his two daughters drank tea with us. Immediately after I went to the Dr's. When I came home in the Evening, R. Davis Jun. was there.

18th. Finish'd another of Rivington's plates. I got a proof at Burgers. Din'd at my Father's—engrav'd at Scoles's map. Took

*Philip Freneau, the poet, who had earlier been the master of a ship, began a journal, the Jersey Chronicle, at Mount Pleasant, New Jersey, at about this time. It did not last long. During the course of a long life he wrote much, both in verse and prose. He did a great deal to intensify and strengthen the feeling against the British during the Revolution, and later was an editor of papers in Philadelphia and New York, both filled with virulent abuse of Washington's administration. He was born January 2d, 1752, in New York city, and died near Freehold, New Jersey, December 18th, 1832. His life was lost by exposure, having been mired in a bog while returning home. He was then eighty years of age.

a trip with my brother to Brooklyn & saw Aunt Carpender. Walk'd along the bank as far as Wallabucht,* & saw the remains of the Prison ship. Procur'd some dock-root and got back to the Dr's between 4 & 5. At night, varnish'd a copperplate.

19th, Sunday. Walk'd round the Battery with my brother. Went to St. Pauls and partook of the sacrament. Text (the Bishop†) "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

* The Wallabout is that indentation on the Long Island side of the East River lying north of the village of Brooklyn, as it existed eighty or ninety years ago, and between the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, as they were in 1850. The Navy Yard is there. The most common etymology of the word is from the word Walloon. The Walloons were the first settlers there, and their neighborhood was known as the Walloons' boght or bay. Here the vessels were anchored in which the patriots of the Revolution were incarcerated.

† The Bishop at that time was the Rev. Samuel Provoost. He was at the same time rector of Trinity Church, there being then no separate episcopal fund. Provoost was born in this city on the 24th of February, 1742, of an old Huguenot family. He was graduated at King's College at its first commencement in 1758, and afterwards studied at St. Peter's, Cambridge, England. In 1766 he was ordained by the Bishop of Chester. The same year he became an assistant minister of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty being rector. In 1774 he resigned his position from patriotic motives, and retired to a farm in Columbia county, but occasionally filled a pulpit. At the close of the Revolution he was elected rector of Trinity Church, Dr. Auchmuty having died. The church building was in ruins, and the Church was held in much disfavor, owing to the fact that nearly every clergyman north of Maryland had cast in his lot with the British, and the two or three who did not had remained neutral. Many of the most important Episcopal families, being loyalists, had emigrated at the close of the war to Nova Scotia, Canada, or England, and this left the society weak. Under these circumstances he had a hard task before him to build up the Church. In 1785 he was elected Chaplain of Congress, and the next year was elected first Bishop of New York. In company with the Rev. William White, a name which will ever be revered in his Church, as well as all others, who had been elected Bishop of Pennsylvania, he sailed to England to be consecrated. He found unexpected difficulties here. The prelates of the English Church could not confer this dignity without a special act of Parliament, for certain oaths must be taken as British subjects, which they could not do, as they were Americans. There were also objections made to some changes in the liturgy, conforming the Church more closely to other Protestant churches. The Rev. Samuel Seabury, who had gone over on the same mission from Connecticut to be consecrated bishop of that diocese, solved the difficulty by applying to the Scotch bishops. Their episcopal succession was undoubted, having been derived from the nonjuring bishops, and they granted Dr. Seabury's request. This did not satisfy Dr. White and Dr. Provoost, and their patience was finally rewarded by the passage of an act of Parliament granting the privilege

After-noon—at the Doctors, Mr. & Mrs. Bay drank tea there. A slight fall of rain & damp raw air. Evening—went to Trinity Chh. & heard a Lecture from Mr. Moore Gen. iii. 13.

20th. Began to etch another of Rivington's plates. Call'd upon Judge Yates. Employ'd myself in engraving almost all the afternoon. Return'd to the Dr's in the evening—W. Debow was there. I return'd T. Rose's book.

21st. I engag'd to make a type-metal oval for Gaine's* Fore-

that they desired. They were consecrated by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishops of Peterborough and Bath and Wells, on the 4th of February, 1787. Dr. Provoost was Chaplain of the United States Senate when its sessions were held in New York. His wife, who was an Irishwoman, Miss Maria Bousfield, died in 1799, which induced him to resign the rectorship of Trinity the next year, and his bishopric in 1801. Under a different view of the sacredness of the episcopal character than that which now prevails the diocese refused to receive it, but elected the Rev. Benjamin Moore as coadjutor or assistant. It was held then that a clergyman who had once been elected a bishop could not be divested of his church authority. Once a bishop always a bishop. Dr. Provoost was a scholar of reputation, familiar with both the dead and living languages, and made a translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" which was never published. He died September 6th, 1815, in this city.

* Hugh Gaine was then the oldest of New York printers, both in age and in consecutive service in his profession. He was a native of Ireland, where he served an apprenticeship with James Macgee, of Belfast. His apprenticeship papers are still preserved. He came to this city while Bradford was still alive, and worked as a journeyman several years for James Parker, Bradford's successor. In 1752 he began business, the first pamphlet from his press being Hutchins's Almanac for 1753. He also brought out in 1752 a journal entitled the New York Mercury, which continued until the close of the Revolution. Gaine received very small wages from Parker, but was assisted with a loan by a friend when he went into business, in which he was successful. His place was in Hanover Square, where he sold books and stationery, as well as did binding, and occasionally issued books on his own account. When the British took possession of this city he retired to Newark, but becoming apprehensive that the Whigs would be unsuccessful, the military power of the mother country being so great that it would be impossible for the colonies to resist, he returned, and during the war published a loyal newspaper. At the close of the war he petitioned the Legislature for permission to remain here, which was granted. His journal was discontinued at the evacuation, but his bookselling and his stationery business continued. During his last years it was as Gaine and Ten Eyck. He was an active man in Trinity Church, being a vestryman. He died April 25th, 1809, aged eighty-one years, having accumulated a large fortune.

man, at 10/. Stopp'd in at three Vendues,* in the course of my walks. I brought home my books from the Doctor's before dark. Went to the College and borrow'd the 2d vol. of Amenitat. Acad. from Dr. Mitchill. Evening—spent about an hour at Jno. Grozart's, in playing on the violin with him. This day completes my 20th year. I have £20 laid up, besides debts standing out.

22d. Receiv'd from Cressin £4. 4 and from Birdsall £2. My Brother & I call'd upon Mr. Scoles, who accompanied us to see the *Panorama*, or View of the City of London—an entertainment new & highly delighting to me. The painting lines the inside of a Circular building, and is view'd from a station in the middle, suppos'd to be the top of the Albion mills. Drank tea & staid at the Doctor's 'till evening. Receiv'd 16/ more from Birdsall. Came home and employ'd myself in casting type-metal 'till I was fairly tired.

23d. Began another of Rivington's plates. Attended at my Father's vendue for about an hour. After dinner finish'd etching the plate. Began Freneau's cut. At dusk—found much entertainment in playing on the violin. Got a fall by treading on a hoop. Capt. Stewart at my Father's.

24th. Call'd at the Dr's. Spread a plaister and off again. Spent most of the day in engraving. Finish'd the letters GIBONNE for Cressin & did part of 3 other type-metal cuts. My brother gone to public speaking at Flat-bush. I got an impression of the last copperplate and deliver'd to Mr. Rivington. Got a piece solder'd in a cut by G. Youle. Evening—I went with my glue-pot in my hand to Mr. Warner's & mended the frame of Mr. Banks's glass. Call'd in at Mr. Bailey's and sat awhile. Augustus is preparing for another voyage to St. Augustine.

25th. Finish'd Freneau's engraving—walked on the Battery. Call'd at Gilfert's Musical Magazine and got a tuning fork for my Father. After-noon—partly spent in fixing up shelves for our books in the garret room. Before dark I finish'd the border for Mr. Carr—he came for it and paid me 10/. After playing a tune on the violin I took a short walk with my brother. Evening—overhaul'd my Chest. Sketch'd a border for Birdsall's plate.

* A vendue is an auction sale, from the French word *vendu*, sold. Among old people in the country it is nearly always called vandoo. Vendues are commonly held at the place where the goods have been used, and before removal.

26th. Sunday. Dull misty weather. At Church. I Epist. John iii. 10. After dinner walk'd with my brother. After-noon—at Church. Dr. Davidson call'd in about dusk. In the evening I went with my Brother to the New Dutch Ch. and heard Dr. Livingston. Prov. xx. 27, "The Spirit of man is the candle of the Lord."

27th. A dull rainy day. I finish'd Gowan's cut and deliver'd to him. A. Davis, Junr, spent part of the Evening with us, while I engrav'd his name on his umbrella.

28th. Began Birdsall's & Menut's plate by applying the varnish. I call'd upon Judge Yates, who inform'd me that I might make out my Patent. I went to Mr. Herttell's & got the form of it. From that to a Parchment maker & got a skin. After dinner I finish'd it, in German text. J. Ferguson loung'd away the after-noon with us, at the same time declaiming against Indolence. Evening—I took my Violin to Mr. Martin to undergo a little attention. Stopp'd at J. Grozart's and play'd a few tunes.

29th. Began to etch Birdsall's plate, but wrought chiefly upon Scoles's map. I got Judge Yates's hand and seal to my certificate, and afterwards left it with the Attorney General.* Mr. Debow was at my Father's Shop. I deliver'd Rivington's Bill. After-noon—Mr. Scoles call'd in. I went to dunn Mr. Gowan and got a Box-ticket (for Mama) in part payment. Made a short visit to Dr. Young's. He gave me the further use of his share in the Library. I bought ℔2 lead at Youle's, 14d. Mr. Swords sent me a Jobb. I cast the metal & wrought 'till dark at filing it. Went out for a walk and to avoid some Company at our house. I stopp'd, first, at Mrs. Rose's—they were busy removing. I went to Mr. Davis's and spent about half an hour. His hands are disabled by his old complaint. From that I went to Mr. Bailey's. Came home about half past 9. S. Magee was sitting there.

30th. Having fil'd my type-metal too low, I went to Mr. Coldwell's and got it solder'd. Call'd upon Mr. Lawrence, who

* Nathaniel Lawrence was the Attorney General of the State. His predecessors in that office had been Egbert Benson, Richard Varick, Aaron Burr and Morgan Lewis, and he was succeeded by Josiah Ogden Hoffman.

promis'd to leave my license at my abode. Gave Menut a hint respecting cash. Went to the City Library and took out *Clavigero's History of Mexico.* After-noon, employ'd in engraving, except what time was spent in a walk around the Battery and what was devoted to the company who drank tea with us, C. Herttell and wife. I deliver'd 2 cuts to Hurtin (Printer). Began to engrave Swords's cut. Evening, called at Mr. Martin's.

MAY.

1st. J. Ferguson made us an early visit and presented me with a Ticket for Commencement and one for Commencement Supper. At 10 I set off and took an hour's walk as far as Bunker's hill, and down the New road home again. Finish'd three more of Hurtin's cuts. Eff. Warner call'd in. Evening—I went to Birdsall's & receiv'd 5 Dollars. Stopp'd in at Dr. Young's & sat awhile. Got my Violin from Martin's.

2d. Finish'd & deliver'd Swords's cut. Receiv'd £18 from Rivington, which increases my stock to £40. clear of all debts and demands. Finish'd the 5th cut for Hurtin. After-noon, chiefly spent in engraving the Map letters. Mama & John are gone to Mr. Melmoth's* Benefit this evening. After a short walk I treated myself to a tune on the Violin, and then sat down to read. Cousin J. Carpender call'd about dusk. Mrs. Lockwood is going up the North River with Dr. Roberts 2 children. I saw poor little Hester, who catch'd me by the hand in the most affectionate manner.

3d. Sunday. Fore-noon at Church. A Collection for the support of the Episcopacy. After-noon—the sun struck forth & the weather became pleasant. I walk'd with my Brother round Belvidere House. Went to Church. John iii. 3. I Read in Beattie (Ethics. &c). Evening—at Church with Mama. It began to rain. I ran home for an Umbrella. Capt. Stuart was at our house.

* Courtney Melmoth, whose real name was Pratt. He was an author, and carried away his wife from boarding school. Both went on the stage, and played in several companies in England and Ireland. Her first appearance here was on November 20, 1793, at the John Street Theatre, as Euphrasia in the Grecian Daughter. Her married life was unhappy.

4th. Morning mostly spent on Birdsall's plate, and the forenoon wasted in fruitless attempts to etch my Father's name on his tobacco box. Bought a Violin bow at Gilferts's for 14/. Went to Seaman's Cellar and spent 5d for Raisins. John Dougall sat with us most of the after-noon. Evening—Miss S. Mead with Harriet & Charlotte Bailey came in. We gave them some music. I attended the latter home.

5th. At 11, went again to the College, with my Brother, & heard the Examination of the Medical Graduates—Ross Anderson & Wetmore, & drew likenesses of Mrs. Reid's two Children, to their great gratification. Drew a tolerable profile of Mama. Evening—went to Mrs. Rose's at their new dwelling and spent a little time with Thomas—saw'd on an old Violin.

6th. Bought Vaughan's Anatomy, 2 vols., from my Father, for 10/6. About 10 I went to the College, from whence I walk'd in the procession of the Students to St. Paul's. Not being able to procure a seat I stood 'till 2 on my feet & heard the candidates for A. B. deliver their compositions. Was particularly affected with that of Harry Sands on Philanthropy. Went again in the after-noon—found it needless to stay, as my distance prevented me from hearing. Came home & engrav'd. Mrs. Herttell & Miss Trueman drank tea with us. Birdsall came to see what progress I had made in his plate. At 8 my Brother & I went to Hunter's Hotel,* where the Graduates and their company were collecting. An elegant Supper was provided, to which we sat down about 9 o'clock. About 10 the Clergy left the room. Songs were now call'd for from each and wine began to stir about pretty briskly. Having already drank about 2 glasses, which serv'd for all the toasts, I beckon'd to my Brother and we decamp'd. Took a little walk to settle our meal, & got home about 11. Mama was unwell—I gave her a dose of medicine.

7th. After considerable enquiry I found out Brockholst Livingston† and presented to him my Acct. for the College Library

* Kept by Robert Hunter, 69 Broadway.

† Brockholst Livingston was then the treasurer of Columbia College. He was a son of William Livingston, once Governor of New Jersey, and was born in New York city, November 26th, 1757. He graduated at Princeton in 1774, served in the war, went to Spain with his brother-in-law, John Jay, as private

plate. He paid it, £2 8. The Attorney Gen., with whom I left my License, is sick on Long Island. Evening, I went to the Theatre with my Father, chiefly for the sake of keeping him company. We went to the Gallery & saw the Play, "Which is the Man?" & the entertainment of "La Foret Noire," with a Dwarf dance by Durang.* Got home about 11.

8th. J. Ferguson made us a visit and gave an account of the proceedings after we left the company the other night. Afternoon—I went, unknown to any person, and bought a Ticket in the *Alms-House Lottery*† for £4, No. 9. Mr. Bogart drank tea with us. A Shower came on, which help'd to moderate the great heat of the weather. Before sun-set it clear'd off & the clouds exhibited the most beautiful colours, accompanied with a Rainbow. I took a walk along broad-way and enjoy'd the delightful *cloudscape*.

9th. In the fore-noon I went out and left a waistcoat pattern with Gardner & Nivens to be made up. Bought a pocket microscope for 4/, and bespoke a pair of shoes at Lamplin's. Call'd at Messrs. Swords. Was directed to Badollet (watch-maker from Geneva) who wanted a plate engrav'd for a watch-bill. I went there, and after drawing a sketch of his design undertook to engrave it for 2 Dollars. Went and sat with Mrs. Bailey & her daughters 'till 9. J. Herttell stopp'd in at our house with Mrs. H., Miss Tylee & Miss Trueman.

10th. At Church, I Tim. i, 15. After dinner my brother & I

secretary, was captured on his return and thrown into prison in this city, liberated on the arrival of General Carleton, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1783. In 1802 he became a Judge of the New York Supreme Court, and in 1807 a Judge of the United States Supreme Court. He died March 19th, 1823.

* This was John Durang, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 6th, 1768. He made his first appearance on any stage in 1785, at the South Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as a dancer, and acquired considerable reputation in his calling. He died in Philadelphia in March, 1822.

† At the present day lotteries are frowned upon. Yet a century ago, and for a period much later, they were the recognized methods of obtaining money for charitable and religious enterprises, as well as for other purposes. It was not till the Legislature interfered with them that they ceased, and many of the booksellers, stationers, and druggists sold them. From 1820 to 1840 advertisements of lotteries are very common in the newspapers.

walk'd out of town a considerable distance and return'd by the way of the North River. After-noon—At Church, I. Tim. ii, 8. I have had hard struggles to keep myself awake in Church, owing to the power of the dull weather. Evening—After a walk on the Battery went & heard Mr. Pilmore.*

11th. Busy at Birdsall's plate. Got a small piece of copper from Myer's for 1/6. Mr. Nairne and his wife drank tea with us. I play'd a few tunes for Mr. Nairne in the kitchen.

12th. Anniversary of Tammany.† Got my waistcoat from the Taylor and paid his bill 15/. Bespoke a blue coat. About 9 I went with my Brother to Gardiner Baker, who presented us with Tickets for the Oration. At 10 went to the Old Presbyterian meeting house. Sat in the pew with Dr. Davidson. About 11 the Society arriv'd, when Dr. Mitchill began the Oration, or rather Narration, in the Indian style, relating the fictitious history of Tammany, interlarded with the Indian mythology. A collection was made for the Charity School,‡ to which I contributed 2/. About dusk I went with Mama to Mrs. Bailey's.

13th. Paid 16/ for my shoes, brought home this morning. Bought a pair of Stockings for 12/. Finish'd Birdsall's plate and carried it to his house, where I got a proof. Stopp'd at Dr. Young's door and was reprov'd for being unsociable. Began

* The Rev. Joseph Pilmoor was an Englishman who was sent here by John Wesley in 1769. He had then been four years in the connection. He labored faithfully on this side of the water for five years, part of the time being stationed at John Street Church, in this city, but returned in 1774. He came back after the war, but as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being ordained by Bishop Seabury November 27th, 1785. In 1802 a petition was presented to Trinity Church by one hundred and seventy-three persons, praying that Mr. Pilmoor might be appointed an assistant minister, and a Sunday evening lecture established. The committee to whom it was referred made no formal report on the subject, but soon after the Church appointed for this position the Rev. John Bisset. Mr. Pilmoor was regarded as too warm in temperament. His friends were dissatisfied and broke off from Trinity, setting up a new church, which was in Ann street. It was called Christ Church. He removed to Philadelphia before 1805, where he became the rector of a Protestant Episcopal Church. He was highly beloved and very useful. He was born in Tadmouth, Yorkshire, October 31st, 1739, and died in Philadelphia, July 24th, 1825.

† Tammany was then six years old.

‡ See page 163 of this Magazine, in the number for October, 1889.

Badollet's plate. Evening wrote a letter to Uncle Anderson—attempted Mama's likeness.

14th. Finish'd the plate for the Watch Bill—got a proof at Burger's. Went to Richd Davis's and view'd a print. After dinner cross'd over to Brooklyn and saw Aunt Carpender much better, owing, as she supposes, to the medicine I sent, and probably as much to the alteration of the weather. Naomi was scouring the room. I return'd about 3, being landed near Newslip. Engrav'd till 4, when I attended Mama to Mr. Davis's. Paid 3/ for green baise, of which Mama made a Violin bag while sitting there. Return'd to tea. My Brother had now arriv'd. We went with Miss Polly and a young Miss from Newark to see Mrs. Tapp. I return'd with Mama before dark—went home with Mrs. Reid.

15th. Rose at a little past 4. Got my new coat and put [it] on, while the other was left for mending. Went on the Battery, where I found J. Ferguson, with whom I walk'd round. Met Mrs. Rose and her daughters. After-noon, part of it spent in a walk out round Bunker's hill.* Mr. Freneau sent for the title of his paper, together with the pay, 20/.

16th. Paid the Taylor £6. 4 for my coat. Got my hair cut and paid 1/. Gave W. Debow my old Greek Grammar. After-noon, when tired of sitting, I went out and call'd on Menut, who promis'd me money next week. Bought ℔½ of raisins at Hertell's store. A Gentleman call'd on me to get a stump drawn. I was much at a loss for an instrument, but rummag'd up an old pair of pincers, which answer'd the purpose. He paid me 1/. Mrs. Bailey talks of getting me to inoculate her wench. Mr. Oram† came to give me a Jobb of engraving—a type-metal cut

* Bayard's Mount, sometimes called Bunker hill, was a high hill, overlooking all the surrounding country, and situated near the present Grand and Centre streets. It was on the farm of Nicholas Bayard, which extended along the west side of the Bowery from Canal street South to Bleecker street on the North, and across Broadway to Macdougal street on the West, and comprised more than sixty of our present city blocks.

† James Oram, a printer, who at this time probably was Gaine's foreman. He was born before the Revolution, married about 1788, was in business in Trenton in 1805, and here afterwards. He died about 1827. He was an earnest member of the Episcopal Church, and represented it on several occasions. In 1825,

for "Female Policy detected." At 8 in the evening I call'd upon J. Ferguson, and went with him to hear a public debate in the *Horanian* Society, in Garden Street. The question was whether a state of civilization was more conducive to Happiness than a state of nature. Much merriment was occasion'd by Mr. Curtenius's Introducing a Goose into his arguments.

17th. Sunday. Before breakfast I walk'd on the Battery, and after breakfast round Bunker's hill, in company with my Brother. Read in Newton on the Prophecies. At Church, Mr. Moore, Galat. vi, 7, 8. After-noon, Mr. Bisset—John vi, 63. I had a long discourse with Mama and John on family matters and past events. Evening—Mr. Moore Lectur'd. 'Twas with the greatest difficulty I could keep myself awake. It was raining when I came out. My brother had brought a Cloak for me.

18th. I've got a bad sore throat. Confin'd myself to the house till towards evening. Had recourse to a medicine suggested by Mama, Raisins well boil'd with bread, of which I drank very freely and was the chief of my diet. I stitch'd my old Journals in 2 vols. My Brother renewed his determination of keeping a Journal. In the after-noon, W. Debow came to see me. I drew his likeness, and lent him Bell's Surgery. Miss Buchanan drank tea with us. I went to the coffee house to know the meaning of an uproar, in consequence of a badge of Freedom fix'd up by some Patriots. A number of men, chiefly French, were singing and kneeling before it. I soon made my escape from among them. After playing a few tunes on the Violin, I went out and sat a few minutes at Mr. Davis's.

19th. Before break'fast I took a walk with my brother as far as the Hospital.* Before 10 I finish'd Oram's cut. Having engaged to engrave a card for Gilfert's, I bespoke a small plate of copper at Myer's. Dull, chilly weather, with slight showers. Saw a monstrous large Ox, which had just been sold for £100.

in the parade held in honor of the completion of the Erie Canal, he held the post of honor among the printers. Miss Elizabeth Oram, a teacher remembered by some of our older ladies, and an author of text books, was his daughter.

*The Hospital was on Broadway, at the head of Pearl street. Its venerable appearance will be recalled by all our middle-aged readers.

Mr. Reid (Bookseller) left the Hieroglyphick Bible with me, to know my terms for engraving the cuts.

20th. I stopp'd at A. Tiebout's and fix'd on to-morrow for our Journey to the Copper mine. After-noon went to the Library and got Cellini's Life, in which I read by way of relaxation. Mr. Debow came & again sat for his Likeness. I was more successful than before.

21st. Rose at 4. Breakfasted and call'd on A. Tiebout before 6. After he had put his shop in order we set off for Paules hook * Ferry-house. Stepp'd into a Boat which was just going off, and after a short passage found ourselves transported into the delightfully varied scenes of New-Jersey. We walk'd on, enjoying the beautifull and romantic prospects around us; pass'd over the New-Bridge of Hackinsac River, and took the road leading to the Mines, being a causeway form'd through the Cedar swamp. Stopp'd at a little cottage and refresh'd ourselves with a drink of Buttermilk. About 10, we found ourselves at the mines.† Some little Boys were employ'd in breaking the ore, near one of the Entrances, under the shade of trees with which the whole Hill was pretty well cover'd. We ventur'd in, after taking the precaution to cool ourselves, and were furnish'd with a candle by one of the Miners, who was very attentive to lead us thro' the different avenues. He inform'd us that there were 16 Workmen, mostly Welchmen, in the mine. We put some specimens of the ore in our pockets. Left this dismal cavern by ascending a perpendicular ladder about 50 feet long, after giving our guide half a dollar, with which he appear'd well satisfied. From this we went to the mouth of the old shaft and view'd the Steam-engine, now out of use. After

* Paules Hook, Paulus Hook, Paul's Hook, or Pawles Hook, was the same place now known as Jersey City, which is a quite recent name. Hook is Dutch for corner; Kinderhook, children's corner; hookey, playing truant, is literally cornering or hiding in a corner.

† This copper mine was in the present town of Harrison, east of Belleville, but very near to it. It was worked for twenty years or more before the Revolution, the steam engine referred to being imported from England. While the war was going on labor ceased. It had not apparently been resumed long when Anderson visited it, and this renewal of work did not prove to be permanent. Some of the cuttings and mounds of earth are still to be seen. It is nine miles from New York.

resting on the grass, we took the road to New-ark. 2 miles brought us to Second river,* which we cross'd in a little ferry-boat. The heat became pretty violent and my companion perspired prodigiously. Between 12 & 1 we arriv'd at New-ark and went to a Public house, where we got a bit of a dinner. Set off with fresh strength on the Road for Paules Hook, cross'd the 2 Bridges, and saw the Draw-bridge of one rais'd to let a sloop pass. A slight fall of rain overtook us in our journey over the long causeway. We were much diverted with a combat between a Crow & 7 Black-birds. Got to the Ferry house before 5, not without having suffer'd some apprehensions from a Man who join'd us on the road. Arriv'd at home before 6. Mr. Reid had left the book for me to begin the cuts.

22d. Found myself almost disabled from walking, with a pain in my left groin. Mr. Oram paid me 12/. Got 6/ for Old Cloaths sold in the shop. After-noon, went to Mr. Martin with a design of a mold for type-metal, which he promis'd to execute, with an improvement, to adapt it to any size. Evening—I went to see Dr. Young. He urg'd me to pursue the Practice.

23d. A rainy day. Our room being under the dominion of Nance and her white-wash brush, I was oblig'd to shift my engraving to the room below. Mr. Reid came to see what progress I had made with the map.

24th. Whitsunday. At Church. Galat. v, 22. After dinner, walk'd round the Belvidere, part of the way in company with Mr. Tisdale. After-noon, Mr. Bisset preach'd, John xvi, 8, 9, 10, 11. Evening—Heard Mr. Bisset lecture, on the Holy Spirit.

25th. Our old playmate Isaac Halenbeck came to see my brother and me. He teaches in the Academy at Newark. I made some mortar, and with it plaister'd a part of the roof which admits the rain. I finish'd engraving the letters of the Map and in the Evening took it to Scoles's.

26th. Walk'd round the Battery—met J. Harrington there. I began Gilfert's plate. Mr. Debow made us a visit. I presented him with a waistcoat pattern. My Brother and I went to Long Island and rambled about near Wallabucht. I went in search of

* The Second River is a branch of the Passaic, and is the northern boundary ine of Newark.

bones, but found none but what were too much decay'd. I call'd at Mrs. Bailey's, who concluded to defer the Inoculation of the negro child 'till some time hence. Mr. Roberts came in and fell to teazing Miss H. very gallantly. Capt. Stewart and his Daughter spent the Evening with us. Before they went away Mrs. Cummings & Mrs. Marshall came in.

27th. My shoulders ache with stooping over my work. I call'd on Birdsall and receiv'd £2. I bought a blow pipe for 2/6 and a pocket microscope for 8/, having parted with the other to my Father. I made another tryal at my Mother's Likeness. Glued the finger board on my Violin.

28th. This Day pitch'd on for a walk. I began to settle what business I had. Finish'd Gilfert's plate, and having got a proof at Burger's, deliver'd it, and receiv'd 4 Dollars. Retouch'd a Stamp which I made some time ago for Frobisher, and engag'd to make another. I deliver'd the Book-binder's stamps to Scoles. A little after 8 my brother and I went down to the North River. After waiting about an hour, stepp'd into a boat and soon arrived at Hoebuck.* Were taken for Europeans by a gentleman in the boat. We followed a road which led to the high ridge of rocks, ascended these, & after enjoying the extensive prospect penetrated into the wood. By a circuitous rout we got into the Hackensack road about noon, stopp'd at a house near Bergen, and din'd on bread and butter and a Bottle of excellent mead. Went up the Newark road and view'd the Bridge at a distance, turn'd back and reach'd Powles hook. After clambering up a high rock and drawing some sketches we recross'd the Ferry and reach'd home about 5. A letter from Babcock (at Hartford) was left for me, wishing to know my terms for engraving the cuts of a small book which he sent with it. I wrote an answer.

29th. Showers of rain. I went to Mr. Campbell† (Bookbinder) to enquire for type-metal. He gave me the State arms to cut on type-metal. I came home and cast the plate immediately. Bespoke some metal at Harrison's (Printer), who gave me a border

* Hoebuck, modern Hoboken. The orthography of names around New York was not then settled. Weehawk for Weehawken was also common.

† Campbell the bookbinder was undoubtedly Samuel Campbell, the publisher He had at this time a printing office and probably a bindery.

to deepen. Went to the Library and took out *Reid's Inquiry* into the *Human mind.* A. Tiebout lent me the *Citizen of the World.* I finish'd Harrison's border and Ad. Hicks's compass-plate. I took some pains to patch up our garret window, which still continues to admit the rain. Got some pieces of leather from Mr. Reid and bound my Journals in 2 volumes. I bought lb42 type-metal of G. Youle, for which I paid 31/.

30th. Cut and engrav'd the Soap-stamp, deliver'd it & receiv'd 8/. Call'd at Burger's and got impressions of some of Rivington's plates. At Gowan's and got—no money. Mr. Reid brought me a Map of Kentucky to engrave. I subscrib'd for Winterbotham's *History of America* and got the six numbers. Mr. Harrison gave me the cuts for 4 little books to engrave. I retouch'd one of Frobisher's stamps. Began to trace the large map.

31st. Sunday. Passed the time much as usual. I met a man on the Battery who solicited my charity with the appearance of poverty and disease. I gave him 9d. Fore-noon—heard Mr. Beach. Job xi, 7. After-noon, Mr. Bisset—Matth. xxviii. 19. Evening—heard Mr. Moore,* "For now we see thro' a glass darkly" &c. I was so sleepy that I was oblig'd to pinch myself to keep awake.

* Benjamin Moore, D.D., was educated at King's College, and was President of it under its new name, Columbia, from 1801 to 1811. Two volumes of his sermons have been published. He became coadjutor bishop in 1801, succeeded Bishop Provoost in 1815, and died in 1816, aged sixty-seven years. His remains, with those of his wife, are interred in Trinity churchyard.

THE WILL OF JUDITH STUYVESANT.

Bee it knowne Unto all people that I underwritten Judith Stuyvesant widdow of Mr. Peter Stuyvesant deceased on the 29th day of January Last past being of perfect health and in ffull Senses of memory and understanding, have made my Last will and Testament and for severall weighty reasons have caused the same to bee here Inclosed and Sealed up declaring By these presents that the tennour thereof Is my last will and testament Willing and desiring that the same may bee of ffull force and effect and that Immediately after my decease this my testament may bee Opened in due manner and the contents thereof with all artickles and Clauses therein Inserted my bee duly ffullfilled and observed.

In Wittnes whereof I have hereunto Putt my hand & seale In New Yorke on the Isle of Manhattans in America this 15th, day of ffebruary Ao $16\frac{78}{79}$.

JUDITH STUYVESANT (Seal)

Witnesses
WILLIAM BEECKMAN
JOHANNES VAN BRUGH
NICHO BAYARD

TRANSLATION OF THE WILL THAT WAS SEALED UP.

In the name of God Amen Bee it known by these presents Unto all whom this may Concerne That I underwritten Judith Stuyvesant widdow of Mr. Peter Stuyvesant deceased resideing on the Isle of Manhattans have thought fitt to make my Last will and Testament in manner and forme following Impris Considering the mortality of Mankind The Certainety of death and the Uncertaine time thereof I have therefore Recommended my Immortall Soul after my decease in the mercifull hands of the almighty God my creator and Redeemer and my mortale body to a decent Christian Buriall and concerning my temporall Estate I haveing in the first place Revoked and annulted all former testaments and Instruments Last will made or caused to bee made by myselfe. Now soe itt is That I the said Testatrix for severall

Causes and Consideracons Myselfe thereunto Especially moveing have thought fitt to dispose of my said temporall Estate in the manner and forme following Impris I do bequeath as a Legacie to my son Nicholas William Stuyvesant or his Children lawfully decending (for and in consideracon of the portion and other Extraordainary gifts and benefitts heretofore Received by my Eldest son Balthazar Lazar Stuyvesant deceased) all my Testatrices, gold and Silver Either Coined or uncoined Consisting in Jewells or otherwise none Excepted which shall bee found to bee in being at the time of my decease, Item my Testatrices greate case or Cubbard Standing att the house of Mr. Johannes Van Brugh, Together with all the China Earthen ware that is Lockt up in the sayd Cubbard and no more and I doe by these presents further make Ordaine Institute for to bee my Lawfull heires in the one Equall moyety or halfe my said son Nicholas William Stuyvesant or his Children Lawfully descending and in the other Moyety or halfe the Lawfully Children of my Eldest son Balthazar Lazar Stuyvesant deceased by name Judith and Catharina Together with the Child whereof the widdow of my Eldest son att the time of his decease was Conceived, and that In all the Estate Reall and personall moveable and Immoveable actions Creditts Cloathes apparrell Linen Woollen household Stuff and otherwise none Excepted or Reserved In the same manner as they shall be found in being att the time of my decease. Provided allwayes that in Case it should happen that the sayd Children of my Eldest son do departe this life without any Lawfull Issue that then their Lawfull portion and Inheritance shall devolve to the Children of my younger son and in the same manner if my son Nicholas William Stuyvesant and his Children do departe this life with out any Lawfull Issue that then and in Such Case their lawfull portion of Inheritance shall devolve and descend to the said Children of my Eldest son And in Case it should further happen that all the sayd Children As well of my elder as my younger Sonn Came to departe without any lawfull Issue then and in such Caice my Last will and desire Is that all the said Estate shall devolve and descend As a Lawfull Inheritance the one halfe to the next kindred of mee in blood the Sayd Testatrix and the other halfe to the next kindred in blood of my late deceased husband

And for the preventing of any alienateing of the sayd Estate It is my will and testament that in Case it should happen that my Sayd son Nicholas William Stuyvesant Came to Enter into new Matrimony that all the Inheritancyes, and Lagacyes wherein my sayd son by these presents Is invested after the time of his decease shall devolve and bee hereby settled Upon his Children and by want of his Children upon the Children of my said Eldest Sonn deceased with further Limitacon that the sayd Inheritance and Legacyes shall not In any wise bee mixt In the rest of the Estate which then shall bee Belongeing to my said Sonn or bee of any profitt or benefitt to his wife or his Relacons, And I have hereby further Appointed & authorized My Cousen Nicholas Bayard and my sayd son Nicholas William Stuyvesant to bee the tutors and overseers of the Children of my Eldest son And their portions and Inheritances dureing the time of the sayd Children being under age to the end the said Childrens parte and proporcons of the said Inheritances dureing the sayd time be governed and administered In such manner As by the sayd Tutors and Overseers shall bee thought most beneficiall Secure and Convenient I doe further bequeath to my said Cousen Nicholas Bayard and to his wife and Child or Children (if desired) a bureing place In the Tomb or Vaught of my Last deceased husband In the Chappell or Church att my Bowry; And In case it should happen that my sayd Church or Chappell did Come to decay or for an other Reason be demolished I doe hereby declare and publish it to bee my Last will and Testament that of the materialls and Rubbage of sayd Chappell bee made a buildeing Sufficient ffor a Coover upon the said Vaught and I doe further by these presents Establish appoint and Authorize my sayd Cousen Nicholas Bayard and my said son Nicholas William Stuyvesant to bee the Lawfull Executors and Administrators of this my Last will & testament Giveing and granting unto them as full and ample power Strength and Authority As to all Executors Established by will and testament Lawfully doth belong and appertayne And I doe therefore Exclude from the administration of my sayd Estate all other persons Whatsoever who might claime or pretend to have any power or Jurisdiction upon the same and Lastly I doe hereby order and Require my said Children and heires to be observant to all the artickles and

Clauses of this my Last Will and Testament and to Rest Satisfyed with all and whatsoever therein is assigned unto them Under the penalty of Loosing and forfeitting the benefitt of the Sayd Legacyces and Inheritances By any of the partyes that shall directly or Indirectly Oppose the same which said fforfeited portion shall devolve and Is hereby Invested upon the obedient Children and partyes.

All the premises above recited I do declare to bee my Last will and Testament desireing that the same after my decease may bee of full Effect force and virtue although all formalityes in Law required not fully are observed craveing the same May be held & deemed in the best forme as to be Inserted.

In Wittnes whereof I have hereunto putt my hand and seale In New Yorke this 29th day of January in the yeare of our Lord Jesus Christ 167⅘.

JUDITH STUYVESANT (Seal.)

Testor
N. BAYARD

Entered in the records of the citty of New Yorke
JOHN WEST.

Supplemental Will of Judith Stuyvesant aforesaid, and Ratification of her former will.

In the Name of God Amen Know all people whom these may concerne that I underwritten Judith Stuyvesant Widdow of Mr. Peter Stuyvesant deceased Have thought it necessary for severall good Causes mee hereunto Especially moveing by these presents to Renew Confirme and Ratifye my last will and testament made by mee on the 29th day of Jany 167⅘ and here Inclosed Sealed up Provided Allwayes and with these expresse Reservacons & enlargements

Impris Whereas by the Lawes of this Government all Lands within this Government are declared to bee Lands of Inheretance (Except otherwise disposed of by will) Now Soe it is that my last will and testament Is that all the Lands & real Estate which shall bee Left by mee att the time of my decease shall bee held and deemed as Chattells And that my heires & Executors shall have power to dispose and make sale thereof Accordingly As they

shall Judge fitt and Expedient And that the division of the same shall be made and Regulated to all Intents and purposes as more att Large by the Inclosed Testament Is Exprest and Sett forth any former Customes and Laws to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding And I doe by these presents further by forme of a Legacie Give and grante to the Reformed nether dutch Church or Congregation of the Citty of New Yorke My Testracies Church* or Chappell Seituated On my bowry or farmes Together with all the Revenues proffitts & Immunityes As alsoe with all the Incumbrances to the said Chappell belongeing Or appertaininge To have and to hold the said Chappell and appurtenance after the time of My decease Unto the Overseers of the said Congregacon to the use aforesayd for Ever with further power iff they see cause to demolish or displace the same and to Employ the materialls thereof to such Uses as they shall think fitt & expedient Provided that in such case of the sayd materialls bee made and built all and whatsoever In the Inclosed Testament Is Exprest and Required for the preservation of the tombe or vaught which was built by my deceased husband in the said Church

Item—I doe bequeath to my son Nicholas William Stuyvesant my greate & best Casse or Cobbert Empty and exclusive of

* This church was erected while the Dutch were still in the administration of affairs, and was the second one on the island. Governor Stuyvesant paid for its erection, and services were begun there about 1660, Hermanus Van Hoboken, schoolmaster at New Amsterdam, reading services there until Domine Selyns began preaching. This was the nucleus of the so-called Bowery village, named after the bowery or farm of Governor Stuyvesant. By analogy the street which led there was called by the same name. Services were regularly performed in the church until the Governor's death, which happened in January, 1678. He contributed a hundred dollars a year towards paying the clergyman, who, after the Rev. Mr. Selyns, was the Rev. Mr. Megapolensis. On Mrs. Stuyvesant's death, as is stated in the above will, she devised the building to the Reformed Dutch Church, then worshiping in the Fort, but soon to have a house in Garden street, with power to demolish the building and erect a new one with the materials, provided they preserved the vault of her husband. The church accepted the trust, but public worship could not have been very often celebrated there. The Life of Dr. John H. Livingston, by Dr. Gunn, contains no mention of any preaching there in his time, and in 1795, the building being in decay, it was torn down, and the present St. Mark's Church (Episcopalian) was erected. The family vault of the Stuyvesants is still there.

what might be found therein inclosed— Item—I do bequeath to my said son and his daughter Judith And to my Eldest sons two children Each and Every one of them an equall quarter part of my Linen none Excepted and do order that the portion of my said Sons daughter Judith shall be delivered and left in the Custodye and keeping of her grandfather Mr. William Beeckman and that of My Eldest Sonns Children In the hands Custodye and Keeping of My Cousen Nicholas Item I doe bequeath more to my Said sons daughter Judith all my Testracies Wearing apparrell of silk and Woolen belonging to my body Together with a Summe of One thousand Gilders Wampum value to bee paid Unto att the time of her comeing to due age without any Rent or Interest Item I doe further bequeath to my said son Nicholas William Stuyvesant* all my Testatricies china Earthen ware except the three great potts And Lastly I doe bequeath to my Cousen Nicholas Bayard† As an acknowledgement from my selfe My black Cabbinett of Ebbon wood with the foot or frame belongeing to itt Together with the three great China Potts before reserved And I doe further hereby Appoint and Confirme my said Cousen Nicholas Bayard and my sayd Son Nicholas William Stuyvesant to be the Sole Executors of my last will and testament with full and ample power for to settle and State my testatrices affaires and accounts As well Receipts as disbursements.

And further to doe act, accomplish and performe In all respects as all Executors Established by Wills of Right can and ought to doe Provided allwayes that my said Son Nicholas William Stuyvesant be in all things Observant to this my Last will and testament and shall Remaine Satisfyed with all and Whatsoever therein Is

* Nicholas William Stuyvesant was born in New Amsterdam in 1648, and died about 1698. He was twice married. His first wife was Maria Beekman, daughter of William Beekman. She had two children. The marriage was in 1672. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1681, was Elizabeth Slechtenhorst, of Albany. By her he had six children.

† Nicholas Bayard was a relative of Governor Stuyvesant. He was a brewer. He filled several offices under the Dutch, was Mayor in 1685, and a member of the Provincial Council for years. He was very active in the Anti-Leislerian party, and when the Leislerians came into power again was tried for treason, convicted, and sentenced to death. His sentence was reversed on an appeal to England. He died in the year 1711.

Assigned unto him. But in Case it should happen (which God forbid) that my said Son directly or Indirectly did oppose him selfe against the same, Then and in such case the sole Executorship shall bee only left to my Sayd Cousen Nicholas Bayard and my said Son shall be wholly Excluded from the same all the premises above recited I underwritten Testatrice (being now Sickly in body butt of perfect Sences in memorie and understanding) doe hereby declare to bee my Last will and testament, desireing that the tennor hereof to all Intents and purposes may be observed and these presents bee held deemed and Reputed of the same power, force and virtue As if the same was Inserted and Comprehended in the midst and body of the Inclosed testament although all formalityes In Law Required herein Nott fully are observed, deeming the same in the best forme as if the same were Inserted.

In wittness Whereof I have hereunto putt my hand and seale In New Yorke the first day of december Ao 1684.

JUDITH STUYVESANT. (Seal.)

Signed and Delivered
in the presence of
WILL: BEECKMAN
JOHANNES VAN BRUGH
N. BAYARD

Will probated 16th day of March, 1686.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Backer Jacobus, an early settler, who kept a store in Beaver street, at the lower end. In 1663, being then in Holland, he was, in company with Jeremias Van Rensselaer, instructed to bring the affairs of his colony before the authorities there.

Baker Gardiner. See p. 86. It may be added that he finally failed in business, and was obliged to sell out his museum. One of his daughters was the mother of Hooper C. Van Vorst, of the Supreme Court, and first President of the Holland Society, who died in October, 1889.

Banyar Goldsbrow, an Englishman who arrived here in the colonial era, was born in London in the year 1724. At thirteen years of age he came to this country, and apparently received a legal education. He was Auditor-General in 1746, and was Deputy Clerk of the Council for some time. In 1752 he was appointed Register of the Court of Chancery, and in the following year Judge of Probate. He remained in public office until the termination of the British rule, then going to Albany, where he filled some offices under the State Government. He was married in 1767 to Elizabeth Mortier, daughter of the British Paymaster-General. She died in 1809, and he died in 1813, aged ninety-one years. He left a large estate to his family.

Barbarie John, a French Huguenot, was a merchant in this city, and a prominent officer in the French Church. In politics he was an anti-Leislerite. He was a member of the Provincial Council for several years, and died in this city about the year 1727.

Barclay Henry, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, New York, was born in Albany, and was graduated at Yale College in 1734. He went to England, where he was ordained, then being appointed missionary to the Mohawk Indians. In this capacity he served for several years, when he was called to take charge of Trinity Church, thus remaining until his death in 1765. A translation of the Prayer-Book into the Mohawk language was made under his direction and that of the Rev. W. Andrews and

the Rev. John Ogilvie, which was printed in 1769, after many difficulties. He was succeeded by Mr. Ogilvie.

Bard John, a well known physician, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, February 1st, 1716. He was the son of Peter Bard, a native of France, who came to Maryland in 1703 as a merchant, soon after removing to New Jersey, where he was for many years a member of the Council and a Judge of the Supreme Court. The son received his early education under the care of Mr. Annan, of Philadelphia, one of the most eminent teachers on the continent. He was at the age of eighteen bound apprentice to the celebrated Dr. Kearseley, with whom he continued till 1737. He now engaged in practice, which speedily became large, but in 1743, in consequence of repeated applications from New York, which then had few physicians, he removed here. In the year 1795, when the yellow fever drove most of the physicians from their posts, he remained at his, although then about eighty years old. He did not relinquish attendance upon his patients until May, 1798, when he removed to his country house at Hyde Park, near Poughkeepsie. He died March 30, 1799, in consequence of a paralytic stroke. Dr. Bard was eminent in his profession, and his practice was very extensive. He possessed a singular ingenuity and quickness in discriminating diseases. In the early part of his life he devoted much attention to polite learning, but nothing was ever published by him.

Barnes Daniel H., a conchologist, who died in the meridian of life October 27, 1818. He and Dr. Griscom originated and conducted with great reputation a high school in this city. He was also a Baptist preacher. On Sunday, the day before his death, he preached at New Lebanon from the text, "Ye know not what shall be on the morrow;" on the next day, while out in a carriage, the driver having been thrown from his seat by some obstruction, Mr. Barnes in his alarm jumped from the carriage, fractured his skull, and died soon after. He was esteemed the first conchologist of the day. His learned communications on shells were published in Silliman's Journal, with explanatory plates.

Bayley Richard, an eminent physician of this city, studied physic with Dr. Charlton. In 1769 or 1770 he attended the

London lectures and hospitals. Returning in 1772, he commenced practice with Dr. Charlton. In the Autumn of 1775 he revisited England in order to make further improvement under Dr. Hunter, and spent the Winter in dissections and study. Next year he returned as surgeon in the English army under Lord Howe. He resigned in 1777 and returned to New York. In 1781 his letter to Hunter on the croup was published, in which he recommends the active treatment of that disease. In 1787 he began delivering lectures on surgery. The next year, on the 13th of April, a mob destroyed Dr. Bayley's valuable anatomical cabinet. This was in consequence of dissected portions of human bodies having imprudently been shown to the public. For three or four days the mob paraded the streets, and few physicians' offices escaped without damage. In 1792 he was elected professor of anatomy at Columbia College, but in 1793 he took the department of surgery, in which he was very skillful. Two years later he was made Health Officer. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he fearlessly attended upon the sick, and investigated the disease. He published his essay on this fever in 1797, maintaining that it had a local origin and was not contagious. He also published a series of letters upon the subject. The State quarantine laws originated with him. In August, 1801, an Irish emigrant ship, with ship fever, arrived. He found the crew, passengers and baggage huddled in one unventilated apartment, contrary to his orders. Entering it only a moment, a deadly sickness at the stomach and intense pain in the head seized him, and on the seventh day he expired, aged fifty-six.

Beach Abraham, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, was born at Cheshire, Connecticut, September 9th, 1740, and was graduated at Yale College in 1757. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of London in June, 1767. For seventeen years, including the period of the Revolution, he discharged the duties of his office at New Brunswick, New Jersey. After the peace he was called to the city of New York, as an assistant minister of Trinity Church, where he remained about thirty years, and then returned in 1813 to his farm on the Raritan to pass the remainder of his days. He died September 11th, 1828, aged eighty-eight years.

Bethune Divie, a philanthropist, was born in Dingwall, county

of Ross, in Scotland, in 1771. In early life he resided in Tobago, where his brother was a physician. He removed to the United States in 1792, and settled as a merchant in New York. He died in 1824. Before a Tract Society was formed in this country, Mr. Bethune printed ten thousand tracts at his own expense, and himself distributed many of them. He also imported Bibles for distribution. From 1803 to 1816 he was at the sole expense of one or more Sunday schools, and for many years he devoted one-tenth of his income to Christian work.

Bleecker Anthony, a poet, was born about the year 1778, and educated at Columbia College. He studied law, but never could prevail upon himself to act as an advocate, such was his diffidence. He died in the Spring of 1827, aged forty-nine years. For thirty years the periodicals of New York and Philadelphia were indebted to his fancy and good taste.

Blommaert Adrian, an early settler, had been originally a seaman. He was captain of the merchant ship New Amsterdam, which sailed between this city and Holland. He was in mercantile business, but died about 1663. His family soon after removed to Holland.

Boardman Richard, a Methodist minister, was born in England in 1738, entered into the traveling connection with John Wesley in 1763, and volunteered to come to America in response to an urgent appeal made by Mr. Wesley in 1769. He was accompanied on his voyage hither by Joseph Pilmoor, afterwards an Episcopalian clergyman, and rector of Christ Church, in this city. Mr. Boardman was the first traveling preacher of the Methodists in New York, and did much to build up the society then, as now, in John street. He was stationed here for portions or the whole of five years, but did much service in other towns. He returned to England at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war and died in Cork, October 4th, 1782, aged forty-four.

Bogart Nicholas, a bookseller, carrying on business near the Oswego market, who sold Dutch books and published a Dutch version of the Psalms about the middle of the last century.

Bostwick David, a Presbyterian minister, was born at New Milford, Connecticut, in 1721. At the age of fifteen he entered Yale College and was graduated after the usual course of study.

On leaving college he was engaged as an instructor in an academy in Newark, New Jersey, under the inspection of the Rev. Aaron Burr, afterwards President of the College of New Jersey. He was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, Long Island, October 9th, 1745. Here he remained for more than ten years. In 1756 he accepted the pastoral charge of the first Presbyterian Church in the city of New York, in which he continued eminently beloved and useful until his death. His printed compositions are a sermon, an account of the life and character of Prof. Davies, and a vindication of the right of children to baptism. He died November 12, 1763.

Bowne Walter, Mayor, was descended from the Quaker family of that name which settled in Flushing over two centuries ago. He was born there in the year 1770, came to this city after the Revolution and learned the hardware trade, which he carried on for a number of years at the corner of Burling slip and Water street, in company with Richard T. Hallet. After his retirement from business he became interested in politics. He represented this city in the State Senate for three successive terms, and was appointed Mayor in 1827, holding the office for four years. He was one of the commissioners who supervised the erection of the Custom House, now Sub-Treasury, and accumulated a large estate. He died at his residence in Beekman street August 31st, 1846.

Bradford William. See pp. 1, 65, 145, and 217.

Brooke Chidley, a member of Governor Sloughter's Council, arrived in this country in January, 1691. He was made Receiver-General and Collector of Customs, at a salary of £200 sterling, and also acted as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1695, he was sent to England as the agent of New York, but was taken on his passage by the French, with all his papers and instructions. He remained a prisoner until April, 1696, when he was released and proceeded to England. He proceeded to the execution of his mission, and afterwards returned to this city, where he again took up his duties as Receiver-General and as a member of the Council. He was also the Naval Officer. He was suspended from office by Governor Bellomont, and his affairs

were found to be much involved. He is not found as a resident of this city after the time of Governor Bellomont, and is supposed to have returned to England permanently.

Broughton Sampson Shelton, an English barrister of the Middle Temple, was appointed to act as Attorney-General of the Province of New York in the year 1700, and arrived here in company with John Bridges, the Chief Justice, in July, 1701. He was soon in difficulties with Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan, by whom he was suspended from official duty. He was, however, shortly after restored, and reassumed his functions, which he was not destined long to enjoy, as he died when in office, in the year 1705. His library consisted of thirty-six law books, and his estate was valued at £220.

Brown Goold, the grammarian, who for many years was a school-teacher in this city, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, March 7, 1791. He was the second son of Smith Brown and Lydia Goold. Mrs. Brown inherited a farm by the death of her father, and Mr. Brown determined to relinquish his interest in the cotton factory, the first in the United States, which his father had begun as a member of the firm of Almy & Brown, and take up agricultural pursuits. Goold Brown was then in his third year. His education was acquired in the public schools, but half the year was given to work on the farm. When fifteen, he was placed in the counting house of Almy & Brown, but returned home after a year. He then entered Sandwich Academy, which had much reputation, and afterwards was at the Pierce Academy in Middleboro. He taught a district school in 1810, and in 1811 became the principal teacher in a Friends' Boarding School in Dutchess Co. He was a member of this society, as were his parents, and he adhered to their belief for the whole of his life. Two years after this he went to New York, being engaged by Dr. John Griscom to assist him in his school. About 1816 he began a school for himself, which he continued for more than twenty years. This was also the period when his literary activity was the greatest. He belonged to several literary societies, delivered lectures, wrote for the public press, and prepared his text books. The first edition of his grammar was issued in 1823. Previous to that time Murray, and authors who derived their

systems from him, were the chief authorities on the construction of English. Brown adopted a new plan, and elaborated it more fully than Murray had ever attempted. It immediately succeeded, and to this day his Grammar sells well. His health was bad for several years, and in 1837 his friends induced him to retire from personal instruction and to change his residence, hoping that a new air would be beneficial to him. He went to Lynn, Massachusetts, being married there in 1842. His Grammar of English Grammars was finished in 1851, having occupied many years in its completion, and will forever remain a monument to his industry and acumen. There is a prodigious accumulation of facts and examples in it, not always well arranged, but of the utmost value. He subsequently revised a second edition, as well as prepared a new edition of his Institutes, but his health finally gave way entirely. He died March 31st, 1857.

Bruce David, the type-founder, was born in the town of Wick, county of Caithness, November 12th, 1770. His parents were farmers, who had been unfortunate, and removed to Edinburgh with a large family. David went to sea when a boy, and was impressed in the Channel fleet under Lord Howe. At nineteen he returned to Edinburgh, where in the King's printing office he learned the trade of printer. Immediately after completing his term he emigrated to America, landing in New York in the year 1793. In 1794, he was employed by Hall and Sellers of Philadelphia, the successors to Franklin. A few years after he came back, and in 1806, in conjunction with his brother George, established the firm of D. & G. Bruce, printers. Their first work was a copy of Lavoiser's Chemistry. They rapidly increased their business, and shortly had the largest office in town. In 1812 David Bruce determined to acquire a knowledge of the art of stereotyping, which had then been known some ten years in Great Britain, and took passage for England. He could get no competent person to instruct him, but by close observation and the expenditure of considerable money thought he had the essential portion and returned. In the actual making of plates here he was preceded by John Watts, but the latter relinquished business in 1815 or 1816, and never did much work. Bruce introduced a number of improvements, and stereotyping soon became more common and better

done here than in Great Britain. In 1813 he and his brother also began type-founding, which increased so much that they finally abandoned both printing and stereotyping, making letter casting their sole business. In 1820 they dissolved partnership, David Bruce retiring to a farm, but returning for a brief period to the city several years after as a type-founder. Upon his farm, after this was concluded, he spent the remainder of his days, but died in Brooklyn March 15, 1857, aged eighty-seven, while on a visit to his son, David Bruce, Jr.

Bruce George, a type-founder, was the brother of David Bruce last mentioned. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1781, and came to this country in 1795, when he was fourteen years of age. He was first apprenticed to a bookbinder in Philadelphia, but ran away from him. Afterwards he entered the office of Thomas Dobson, the printer, of that city, and learned his trade with him. He and his brother were here as early as 1800, and he was in charge of the Daily Advertiser in 1805. The next year the two brothers begun business together. George Bruce was the financial man. When they dissolved partnership he continued type-founding, introducing many improvements, and as a letter cutter brought out many beautiful faces. His scripts are still greatly admired. In letter-cutting he took great enjoyment, as well as in the collection of books about printing. He continued in business, accumulating a large fortune by it, till his death, July 5, 1866.

Butler Amos, long one of the publishers of the Mercantile Advertiser, was one of the first to employ boats in the offing to get news from ships coming in from Europe. This he did in conjunction with John Lang of the Gazette. At one time he had a handsome fortune, but it was lost in the attempt to compete with the low priced journals that came in about 1835. He died in Natchez, Mississippi, April 13, 1857, aged seventy-seven.

GLEANINGS FROM THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

COMMISSION FOR A SPECIAL COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Whereas his Royall Highnesse James Duke of Yorke and Albany, Earle of Ulster, &c.; Lord high Admirall of Scotland & Ireland & the Dominion of New England & Virginia, Barbados, St. Christophers, Antego, New Yorke in America &c. hath by his Commission dated at St. James the third day of October in the yeare of our Lord 1682 & in the 34th. yeare of his Maties Raigne constitute and made me his Vice Admirall of New Yorke & Maritime parts & Islands belonging to the same, and hath Authorized & impowered mee to appoint a Judge, Register & Marshall of a Court of Admiralty there; I do therefore hereby make & appoint You Lucas Santen Esqr. Judge of the said Court & William Beekman Deputy Mayor, John Laurence & James Graham Aldermen of the citty of New Yorke, Mr. Cornelis Stenwyck, Mr. Nicholas Bayard, Mr. William Pinhorne, and Mr. Jacob Leysler, and you or any six of you to hear & determine of any or all Treasons, Felonys, Robberys, Piracys, Murders, Manslaughters, Confederacyes, breaches of trust, imbezleing goods or other Transgressions, contempts, misprissions and spoyles whatsoever, done or committed with Maratime Jurisdiction aforesaid, on board the Ship Camelion of London, Nicholas Clough commander & I do also appoint Witl: Nicolls to bee Register & John Collier to bee Marshall of the said Court & this Commission to bee of Force during the time of this tryall only

Given under my hand & seale this 15th. day of September 1683. and in the thirty fifth yeare of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles the second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland &c. King, Defender of the Faith &c.

THO DONGAN.

Memorandum. That on Thursday the twenty the day of September * * * * * * * at the Citty Hall of New Yorke in America. A speciall Court of Oyer & Terminer was holden by Virtue of this following Commission viz."* All the Grand

* This is the Commission issued Sept. 15th, as quoted.

Jurors, except William Pinhorne, being "Present in the Court" they delivered an indictment for piracy "neare the Island of Neavis upon the deep Sea," on the ship named in the Commission, on the 29th and 30th days of June, 1683, against the following named ten persons of the ship's company. "Edward Sharkey, Robert Cokram, John Davvell, Henry Lewin, Daniell Kelly, Robert Dousin, John Morrine, Arthur Davis, Thomas Dickson, and John Hallamore"

* * * * * * * * * *

"To the which the Prisoners pleaded severally nott Guilty & for tryall put themselves on God & their Country Whereupon this Jury was impannelled and sworne. Andrew Bown, John Inians, Richard Martin, William Merrit, William Cox, Edward Read, John Rich, John Robinson, John Thurber, Paul Richards, Brant Schuyler, Jacobus Cortland. The Court adjourned till the next day seven of the Clock in the morning"

"Fryday September 21th 1683. The Prisoners being all brought to the barre & the Judgement read to the Jury. Edward Starkey was alone sett to the Barre & the rest of the prisoners remanded." (Here follows the testimony of the witnesses.) "Charge being given to the Jury they were sent out, and the Court adjourned till two of the Clock in the afternoon.

"Friday September the 21th. Afternoone. The prisoner being brought to the Barr, and the Jury called over; They bring the Prisoner in, Nott Guilty. The prisoner remanded during the pleasure of the Court. The Court adjourned until next morning Eight of the Clock.

"Saturday September the 22nd. 1683. Edward Sharkey brought to the Barre. Ordered that hee stand committed until he find two sufficient Suretyes for the good behaviour, in two hundred pounds, for a yeare and a day.

"The Judge informs the Court and the Jury that the Advocate has Order to withdraw the Indictment against Robert Cockram, John Davvell, Henry Lewin, Daniell Kelly, Robert Dousin, John Morrine, Arthur Davis, Thomas Dickson and John Hallamore."

The Court, Grand Jurors and petit jurors continued in session several days, and adjourned each day until "Eight of Clock" in the morning, never until later than nine o'clock.

CERTIFICATE THAT AT THE OPENING OF TRINITY CHURCH THE MINISTER READ THE PRAYERS AND PSALMS PROPERLY.

By his Excelly Coll. Benjamin Fletcher Capt Genll & Govr in cheife of the province of New Yorke &c. These are to certifie unto all to whom these presents shall come or may Consern that on Sunday the 13th of March Instant at the first opening of Trinity Church in New Yorke after ye reading the Morning & Evening Service Mr. William Vesey* did declare before his congregation his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all & Every thing Contained & prescribed in & by the book Entitled the book of Comon prayer & administration of the Sacraments & other rites & Ceremonies of the Church according to the use of the Church of England together with the Salter or psalms of David printed as they are to be Sung or Said in Churches in the form & manner of making, Consecrating & ordayning & Consecrateing of bishops, priestes & deacons & in the Time of divine Service did read a Certificate from the R Reverend father in God Henry Lord Bishop of London that he had subscribed the acknowledgments & Declaration according to the act of uniformity.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand Seale at New Yorke the 25th of March Annoqe Domini 1698.

Ben : Fletcher.

CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY.

Henry by divine Grace Lord Bishop of London To all to whom these presents Shall or may Consern, health in our Lord God Everlasting WHEREAS by an act of parliament mad in the first year of our Sovereign Lord & Lady King William and Queen Mary Entitled an act for the abrogating of the oaths of Suprem

* The Rev. William Vesey was graduated at Harvard College, Massachusetts, and removed thence to Long Island, where he officiated as a dissenting minister. On the incorporation of Trinity Church, New York, in 1696, he was invited to conform to the Church of England. He proceeded to England, received holy orders, and was appointed Rector of Trinity Church, where he first officiated February 6th, 1697, and which he held until his death in 1746. Mr. Vesey was married in this city in 1698 to Mrs. Mary Reade, a widow.

acy & Allegiance and appointing other oaths; it is provided & Enacted that every person at his or their respective commission to be incumbent in any Ecclesiasticale promotion or dignity in the Church of England Shall Subscribe & declare before his ordinary in manner & form as in the sd Act is Conteined Now Know yee that on the day of the date hereof did personally appear before us Mr. William Vesey to be admitted to the Ministeriall function in ye Citty of New Yorke & Subscribed as followeth as by the said act is required, I William Vesey do declare that i will Conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England as it is Now by law Established In Wittness whereof we have Caused our Seale Manual to be affixed to these presents.

Dated the Second day of August In the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety seaven & in the 22cond year of our Translation.

RECITAL TO A DECREE MADE MAY 9TH, 1701.

By the Honble Wm Smith Esqr President peter Schuyler Abraham Depeyster Samll Staates Robert Livingston Rob Walters & Thos Weaver Esq of our Councill on whom the Administration of the Government is Devolved upon the Death of ye Earle of Bellomont & absence of ye Lieut Governr.

COPY OF A LOTTERY TICKET.

No 812 Lottery for the Year 1777. The Bearer of this Ticket will in pursuance of an Act Made in the Seventeenth of his Majestys Reign be entitled to such beneficial Chance as shall belong thereto in the Lottery to be drawn in Pursuance of the said Act. THOS THOMPSON.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Bequest to a Congregation by the Will of Fred'k Wollffes, Glazier:

My Present Estate With Outstanding Debts will amount to about 700£ which I impower my Executors hereafter Named to let on Intrust to the German Evang. Lutheran Congregation at

Christ Church in this City during the Natural Life of my beloved Wife Magdalene Who Shall receive the aforesaid Intrust Yearly as long as she lives.

But after the Decease of my Wife Magdalene the one half of the Aforesaid Estate I give and bequeath unto * * * * * and the other half unto Philip Oswald Baker of this City in trust for the Sole use and Benefit of the German Luth Congregation at Christ Church.

And I hereby Nominate and appoint my loving Friend the Rev. Fd'k Mecklenburg [Muhlenberg] and George Loreng Wachtel Executors

* * *

Witnesses—Peter Grim Jason Jacob Beittman Leonard Fisher. Dated Ap. 27, 1775 Probated Feby 6, 1776

AN ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT.

Appeared for me William Bogardus Publick Notary Resident in New Yorke Admitted by the Right Honourable Sr Edmond Andross Knight Leiftenant Governor Generall an Vice Admirall Under his Royall Highnesse James Duke of Yorke and Albany &c. of New Yorke and dependencies of the same in America and before these after Following Witnesse Dirck Claesen Pottbaker Bride Groome of the one Side an An Metty Elbert Bride to be of the Other Side Assisted by Bay Crousfeld an Cornelis Vanderburgh her Chossen offerseers Making Acquainted to them Confirmed with them Selfe with god Almightys Permission to mary Each other doe alsoe declare by this to b— agr—d that the Same (Vizt) Writings Should be confirmed upon this after following Conditions an Autentick made b—for— Marriage (Vizt) that boad Parties Collaterall to Subsede of their marriage Intended Shall bringe in All such goods moveable and Immoveable Non— Excepted of which the Almighty god has blessed them With all Whereof dureing the said marriage that there be any getting or Losse in the Estate that they bringe together Shall the Proofts or Losse b— boren Equally betwixt boad parties Inheritance and dead Charges also shall b— Accounted Under the Expences this is betwixt boad Parties aforesaid Alsoe stipu-

lated an Agreed that by the decease of the one or the other that the whole Estate Shall be Devided into two Equall Partes and in Six weeks afther the Decease of the one or the other (of the Partyes) all debts belonging to the said Estate the Longest Surviver with the heires of the first deceased shall Part and Devide the whole Estate into two Equall Partes and Take Possession of the same an doe Wishe the Same According & their owne Pleasure and Consent and afther Following the one an the other shall be free an Discharged for any Further Alima—— Maintainances of any of the aforesaid first Children all which aforesaid Articles or Points with all which is depending thereunto the aforesaid Parties with their Assistances doe Promisse by the Every one an Particular so much itt Concernes him to Sattisfy an that Each other shall have the full beneffitt of the said Effected under bound According to Law thereunto belonging in Wittnesse of this signed in New Yorke this 15th of March Anno $167\frac{8}{9}$ Whas signed Dirck Claesen with the mark of × Mettye Elbertsen John Raye John Elwelle Boele Roelofsen Hugh Barents the klyn (as wittness Bay Croesfeld and Cornelis Vanderburgh as Assistan Lower Stood with Knowledge of my Will. Bogardus Publick Notary.

Agrees with the Originall The which Testifies

Wm. Bogardus Not. Publick

A DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

Apeared before me William Bogardus Publick Notary Resident in New Yorke Admitted by the Right Honble Sir Edmond Andross Knight Leiftenant Governor Generall and Laftenant Admirall unther his Royall Highnesse James Duke of Yorke and Albany &c. and from New Yorke an dependencies of the Same and America and for the afther Following Witnesses

Dirick Clasen Polltebacher Deceased Wedner of Annetye Dirckson of the one Party and John Ree as being married with Claesion the Dockter of his first wife of the aforesaid Dirck Claersen (viz) Wynte Rolofs and Giving him Power Also for Jametye Married with Cornelis Dickman and Geertye Married with Barent Christians as also of John Everts being a Sonn of

his Second wife Annetye Dircks being assisted by Mr Bole Roless and Hugh Barents Clyne requested in this Same Alsoe an by this desire alsoe to speak for Gisberte a maid under age of the aforesaid Dirck Clasen Procreated by the Aforesaid Annetye Clasen the which did declare to have agreed in frindly Love each with the other Concerning the agreement and for the Legacyes of the aforesaid Childrens their Mothers Estate in Manner as following (viz) that the aforesaid Weduer deceased shall keep and have Possession the whole Estate and goods movable & immovabble with all Out Standing debts (to Pay out the Estate and to receive Such debts due to the Said Estate as they at Present do apeare and that after his decease the three first Children Procreated by the aforesaid Winty Rolofs for all Deviding of the Estate that the aforesd first Children Shall have the have of the whole Estate, the which Estate shall be in Comune with his Present wife, Metty Elberts; that the aforesaid Children shall have three hundred Gilders, Wampum Vallue, and then the Remainder which shall be Left of the Said Estate, and the Remainder over an above the hallve of the said Estate, that it shall be Equally with the Children of Second wife Annetyen Dircks (vist), John baer her Sonn, an Gisberta or Geetee, by her Procreated, that they shall Share Equally together and by decease of any of them their next heires. For this shall John an Gersee aforesaid have Each the Right halfe of a Certaine Corner called Pott Baker Corner, with all which is Depending upon it, And to the same being Situated, near the outwattering of the fresh water in the East River, and next unto Henry Breasier, an then alsoe with the aforesaid first three Children to devide Equally the over Plus of the aforesaid Estate, head for head, and Inherit the same, and John shall have halfe of the said hook or Corner. Six months after the date hereof Shall be Transported unto him in full and free Possession, for to doe an Act with the Same as with all other his proper goods, and As for Geesie not before she Shall be at age or that she, with the Consent of her father, might be married, to which time She must be maintained in her fathers house accordingly

And John is bound in consideracon of what is above to Server his father in Law from this date Six Months as he hath don be-

fore for Such Maintaineing as he hath untill this date, and that time being expired to be Releast an free of any Further Servitude, an may goe where he Pleased, being the above said Partys on boad sides well Contented an in full Sattisfaction of this above said Writing, doe Each Party themselfs Generally and Particular his Person and goods moveable an Immoveable, at the Present or to Come, Submitting the same to the Judicature of all Judges and Lawes. in wittnesse hereof is this signed in New York the 15th of March 167$\frac{8}{9}$ Wittnesse

Bay Croesfeld
Cornelis Vanderburgh } was signed

Dirck Clasen John Reay
John Ewrsle Bolte Roelefsen
Hugh Barents De Klyn

Subscribed underneath as Witnesses and Signed
William Bogardus
Publick Notar

Agreed with the Origenall the which does Wittenesse
William Bogardus Not. Pubb

CHRONOLOGY OF NEW YORK.

Hudson river, and Manhattan or New York island, were discovered by Henry Hudson, an intrepid English navigator, September 3d, 1609. He had previously explored the North Sea, in the fruitless attempt to discover a northwest passage, and Hudson's Bay received its name from him. Although Sebastian Cabot had previously discovered the coast, he knew nothing of Hudson river. Henry Hudson set sail from the Texel in a vessel called the Half Moon, navigated by a crew of twenty men, English and Dutch; and, after doubling the cape of Norway, proceeded toward Nova Zembla, until, being impeded by ice, he determined to proceed south toward Virginia, in doing which he discovered and explored the harbor of New York, and the river which bears his name, which he penetrated with his ship as far as he thought

prudent, and thence in a boat above Albany. He returned to Dartmouth, in England, November 7th, 1609, whence he sent an account of his discoveries to the Dutch West India Company, in whose employ he sailed. The point of the island where New York now stands he found possessed by the Manhattans, a brave and savage tribe; the Indians on the east, or Jersey shore, were more friendly; but were the deadly enemies of the Manhattans. The Dutch West India Company sent a second vessel to Hudson river for trade in 1610; and, finding the Indians more friendly in that quarter, they obtained permission of the natives to build a small fort on an island lying a little below Albany, on the west side of the river. In 1612 the Dutch had a fort on York island, which consisted of a redoubt near the corner of Garden street and Broadway, overlooking Hudson river. In 1614 an expedition from Virginia, under Captain Argal, took possession of New Amsterdam, as New York was then called; there were then but four houses outside of the fort. An arrangement was soon after made with the English government, by which the Dutch remained in the peaceable possession of the place for fifty years. The establishment was made for the purpose of trade, which they successfully prosecuted with the Indians, receiving furs in exchange for beads, trinkets, blankets, and hatchets. The Dutch had frequent quarrels with the New England colonies on Connecticut river, and the Swedes on Delaware river; the former claiming all the country between these two rivers. The Dutch were not able to obtain permission of the Manhattans to build a fort on the island for some time; but in 1623 they obtained leave to build a better one than that which previously existed, and made a purchase of the present site of the south portion of New York, and erected a fort. Most of the settlers resided in the fort; but, the colony increasing, some houses were built on the outside near it, which formed the commencement of Pearl street. The fort was in a square form, with four bastions, at the junction of Hudson and East rivers, near the present site of the Bowling Green and the north part of the Battery. It was from time to time strengthened, by building additional walls on the outside of the first wall. It contained the houses of the Dutch Director General, the commandant, and other officers.

The Dutch resolving to establish a permanent colony at New Amsterdam, in 1629 appointed Wouter Van Twiller Governor, who held the office for nine years. In 1635 he erected a more substantial fort, with four bastions, which mounted 42 cannon, mostly brass, 12 and 18 pounders. In 1643 a church was built in the southeast corner of the fort. This church was 72 feet long, 52 wide, and 16 feet high. The Governor's house, also within the fort, was 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 24 feet high. These buildings were burned in 1741, and not afterward rebuilt. It appears that in 1638 tobacco was produced to a considerable extent on the island, and negro slavery had been introduced. In 1644 the City Hall, or Stadt House, or tavern, was built, on the corner of Pearl street and Coenties slip, and was a very important house in those days, being the place where the courts and the public meetings of the citizens were held. May 11th, 1647, Governor Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors, arrived, and held the office for 17 years, until the colony was captured in 1664. He was a military character, and had lost a leg in the capture of Tobago. In 1652 the first public school was established in the city. In 1653 a wall of earth and stones was built from Hudson river to the East river, running between Wall and Pine streets, with a gate near the present corner of Wall and Pearl streets, called the water-gate, and another in Broadway, called the land-gate. The walls and palisades were designed as a defence against the Indians. In 1665 Governor Stuyvesant captured Fort Casimir, now Newcastle, from the Swedes on Delaware river, then called South river, whence probably the Hudson river received the name of North river. In 1656 a market house was built at the present corner of Pearl and Broad streets, then called by other names. The city had 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. In 1658 the first public wharf was built by the burgomasters of the city, where Whitehall street now is. The Governor's house stood opposite, at the beginning of Water street. In 1660 the first map of the city was sent to Holland by Governor Stuyvesant. In 1662 a wind-mill was erected near the site of the present City Hotel. In 1664 a patent conveying the colony to the Duke of York was issued, and Colonel Nichols, with four frigates and 300 soldiers, arrived from England, where

he had been appointed Governor of New York and New Jersey, and the city surrendered to him without resistance, though it was done with great reluctance on the part of Governor Stuyvesant. The property of the Dutch West India trading company was all confiscated. The style of the government of New-York was altered from schout, burgomaster, and schepen, to mayor, aldermen, and sheriff. Twelve hundred guilders were raised for the support of the ministry in New York. In 1669 the Governor permitted the Lutherans to settle Jacobus Fabriceius as their minister. In 1668 a carriage-road was ordered to be made to Harlem, there being none before. A race-course was established at Hempstead for the purpose of improving the breed of horses, and subscriptions were taken for those who were willing to run for a crown in silver, or a bushel of good wheat. In 1672 the first Friend or Quaker preached in New York. In 1673 the post-rider began his trips between New York and Boston, once in three weeks. In July, 1673, the Dutch retook the city, and the fort was surrendered by its commander, Captain Manning, without firing a gun: but in the next year it was restored to the English, and Manning was tried by a court martial for treachery and cowardice, and sentenced to have his sword broken over his head. All the inhabitants were required to take the oath of allegiance to the English government. In 1675 it was ordered that the land in the city convenient to be built on, if the owners did not choose to do it, might be valued, and sold to those who were willing to build. The streets were ordered to be cleaned every Saturday, or oftener if necessary, and the cartmen obliged, under the penalty of forfeiting their license, to carry away the dirt. In 1676 a law was passed to pave streets; also to fill up, level, and pave Heeren Gracht or Broad street on each side of the canal which occupied its centre. At this time the water came up to Garden street, where the ferry-boats landed. It was not lawful to sell liquor to the Indians; and if any were found in the street drunk, without knowing at whose tavern they obtained the liquor, the whole street was liable to a fine. No grain was allowed to be distilled, except that which was unfit for other purposes. In 1677 there were found by the assessments to be twelve streets and 384 houses in the city. In 1683 there belonged to the city three barques, three brigantines, 26

sloops, and 48 open boats. Twenty cartmen were allowed. At this time New York had, by law, the exclusive right of bolting and packing flour and meal, which formed the main business of two-thirds of its inhabitants. This was regarded as a grievance by the country people. In 1684 the first watch was appointed, consisting of eight persons, at 12 pence each per night. In 1685 the assessed valuation of property in the several wards amounted to £75,694, and a tax of three farthings on the pound was laid. In 1686 James II of England abolished the representative system; likewise the use of printing presses. The city paid the Governor £300 for the charter, and £24 to the secretary, which had to be borrowed at 10 per cent.; this charter, with some alterations, has been continued to the present time. Chimney-sweepers were appointed, and ordered to "*cry* and make a *noise*." Houses with two chimneys were to have one fire-bucket; with more, three buckets. In 1688 the inlet in Broad street was limited by a frame-work to the width of 16 feet, with a cartway on each side of 28 feet, making in the whole 72 feet, the present average width of the street.

The assessors' valuation of property in the several wards denominated West, North, South, East, and Dock wards, with Harlem and the Bowery, was £78,231; of this £29,254 were in South ward.

In 1690 a meeting of commissioners (called a congress) of the several colonies took place at New York. In 1694 there belonged to the city 60 ships, 25 sloops, and 40 boats. Out of 983 houses, the inhabitants of 600 of them depended on bolting flour or meal for subsistence. In 1696 Trinity Church was built, afterward enlarged, and burned in 1776. Ordered that a City Hall be built, valued at £3,000. In 1697 a city watch of four sober men was ordered. It was also ordered, November 23d, that lights be put in the windows of the houses fronting on the streets, under a penalty of nine pence for each night of default; and, on December next following, that every seventh house hang a lighted lantern on a pole, and that the seven houses bear an equal portion of the expense. In 1699 the old City Hall was sold to John Rodman, merchant, by "public outcry," for £920, situated in what is now Pearl street, at the head of Coenties slip. In 1701 the docks

and slips of the city were rented for £25 per annum. In 1703 Wall street was paved from Smith (now William street) to the English Church. In 1707 Governor Cornbury prohibited Presbyterians from preaching, and two ministers were arrested and tried, but acquitted, on paying $220 costs. In 1710 several hundred Palatines arrived from Germany by the way of England, fleeing from persecution; they built a Lutheran Church, on the present site of Grace Church. In 1711 a slave-market was established in Wall street, near the East river. In 1712 an insurrection of the negroes took place, who fired the city in several places, and killed some of its inhabitants. Nineteen of them were executed. In 1718 a rope walk was established in Broadway, opposite to the Park (then called the Commons, and covered with brush and underwood). In 1719 a Presbyterian Church was built in Wall street. In 1720 a duty of two per cent. was laid on European goods imported, the first regular tariff mentioned in the early history of the city. In 1725 the New-York Gazette, a weekly newspaper, was established. In 1729 the Society in London for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts gave notice of a present to the city of 1,642 volumes, belonging to the library of the late Dr. Millington; the books arrived, and were arranged in a room in the City Hall, appropriated to their keeping; and the thanks of the corporation were returned for the munificent gift. Three pence per foot given for land on the west side of Broadway, near the Battery. The Middle Dutch Church built. In 1731 the boundaries of the colony were finally adjusted with Connecticut. In 1732 the first stage began to run between New York and Boston once a month, being fourteen days on the journey. In 1733 a law was passed to preserve the fish in Fresh Water pond, now Canal street, and contiguous streets. House of correction or bridewell instituted. In 1736 Water street first mentioned as extending from Maiden lane to Countess's Key and Rodman's wharf. In 1737 the town of Brooklyn disputed the right of the corporation of New York to the ferry, and the city retained two counsel in the case, at a doubloon each. A market-house was erected in Broadway, opposite Crown street, now Liberty street. The city contained 1,416 houses, only sixteen having been built in seven years. In 1740 the New York Society Library was founded.

In 1741 a severe fire broke out in the fort, which destroyed the secretary's office and the old Dutch Church. In this and the following year the yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent. In 1741 occurred the celebrated "negro plot," when the city contained 12,000 inhabitants, one sixth of whom were slaves. A plot no doubt existed, but the account of it was greatly exaggerated, and the fears of the inhabitants excited by repeated fires and robberies. Some Irish Catholics were implicated with the negroes; 154 negroes and 20 white persons were committed to prison, of whom 55 were convicted and 78 confessed; 13 negroes were burned at the stake, at the present intersection of Pearl and Chatham streets, then out of town; 20 were hung, one in chains, on an island in Fresh Water pond, where the arsenal now is in Elm street; 78 were transported to foreign parts, and 50 discharged. Thirty-six watchmen were appointed, and divided into three divisions, to watch alternately. In 1742 wheat was quoted at 3s. 6d. a bushel. The yellow fever prevailed near the tan-vats and docks. Coal was imported from England, as cheaper fuel than wood. In 1745 Lady Murray owned the only coach in New York. In 1746 the city contained 1,834 houses, having increased 418 in eleven years. In 1750 a theatre was established. Dey street opened, regulated, and paved from Broadway to high-water mark in Hudson river, having a descent of 26 feet 2 inches. Beekman street laid out and paved. In 1751 the Moravian Church in Fulton street built. In 1752 St. George's Church in Beekman street built. Also an Exchange at the lower end of Broad street, on the west side, by private subscription, to which the corporation gave £100. In the winters of 1753–4–5 sloops passed from Albany to New York in the months of January and February. In 1755 the Exchange was let for one year, for £30. One thousand stand of arms were imported from England by the corporation for £3,000, and deposited in the City Hall; the corporation petitioned for a lottery, to discharge this "excessive and alarming" debt. In 1759 Chatham street began to be laid out, and a few houses erected. Thirty pounds per acre paid for land in the outer ward. In 1761 Vesey street regulated and paved. Lamps and lamp-posts were purchased. The city contained 69 firemen. In 1763 the first Methodist chapel was erected, by the successful preaching of

Lieutenant Webb of the army, assisted by some friends of the cause. In 1765 St. Paul's Church was built. A Congress met at New York composed of delegates from the colonies. Great excitement existed on account of the Stamp Act. The Governor and the devil, holding the Stamp Act, were burned in effigy, after having been paraded through the streets. In 1767 the Brick church in Beekman street was built, on a triangular piece of ground granted by the corporation for a rent of £50 per annum. In 1768 the first Methodist church in America was built, in John street. In 1769 the North Dutch in William street built. Five church buildings erected before the Revolution are now standing—the Middle and North Dutch Churches in William and Nassau streets, the Lutheran, now Colored, Church corner of William and Frankfort streets, the Brick church in Beekman street, and St. Paul's Church in Broadway. Most of these are now in fine repair. The New York Hospital was founded by subscription. In 1770 the expense of lighting the city was £760 per annum. In 1771 an iron railing was made round the Bowling Green, which cost £800. Warren street laid out and regulated. In 1776, August 26th, by the disastrous battle of Long Island, the city fell into the hands of the British. On the 21st of September a great fire consumed 493 houses, nearly one eighth part of the city. Before the fire it contained 4,200 houses and 30,000 inhabitants. In 1780 the winter was intensely cold, and two cakes of ice completely blocked up the ferry from Powles Hook to Cortlandt street; hundreds of citizens and loaded teams and artillery passed on the bridge of ice, which continued for a considerable time. Hudson river, measured on the ice at this place, was found to be 2,000 yards wide. On the 25th of November, 1783, the British evacuated New York, after having held it since 1776, and General Washington, at the head of the American army, entered it. The British left their flag flying at the Battery, and had greased the flag-staff, so that it was with difficulty hauled down, and the American flag was raised in its place. A large number of loyalists and tories left with the retreating army. The British had erected works across the island near Duane street. All the churches, excepting the Episcopal, had been destroyed, or used for hospitals, barracks, or riding-schools. The schools and

college had been shut up. The city did not then extend north of Murray street. The books and accounts of the corporation during the Revolutionary War were taken away by Mr. Cruger, treasurer, who joined the British army and left the country. In 1784 the Exchange on Broad street was converted into a market-place. Much difficulty was found in tracing out and securing the public property, of every description. At different dates La Fayette, John Jay, lately arrived from Europe, Baron Steuben, and especially General Washington, received the freedom of the city, and the latter an address of congratulation and thanks. The streets were cleaned for £150 per annum, and wells and pumps repaired for £140 per annum. Lot 116 Chatham street was leased for 21 years for £6 per annum, and lot No. 18 of the same street, for the same term, for £4 per annum. The corporation offered any accommodation in their power to the Federal Congress. In 1785 the first Congress of the United States after the war was organized in the City Hall, corner Wall and Nassau streets. The Bank of New York went into operation. In 1786 St. Peter's, the first Roman Catholic Church, was built in Barclay street. The State, until the present year, presented no instance of divorce in any case whatever. In 1788 the New York city library was kept in a room in the City Hall. The adoption of the new Constitution of the United States was celebrated by a grand federal procession. In 1789, April 30th, General Washington was inaugurated in the open gallery of the old City Hall, facing Broad street; and at the conclusion of the ceremony the collected thousands shouted with one heart, "Long live George Washington." Broadway opened through the fort to the Battery. The City Hall was repaired and enlarged for the accommodation of Congress, at a great expense for that day, the whole done under the direction of Major L'Enfant, who received the thanks of the corporation, the freedom of the city, and an offer of 10 acres of land of the public property, which last he politely declined. The salary of the mayor commuted for £600 per annum. In 1790 the salary of the mayor was £700 per annum. The population of the city, December 11th, was 29,906. In 1791 the city was divided into seven wards. One hundred lots of ground in Broadway and adjacent streets in the vicinity of the New York hospital, 25 by

100 feet, were offered for sale at £25 per lot. In 1792 the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was incorporated, and Mechanic Hall built. Mayor's salary £800 per annum. A museum was allowed in the City Hall. In 1795 the new almshouse on Chambers street was built, and contained 622 paupers, who were supported at an expense of £8,319 15s. 7d. per annum. South street laid out 70 feet wide, and ordered that no water lots be farther laid out, and no more buildings be erected in that direction. The Park theatre erected. Powles Hook ferry leased for £250 per annum. Water street was laid out, which limited the city on the East river. In 1796 a lot on the southwest corner of Broad and Wall streets was purchased by the corporation for £800. All the printing of the corporation done for £35 per annum. In 1797 the Brooklyn ferry leased for $2,000 per annum. Free schools were established. In 1798 the Park theatre was completed, and the proprietors petitioned for the erection of a portico over the sidewalk, which was not granted. A street commissioner was appointed. The Chamber of Commerce and citizens petitioned the corporation to fortify the city, and $50,000 were appropriated and expended for the purpose. The yellow fever prevailed from July to November, and 2,086 persons died.

The Manhattan Company in 1799 received an unlimited charter for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water, with a capital for the purpose, with the privilege of using their surplus funds in *banking operations*, and an exclusive use of the springs on the island for a supply. What this company have never been able to do has been effectually done by the Croton water works of the city. The old Exchange in Broad street was ordered to be taken down. December 20th the news of the death of General Washington was received, the bells of the churches were ordered to be muffled and tolled from 12 to 1 o'clock, until the 24th, the citizens were recommended to wear crape for six weeks, and a funeral oration was delivered by Gouverneur Morris in St. Paul's church. In 1800, eight lots of ground, a part of the present Washington square, purchased by the Corporation for $1,000. In 1801 the United States Navy Yard at Wallaboght, Brooklyn, was established. The Brooklyn ferry at Fulton street was leased for $2,600 per annum. Broadway ordered to be continued and opened

through Thomas Randall's land, called the Sailors' Snug Harbor, to meet the Bowery, and the hills levelled and carted into Fresh Water pond (now Canal street), which to this time was the northern limit of this street, and far beyond the settled parts of the city. The total valuation of real estate in the city was $21,964,037. A City Hall was voted to be erected, and after much doubt and hesitation, the sum of $250,000 was devoted to the object, and contracts were entered into, and the foundation stone was laid September 20th, 1803, with due ceremony, by Edward Livingston, Mayor, and by the corporation, though the prevalence of an epidemic in some measure damped the ardor of the citizens. In 1804, July 11, the duel between Colonel Burr and General Hamilton occurred, in which the latter was mortally wounded, and died the next day to the great grief of the citizens. Colonel Burr after this event fled as a fugitive to France, and after many years returned to the United States, to be neglected. December 18th a great fire destroyed 40 stores and dwellings, 15 on Wall street, 17 on Front street, and eight on Water street, with a loss of between one and two millions of dollars. It was supposed to be the work of incendiaries. In 1805 the New York Free School was incorporated. The upper part of Broadway was regulated and paved. The yellow fever prevailed in the summer, and 280 persons died. The inhabitants of the city numbered 75,770, one third of whom left their dwellings. In 1806 the first successful attempt at navigation by steamboats by Fulton and Livingston took place on Hudson river. In 1809 the Historical Society was established. In 1811 a great fire in Chatham street consumed from 80 to 100 houses. The Brick Church and the jail narrowly escaped. July 4th the Corporation met in the new City Hall, in the Mayor's room. In 1812 the old City Hall in Wall street was ordered to be sold, and the new City Hall was finished. June 20th war was declared with Great Britain. November 12, the Brooklyn Fulton ferry was leased to Robert Fulton for $4,000 per annum for seven years, upon condition of establishing new steamboats upon it. In August an experiment was made with gas lights in the Park. In 1814 there were 3,212 free holders; owners of personal estate over $150, 5,612; tenants, 13,804; jurors, 4,138; aliens, 3,495; slaves, 976. The population was 92,448,

which was less by 2,312 than in 1810. The Literary and Philosophical Society was instituted. October 29, the steam frigate launched. The interments this year amounted to 1,794. In 1815 the news of peace with Great Britain was celebrated with great rejoicings. In 1816 the duties on merchandise imported amounted to $16,000,000. In July, 1817, the Erie canal was begun near Utica. In 1818 the public wharves, piers, docks and slips sold for one year for $42,750. In 1821 Mr. John Randall, Jr., finished his maps and surveys of the north part of the city and island, having been engaged in it, under the direction of the commissioners, for ten years, at a cost of $32,485. In January the harbor was closed by ice for the first time since 1780. The citizens crossed on the ice to Powles Hook, and some to Staten Island. The distance from Cortlandt street to the Jersey shore was found to be a few feet over a mile. In 1822, July, the yellow fever appeared, and most of the city south of the City Hall was vacated, and the infected district fenced in: 388 died of the fever. November 25, burials in Trinity churchyard discontinued. In 1823 interments were forbidden South of Canal street. Washington square formed and regulated. The New York Gas Light company incorporated. In 1824 1,609 houses were erected. In 1825 the Merchants' Exchange commenced in Wall street. The city was divided into 12 wards. May 11th gas pipes were laid on Broadway, from Canal street to the Battery, on both sides. October 26th the completion of the Erie canal was announced by the firing of cannon through the whole line, from Buffalo and back in 12 hours. November 4th the first canal boat arrived, and was greeted with great rejoicing. In 1827 the Merchants' Exchange was completed. In 1829 the American Institute in the city of New York was instituted. In 1832 the cholera swept off a great number of inhabitants. The whole number of deaths in July was 2,467, in August, 2,206; during the year, 10,359. In 1833 the number of pupils taught in the public schools was 6,140 boys, 4,320 girls, total, 10,460. In 1834 the number of inmates at the Almshouse at Bellevue in January was 2,011, of whom 1,051 were natives, and 960 foreigners. On the night of the 16th of December, 1835, occurred the great fire, which swept over between 30 and 40 acres of the most valuable part of the city, covered with stores and filled with rich

merchandise. The number of buildings burned was 648, and the amount of property destroyed was estimated by a committee appointed for the purpose at nearly $18,000,000. The Merchants' Exchange and the South Dutch Church were burned. It is proof of the great wealth of New-York that they were able to bear such a loss without feeling it more. Few failures resulted from it. The burnt district was immediately rebuilt, with additional convenience and beauty.

GOODRICH, AS ALTERED BY HASKEL, 1844.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.

The era of Congregationalism in New York dates from the formation of the present Broadway Tabernacle Church. Prior to that time there had existed in the city several feeble Congregational churches, some of which hardly lived long enough to have a history, or even a name. Most of these enterprises were frustrated by unforeseen circumstances, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary pecuniary embarrassments of the times, involving many of the leading Christian men of this city in ruin. Only one or two of this class remain. The Broadway Tabernacle Church was established on a firm basis, and for a time was the only strong and healthy Congregational church in New York. Its prosperity demonstrated the fact that Congregationalism could flourish on this soil; and awakened the numerous friends of this system of church polity, the sons of New England, residing in New York and Brooklyn, to the importance of having churches in which they could worship God after the manner of their fathers. Accordingly in the Winter of 1844 (January 29th) a number of gentlemen in Brooklyn, partly at the instance, and by the personal influence of Mr. Hale, formed the Church of the Pilgrims, and erected a substantial and imposing edifice of stone (at a cost of $65,000), on the corner of Henry and Remsen streets. To this enterprise Mr. Hale contributed $2,000. This church is free from debt, and in a highly flourishing condition, under the ministry of the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr.

On the 12th April, 1846, a church was organized in the upper part of the city of New York, under the name of the Church of the Puritans. It embraced several gentlemen of wealth and enterprise, who were warmly attached to Congregational principles, and who desired that those principles should be fitly represented in the midst of the prominent churches of this great metropolis. Rev. G. B. Cheever, D.D., was installed the pastor of this church, soon after its organization, and a site was procured on Union Place, where an elegant edifice of marble was erected, at a cost of about $55,000, which was entirely paid for by subscription. In this enterprise Mr. Hale felt a deep interest, and indeed, he did much to originate the whole movement. He subscribed $2,500 toward the erection of the house.

In February, 1848, the Madison street Church, New York (Presbyterian), changed its organization, and adopted the Congregational form of government, under the name of the Eastern Congregational Church. This change was made with great unanimity, and has been followed with happy results. Mr. Hale agreed to pay one hundred dollars per annum for five years, toward the support of the pastor of the church. Its affairs are now in a promising condition under the ministry of Rev. A. B. Crocker.

In the Autumn of 1848, the new and elegant edifice on the corner of Hammond and Factory streets, New York, erected by the Hammond Street Presbyterian Church, was bought at public auction by Messrs. S. B. Hunt and H. C. Bowen, for about fifteen thousand dollars. Public worship was sustained in the house for several weeks under the direction of the proprietors; and in the month of November a church was organized under the name of the Hammond Street Congregational Church, and an ecclesiastical society formed, to which the property was transferred. Rev. W. Patton, D. D., was subsequently installed pastor of the church. The congregation is already large, and its finances are in a prosperous condition. The enterprise has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and may be regarded as established on a permanent basis. As this whole movement was made during the illness of Mr. Hale, he had no part in it personally, though it gave him great satisfaction.

One or two other churches remain to be spoken of. The Fourth Congregational Church in New York, which was formed in 1843, after struggling, in faith and patience, with many trials, sometimes meeting in a hall, sometimes in a private house, sometimes ready to disband—has at length procured, on favorable terms, a neat and comfortable house of worship in Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and has encouraging prospects of success. This feeble church was an object of the sympathy and benefactions of Mr. Hale.

The First Free Congregational Church, worshiping in Chrystie street, was a remnant of the church formerly worshiping in the Chatham street Chapel. It has always had to contend with pecuniary embarrassments and popular prejudices; and notwithstanding the zeal, perseverance, and self-denial of its members, may be compelled to yield to the force of circumstances, and disband. Mr. Hale gave large sums of money to this church, and, just previous to his last illness, he had devised a plan to extricate it from all embarrassment, which, had he lived, would probably have been successful.

Thompson's Life of David Hale, 1850.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Le Vieux Lachine et le Massacre du 5 Août 1689," is the title of an address delivered by Désiré Girouard, Queen's Counsellor, before the parish of Lachine, on the two hundredth recurrence of the day. It contains a history of this massacre, more dreadful, perhaps, than any other which either French or English colonists encountered, with the single exception of that of Schenectady, now very near its two hundredth year, and also a history of the events which led up to it. The Marquis de Denonville in the Winter of 1687 invited the Five Nations to a feast which would take place the next June at Fort Frontenac. The Indians saw the preparations which were made, and believing they were in good faith, attended. They were, however, treacherously seized, and taken in irons to the prisons of Quebec, where they were placed in the dungeons. Forty were put on vessels and sent to the galleys in France, where they almost all perished. But one of the Indians had escaped from Fort Frontenac, and carried the news to his tribe. They decided to organize in silence for 1688, and then begin hostilities. In the meantime, they professed to be humiliated, and to be without thoughts of war. On the night of the 4th and 5th of August, 1689, in

the midst of a tempest of rain and hail, fifteen hundred Iroquois crossed Lake St. Louis and descended in silence upon Lachine, then a little village of between three and four hundred persons. The night was so black and stormy that the soldiers in garrison heard nothing. Before the break of day every house was surrounded by hostile Indians, and at a signal they were fallen on, the inhabitants slaughtered, their effects pillaged, and the houses set on fire. All this was accompanied with the most fiendish actions. More than two hundred French were killed, and the few who escaped carried terror with them everywhere. Such, in brief, is the story of the slaughter which Dr. Girouard tells with fullness and perspicuity. He has apparently neglected no source of information, and his pages are enriched with extracts from the parish registers of Lachine and Montreal, showing who were killed, who escaped, and who were absent. There are several illustrations, together with a map, and there are many explanatory notes. Altogether this address is one well worth having.

Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, of Garden City, has written and published an humorous poem upon "The Schepen's Dream." The schepen, a good, worthy man, falls asleep in our old city two hundred years ago, and dreams of the changes that have come about, when the ground is covered with blocks of stone, the streets gridironed with railroads, and the houses built against each other. In his dream he could find no one who knew him, nor could he understand why things were so queer. The inhabitants asked his name, and when he told it, Verplanck, they found it in a list, evidently that of McAllister's Four Hundred. Then they told him that the other names, which were chiefly Dutch, were those of the people who lived without work. He denied it, said that he knew all of them as honest men, and that each had a trade or occupation. In a wrangle about the matter he woke up. The conceit is a good one, and is neatly worked out. The poem is handsomely printed on orange paper, presumably from Holland, and the Dutch words are correctly spelled, a very uncommon thing.

We have received from Mr. A. P. C. Griffin, of the Boston Public Library, a copy of the Catalogue of Books relating to New York which are contained in that collection, the most complete and most easily accessible of all in America. It has not so many books as the Congressional Library, but in availability far surpasses it. This is done very thoroughly, and the pamphlet constitutes an important addition to the working tools of one who desires to study our history.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

Governor's Island.—This island in New York harbor was known in colonial times as "Nut Island," or "Nutten Island," and was held for the Governor's use. By an act passed March 29th, 1784, its name was changed to "Governor's Island," and it was continued for the Governor's use until otherwise disposed of by the Legislature.

By an act passed March 31, 1790, for the encouragement of literature, this island was (with other lands forming military reservations upon Lake George and Lake Champlain) granted to the Regents, unless needed for military purposes, and the same day a committee was appointed by the Board, consisting of General Schuyler, Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Benson to prepare a plan for the management and disposal of these lands.

On the 7th of April, 1790, this committee reported as to Governor's Island as follows:

That a committee be appointed and authorized to enter into contracts with any person or persons who may be willing to take a lease or leases of Governor's Island, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as the committee shall deem proper, so as no such lease shall be for a longer term than twenty-one years, and so as that said island shall not be leased in more than two parcels, and the leases shall in other respects be conformable to an act of the Legislature granting the said island to this corporation.

This report was agreed to, and Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Benson were appointed a committee for carrying this plan into effect.

On the 2d of August of that year, Mr. Verplanck reported from this committee that in consequence of a sale at public auction the committee had entered into a contract with John Price; that the Regents would lease the said island to him for the term of twenty-one years, from the 4th day of May previous, at an annual rent of ninety-three pounds ($232.50), without any deduction for taxes. This being confirmed, leases were ordered to be prepared and sealed in duplicate, one for each party. A charge of £9 11s. for expenses of the transaction was allowed and paid.

On the 26th of March, 1794, commissioners were appointed for erecting fortifications in New York Harbor, and works were commenced upon Governor's Island. The title of the Regents became void by this proceeding. The island has from that period been exclusively devoted to military purposes, excepting that from 1794 to 1797 the Quarantine was located upon it. Jurisdiction was ceded to the United States February 15, 1800, with Fort Jay then partly erected upon it.—*F. B. Hough, in Historical and Statistical Record of the University of the State of New York, pp. 82, 83.*

Boarding Houses a Hundred Years Ago.—When Congress sat here, most of the members were quartered at private boarding houses. These were on the streets named below:

Broad street—37—John Langdon, Senator, N. H.; Tristam Dalton, Senator, Mass.; Samuel Livermore, N. H.; Benjamin West, N. H.; 47—Paine Wingate, Senator, N. H.; Benjamin Goodhue, Mass.; Jonathan Grout, Mass.; George Thatcher, Mass.; Jonathan Sturgis, Conn.

Broadway—34—James Gunn, Senator, Ga.; 53—James Jackson, Ga.; George Matthews, Ga.; 63—James Jackson, Ga.; George Matthews, Ga.; opposite the French embassador's, Richard Izard, Senator, S. C.; corner Thames street, Elbridge Gerry, Mass.; at the White Conduit House, near the hospital, Samuel Griffin, Va.; next the Spanish minister's, William Smith, S. C.

Chatham Row, 24—at Rev. Mr. Kunze's, F. A. Muhlenberg, Speaker, Penn. Peter Muhlenberg, Penn.

Cherry street—3—George Washington, President.

College—William Samuel Johnson, Senator, Conn., at the College.

Great Dock street—15—Caleb Strong, Senator, Mass.; Fisher Ames, Mass.; George Leonard, Mass.; George Partridge, Mass.; Theodore Sedgwick, Mass.; 37—Pierce Butler, Senator, S. C.; 39—Robert Morris, Senator, Penn.; 48—Jonathan Elmer, Senator, N. J.; 51—William Paterson, Senator, N. J.

Greenwich Village—Richard Henry Lee, Senator, Va.

Greenwich road—John Adams, Vice-President.

King street, corner Nassau street—Egbert Benson, N. Y.

Little Dock street, 47—James Schureman, N. J.; Thomas Sinnickson, N. J.

Maiden Lane—19—Thomas Hartley, Penn.; Daniel Heister, Penn.; John Brown, Va.; James Madison, Jr., Va.; John Page, Va.; Alexander White, Va.; 45—Peter Sylvester, N. Y.; 57—William Grayson, Senator, Va.; Theodore Bland, Va.; Isaac Coles, Va.; Josiah Parker, Va.

Pearl street—at Mr. Anderson's, George Clymer, Penn.; Thomas Fitzsimmons, Penn.

Queen street—27—John Henry, Senator, Md.; William Floyd, N. Y.

Smith street—52—Charles Carroll, Senator, Md.; Daniel Carroll, Md.; George Gale, Md.; William Smith, Md.

Wall street—12—Elias Boudinot, N. J.; 14—John Lawrence, N. Y.; Richard Bassett, Senator, Del.; George Read, Senator, Del.; Lambert Cadwallader, N. J.; Benjamin Contee, Md.; Joshua Seney, Md.; Michael Jenifer Stone, Md.; Richard Bland Lee, Va.; Andrew Moore, Va.; 19—John Vining, Del.; 40—Thomas Sumter, S. C.; at Mr. Huck's, Edanus Burke, S. C.; Daniel Huger, S. C.; Thomas Scott, Penn.; Nicholas Gilman, N. H.; Thomas Tuder Tucker, S. C.

Water street—59—Benjamin Huntington, Conn.; Roger Sherman, Conn.; 193—Oliver Ellsworth, Senator, Conn.; Abraham Baldwin, Ga.; 195—Jonathan Trumbull, Conn.; Jeremiah Wadsworth, Conn.

William street—90—William Few, Senator, Ga.

At Strongs', near the Albany pier, John Hathorn, N. Y.; Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, N. Y.

At Mr. Vandolsen's, near the Bear market—William Maclay, Senator, Penn.; Henry Wynkoop, Penn.

The fewness of streets will at once be remarked. There were eighty-one persons in the legislative and executive departments, of whom John Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Abraham Baldwin and Oliver Ellsworth lived in the country, doubtless driving in night and morning. The streets near the present Washington market could not have been well known by name, for it is recorded that two gentlemen were near the "Bear market." Others lived near the Albany pier. Mr. Huck, at the corner of Wall street and the present William street, had no number. The Rev. Dr. Kunze, a learned divine, took two boarders.

The Sale of Manhattan Island.—Samuel H. Thayer, United States Minister at the Hague, has sent to the Minnesota Historical Society a photograph of a letter which he saw in the archives there, which translated reads as follows:

"To the High and Mighty Lords of the States-General at the Hague: My

Lords: There arrived here yesterday the ship called The Arms of the Amsterdam, which sailed from the River Mauritius (now the Hudson), in New Netherland, on the 23d of September. Report is brought that our people there are diligent and live peaceably. Their wives have also borne them children. They had purchased the Island of Manhattas from the Indians for the sum of 60 guilders. It contains 11,000 morgens of land. They have sown all kinds of grain in the middle of May, and reaped it in the middle of August.

"I send you small samples of the Summer grains, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, beans and flax. The cargo of the ship consists of 7,246 beaver skins, 17,812 otter skins, 43 mink, 36 cat-lynx, 33 mink, 34 small rat, together with a considerable quantity of oak timber and nut wood. Commending your high and mighty lordships to the favor of the Almighty, I am your High Mightinesses' humble servant, "P. SCHAGEN.

"At AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5, 1626."

DENNIS'S.—"Denice's Ferry" is on the Long Island side of the Narrows, and is shown on William Faden's Map of East Jersey, 1771. W. H. B. THOMAS.

The Dennis inquired about in your October number is on Long Island, above the Narrows a little distance. The ferry ran from this place to Staten Island. It is perhaps a half mile north of Fort Lafayette. The location as Denyse's is shown on a map published in London in 1777, showing Howe's military operations, and in other maps of the day. A. G.

NAVAL OFFICERS.—The following are the persons, says the Brooklyn Eagle, who have held the position of Naval Officer of the Customs in New York from 1789 to the present time:

Benjamin Walker, August 3, 1789; Richard Rogers, February 20, 1798; Samuel Osgood, May 10, 1803; John Ferguson, August 23, 1813; Enos T. Throop, January 10, 1833; William S. Coe, March 29, 1838; Thomas Lord, March 18, 1841; Jeremiah Towle, April 15, 1843; Michael Hoffman, May 3, 1845; Cornelius S. Bogardus, September 30, 1848; Philip Hone, April 16, 1849; David A. Bokee, July 7, 1851; Heman J. Redfield, March 3, 1853; John R. Brodhead, October 22, 1853; Ausburn Birdsall, February 15, 1858; George Denison, May 16, 1861; Moses F. Odell, August 31, 1865; John A. Dix, September 25, 1866; Cornell S. Franklin (acting), November 24, 1866; Edwin A. Merritt, March 29, 1869; Moses H. Grinnell, July 13, 1870; Addison H. Laflin, April 8, 1871; Alonzo B. Cornell, January 23, 1877; Silas W. Burt, July 16, 1878; Charles K. Graham, March 15, 1883; Silas W. Burt, July 1, 1885; Theodore B. Willis, October 1, 1889.

TARGET COMPANIES IN NEW YORK.—There are a great number of military companies in New York, and some of them are really very martial looking indeed. I am told there is a company of Highlanders, formed by the sons of far Caledonia; and there are German, French, Italian companies, etc. There are a number of target companies, each known by some particular name—usually, I believe, that of a favorite leader who is locally popular among them. Others take their appellation from some celebrated historical character, and others from anything that happens to occur to them, it would seem. A few of

them are "The Washington Market *Chowder* Guard" (chowder is a famous dish in the United States), "Bony Fusileers," "Peanut Guard," "Sweet's Epicurean Guard" (surely these must be confectioners), "George R. Jackson and Company's Guard," "Nobody's Guard," "Oregon Blues," "Tenth Ward Light Guard," "First Ward Magnetizers," "Tompkins' Butcher Association Guard," "Mustache Fusileers," "Henry Rose Light Guard," "Atlantic Light Guard," "Junior Independence Guard," and multitudes of others. The militia numbers about one hundred companies, which comprise six thousand men. The target companies are said not to fall short of ten thousand men. I am informed that the passion of arms is beginning to manifest itself very much here, and the youths are not happy until they are enrolled in some of these bands. It is said that thousands of the boldest spirits in the Mexican campaign, who were ever in the van, and at the post of danger, rushing to the cannon's mouth with fiery valor and storming with irresistible intrepidity the strongholds of the enemy, were those who had figured in such "target companies" as these. Generally a target, profusely decorated with flowers, is carried before the company, borne on the stalwart shoulders of a herculean specimen of the African race, to be shot at for a prize, or for glory, and the "bubble reputation" alone. On its return from the excursion and practice the target will display many an evidence of the unerring skill and marksmanship of the young and gallant corps. I remarked before that it is supposed that the love and desire of military distinction is increasing. In corroboration of this, I find it observed in one of their papers that the American boy, after delightedly firing off his pistol or his miniature cannon on "Independence Day," or other national anniversaries and festivals, in commemoration of particular events, rests not now on his budding laurels till he becomes a member of one of these target companies. Fired with youthful patriotism, and glowing with a boyish ambition, he desires ardently in some way to distinguish himself among his fellow striplings; and once admitted as a member, he strives hard to attain the post of lieutenant or captain among his companions in arms. Subsequently he aspires to join a more regular militia corps; but it is said there are many instances where their devotion to the Target Company, which originally inspired them with military enthusiasm, is so strong that they will not desert its ranks for those of the most brilliant and best appointed militia company in New York. There are so many of these enrolled bands that they and the omnibuses share the honor of filling and rousing the echoes of busy Broadway.—*Lady Mary Wortley Montague.*

Lines by Dr. Cooper.—The following lines were written by Dr. Cooper, in England, on the 10th of May, 1776, the anniversary of his departure from New York. As it is descriptive of his precipitate flight from the college, to avoid the outrages of a mob, this effusion, remarks the editor of Curwen's journal, may be regarded as a document of historical interest, aside from the beauty of the poetry:

To thee, O God! by whom I live,
The tribute of my soul I give,
On this revolving day:
To thee, O God! my voice I raise,
To thee address my grateful praise,
And swell the duteous lay.

Nor has this orb unceasing run
Its annual circle round the sun,
Since when the heirs of strife,
Led by the pale moon's midnight ray,
And bent on mischief, urged their way
To seize my guiltless life.
At ease my weary limbs were laid,
And slumbers sweet around me shed
The blessings of repose:
Unconscious of the dark design,
I knew no base intent was mine,
And therefore fear'd no foes.
When straight a heaven directed youth*
Whom oft my lessons led to truth,
And honor's sacred shrine,
Advancing quick, before the rest,
With trembling tongue my ear addrest,
Yet sure in voice divine:
Awake! Awake! the storm is nigh—
This instant rouse—this instant fly—
The next may be too late:
Four hundred men, a hostile band,
Access importunate demand,
And shake the groaning gate.
I wake—I fly—whilst loud and near
Dread execrations wound my ear,
And sore my soul dismay:
One avenue alone remain'd,
A speedy passage there I gain'd
And wing'd my rapid way.
That moment all the furious throng
An entrance forcing, pour'd along
And fill'd my peaceful cell;†
Where harmless jest, and modest mirth,
And cheerful laughter oft had birth,
And joy was wont to dwell.
Not ev'n the Muses' hallow'd fane,
Their lawless fury can restrain,
Or check their headlong haste;
They push them from their solemn seat,
Profane their long rever'd retreat,
And lay their Pindus waste.
Nor yet content—but hoping still,
Their impious purpose to fulfil,
They force each yielding door;
And whilst their curses load my head,
With piercing steel they probe the bed,
And thirst for human gore.
Meanwhile along the sounding shore,
Where Hudson's waves incessant roar,
I work my weary way;
And skirt the windings of the tide,
My faithful pupil by my side,
Nor wish the approach of day.
At length ascending from the beach,
With hopes reviv'd by morn, I reach
The good Palemon's‡ cot;
Where free from terror and affright,
I calmly wait the coming night,
My every fear forgot.
'Twas then I scaled the vessel's§ side,
Where all the amities abide
That mortal worth can boast;
Whence, with a longing, lingering view,
I bid my much loved York adieu,
And sought my native coast.
Now all compos'd, from danger far,
I hear no more the din of war,
Nor shudder at alarms;
But safely sink each night to rest,
No malice rankling through my breast,
In freedom's fostering arms.
Tho' stripp'd of most the world admires,
Yet torn by few untam'd desires,
I rest in calm content;
And humbly hope a gracious Lord
Again those blessings will afford
Which once his bounty lent.
Yet still for many a faithful friend
Shall day by day my vows ascend
Thy dwelling, O my God!
Who steady still in virtue's cause,
Despising faction's mimic laws,
The paths of peace have trod.
Nor yet for friend alone—for all
Too prone to heed sedition's call,
Hear me, indulgent Heaven!
O! may they cast their arms away,
To Thee, and George, submission pay,
Repent and be forgiven!

* Mr. Nicholas Ogden.
† King's, now Columbia, College.
‡ Mr. Stuyvesant's seat in the Bowery.
§ Kingfisher, sloop of war, bound to England.

OLD NEW YORK.

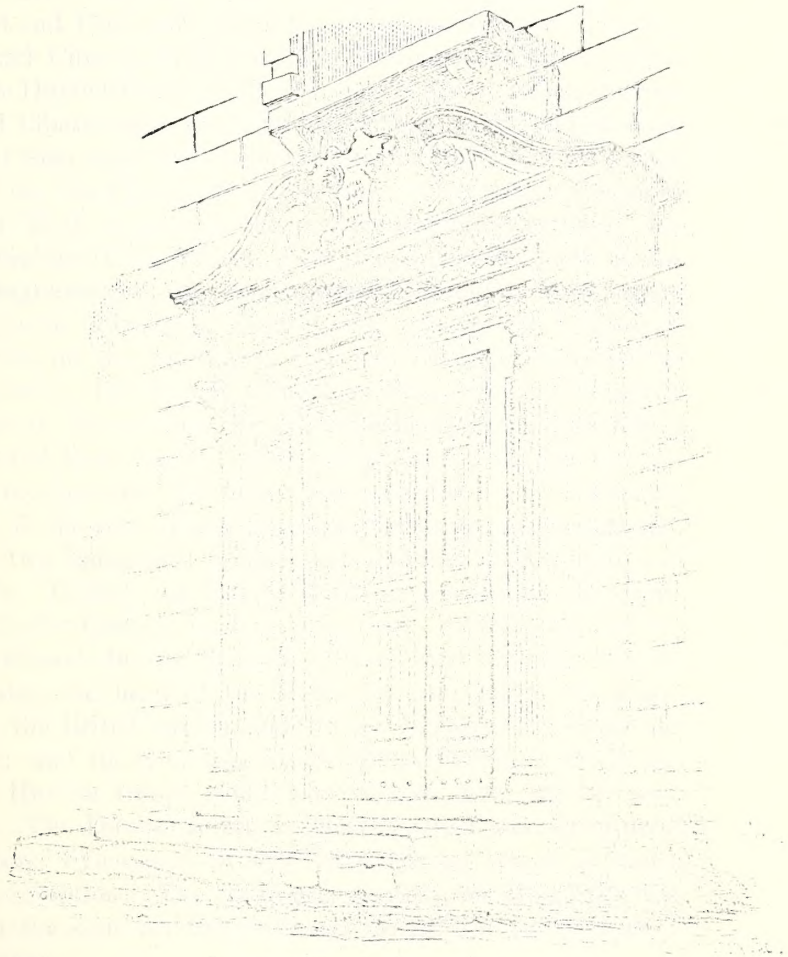
DECEMBER, 1889.

THE PRISONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

At the outbreak of the Revolution most of the British residents withdrew from this city, and others followed soon after. It could not be imagined by any optimist that New York city would escape the ravages of war, and the inhabitants very largely followed the examples of the officials. Some went to England, but more withdrew to country places, so that it is probable that at the time of the battle of Long Island not much more than half of the population remained. The royalists had fled because the island was in the hands of the Americans, and the Whigs had removed because the fortunes of war might soon make it a British post. The latter happened. The unfortunate battle of Gowanus, on August 27th, 1776, delivered the whole lower part of Manhattan Island into the possession of English and Hessian troops, being occupied by them September 15th, and on the 16th of November the surrender of Fort Washington completed the transfer. Near here, also, the battle of White Plains and of Harlem had been fought. The campaign was so far much in favor of the enemy, much spoils of war falling into his hands as well as many prisoners. One thousand are estimated thus to have been taken on Long Island, and twenty-seven hundred at Fort Washington.

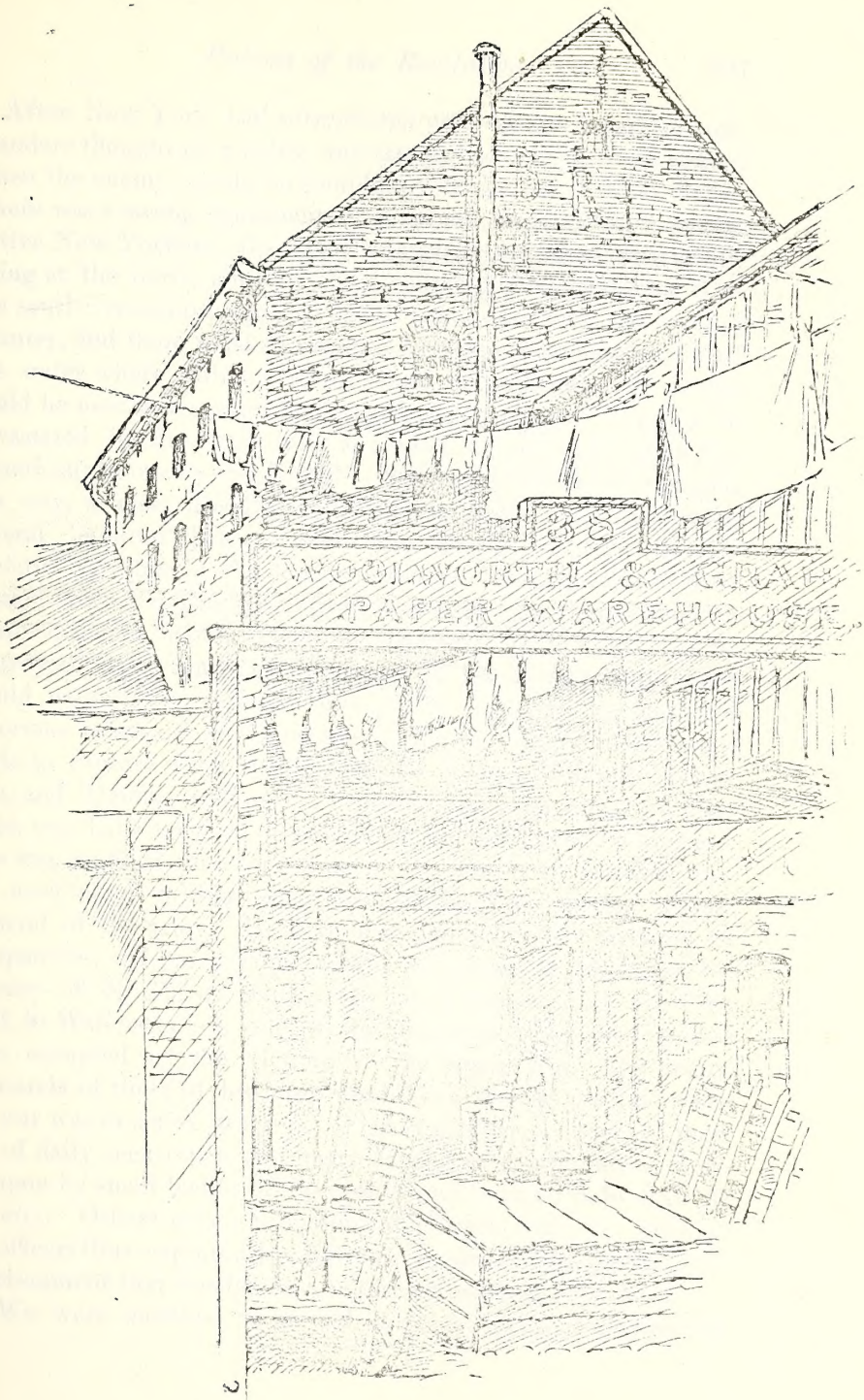
What should be done with these men? This was the question that confronted the English commander, and he solved it as Sherman, Grant, Thomas and Lee at a later day solved it. The large vacant buildings in the town were used for prisons and hospitals, and smaller ones were occupied for other military purposes. It is a

large hospital that will have more than fifty or sixty beds, and here were hundreds of sick and wounded men. In most towns the size that New York was then the jails will not hold over thirty or forty prisoners, and few buildings are large enough to contain double that number. Yet, as the headquarters of the invading army in the American colonies, it might be necessary to have in custody several thousand at a time. The population had diminished; the rebels, who were chiefly Presbyterians and Dutch



DOOR OF THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.

Reformed, had removed, and their churches were vacant. These edifices were accordingly the first to be used. The other churches followed, with all the other public buildings which could be spared, such as the Jail, the Bridewell, Columbia College and the Hospital. The largest buildings besides these were the sugar houses, or places where sugar was refined. Two of these were thus pressed into service. The most important prisons were the Provost, or the Jail, now the Hall of Records, and the Sugar House in Liberty street. Others were the Brick Church on Beekman street and Park row, where the Potter building now is; the North Dutch Church, on the corner of William and Fulton streets; the Middle Dutch Church, on the east side of Nassau street, between Cedar and Liberty streets; Columbia College, at the end of Park place, as it then was; the Bridewell, in the Park, near where the City Hall is; the City Hall of that time, at the corner of Nassau street and Wall street, now occupied by the Sub-Treasury; the Quaker Meeting House in the present Pearl street, north of the end of Hague street; the Presbyterian Church in Wall street, nearly opposite the end of New street; the Scotch Church in Cedar street, on the south side, half way between Nassau street and Broadway; the French Church in Pine street, at the northeast corner of Nassau, and the Rhinelander Sugar House, corner of Duane and Rose streets. Only two of these buildings are now standing, the last and the first. The rage for improvement has destroyed all the rest. Those churches which were not so occupied were the two Episcopal churches then standing, St. George's and St. Paul's. Trinity was burned down at just about this time. The Methodist Church in John street was unmolested, and the Lutheran Church in the Swamp. These were favored because John Wesley, the head of the Methodist connection, was a supporter of the British crown, and it was supposed his followers were also; and the church at Frankfort and William streets, because the Hessian troops could hear service there in their own language. The Dutch Church in Garden street was not injured, nor the Jews' Synagogue in Mill street, but no reason is known for this exemption. The Lutheran Church on Broadway was burned in the same fire that destroyed Trinity, to which it was a near neighbor.



RHINELANDER SUGAR HOUSE, FROM ROSE STREET.

After New York had surrendered none of the American commanders thought of making any attempt to recapture it, except when the enemy should be completely driven out of other places. There was a strong sentiment in favor of Great Britain among native New Yorkers; the island was easily defended, rough hills being at the north, and war ships completely commanding it at the south; communication was at all times open with the mother country, and there must of necessity be some place on this side of the water where military stores could be collected, and which could be used as a station for large bodies of troops. It might be devastated by fire, and this was what was charged upon the American troops by the British. Soon after the latter occupied the city, a most dreadful conflagration broke out, destroying several hundred houses. This the English writers steadily declared was done by Washington's orders. If all the houses were burned down the English must evacuate the city, there being no winter quarters, or build temporary barracks, which might also be destroyed. As a centre of operations of the King's army, there would naturally be brought to it all the suspected persons, the notorious rebels of the American Colonies. Many efforts were made to capture John Adams, Samuel Adams, William Livingston, and Thomas Jefferson. Probably the most noted civilian taken was Laurens, once President of the Continental Congress, who was confined for a long time in the Tower of London, and the most noted military man was Charles Lee, ranking Major-General of the army. He had been ignominiously captured in his quarters, and carried off, without hat, shoes, or stockings, by a party of British dragoons. He was imprisoned in the City Hall, in Wall street, in one of the dungeons which had before been occupied by the victims of the negro plot. But many thousands of those of less rank were taken during the five years the war was in active progress. Fighting between squads of men was of daily occurrence, and many persons of consideration were set upon by small bodies of marauders and brought in by boat to the city. Others were the victims of greater contests. One of the officers thus captured has left us a record of the preliminary imprisonment that was his fate, before he reached New York:

"We were marched to an old stable or outhouse, where we

found about forty or fifty prisoners already collected, principally officers. We remained on the outside of the building, and for nearly an hour sustained a series of most intolerable abuse. The term rebel, with the epithet damned before it, was the mildest we received. We were twenty times told, sometimes with a taunting affectation of concern, that we should every man of us be hanged, and were nearly as many times paraded with the most inconceivable insolence, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were not some deserters among us; and these were always sought for among the officers, as if the lowest fellow in their army was fit for any part in ours. 'There's a fellow,' an upstart Cockney would exclaim, 'that I could swear was a deserter.' 'What countryman are you, sir? did you not belong to such a regiment?' I was not indeed challenged for a deserter; but the indignity of being ordered about by such contemptible whipsters for a moment unmanned me, and I was obliged to apply my handkerchief to my eyes. This was the first time in my life that I had been the victim of cruel, cowardly oppression, and I was unequal to the shock; but my elasticity of mind was soon restored, and I received it with the indignant contempt it deserved.

"For the greater convenience of guarding us we were removed from this place to the barn of Colonel Morris's house, which had been the headquarters of our army, as it now was of the royal one. This was the great bank of deposit for prisoners taken out of the fort [Fort Washington], and already pretty well filled. It was a good, new building, and we were ushered into it among the rest, the whole body consisting of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, composing a motley group to be sure. Here were men and officers of all descriptions, regulars and militia, troops Continental and State, some in uniforms, some without them, and some in hunting shirts, the mortal aversion of a redcoat. Some of the officers had been plundered of their hats, and some of their coats; and upon the new society into which we were introduced, with whom a showy exterior was all in all, we were certainly not calculated to make a very favorable impression.

"The officer who commanded the guard in whose custody we now were was an ill-looking, low-bred fellow of this dashing corps

of light infantry. As I stood as near as possible to the door for the sake of air, the enclosure in which we were being extremely crowded and unpleasant, I was particularly exposed to his brutality; and repelling with some severity one of his attacks, for I was becoming desperate and careless of safety, the ruffian exclaimed, 'Not a word, sir, or I'll give you my butt,' at the same time clubbing his fusee and drawing it back as if to give the blow. I fully expected it, but he contented himself with the threat. I observed to him that I was in his power, and disposed to submit to it, though not proof against every provocation.

"As to see the prisoners was a matter of some curiosity, we were complimented with a continual succession of visitants, consisting of officers of the British army. There were several of these present when a sergeant major came to take an account of us; and particularly a list of such of us as were officers. This sergeant, though not uncivil, had all that animated degagée impudence of air which belongs to a self-complacent non-commissioned officer of the most arrogant army in the world; and with his pen in his hand and his paper on his knee applied to each of us in turn for his rank. He had just set mine down, when he came to a little squat militia officer from York county, who, somewhat to the deterioration of his appearance, had substituted the dirty crown of an old hat for a plunder-worthy beaver that had been taken from him by a Hessian. He was known to have been an officer, from having been assembled among us for the purpose of enumeration. 'You are an officer, sir?' said the sergeant. 'Yes,' was the answer. 'Your rank, sir?' with a significant smile. 'I am *a keppun*,' replied the little man in a chuff, firm tone. Upon this there was an immoderate roar of laughter among the officers about the door, who were attending to the process, and I am not sure I did not laugh myself.

"Although the day was seasonably cool, yet from the number crowded into the barn the air within was oppressive and suffocating, which in addition to the agitations of the day had produced an excessive thirst, and there was a continual cry for water. I cannot say that this want was unattended to; the soldiers were continually administering to it by bringing water in a bucket. But though we, who were about the door,

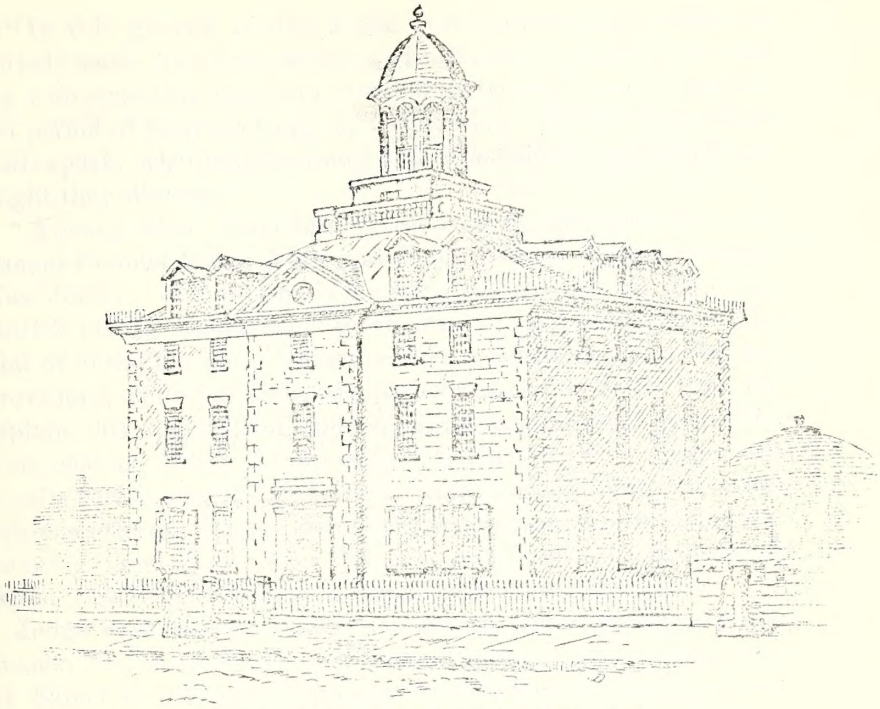
did well enough, the supply was very inadequate to such a number of mouths, and many must have suffered much. Our situation brought to my recollection that of Captain Holwell and his party, in the Black Hole at Calcutta; and had the weather been equally hot we should not have been much better off."

This was the condition of prisoners who were not ill-used, and who suffered no unnecessary indignity. But when the same men began to arrive in New York, although it might have been practicable to have treated them well, no attempt was made to do so. Security must be attended to first, then comfort. The churches and jails at that time had no adequate heating arrangements, even when needed. The food was cooked, when cooked at all, by details from among either the soldiers or the prisoners, neither of whom professed to be experts. The food supply was such as soldiers have, served out by the commissary, who used his oldest and poorest stock for the prisoners, keeping the best for the soldiers. Judge Jones, in his History of New York, written from the Tory standpoint, declares that everything that entered New York had to pay toll to the rapacious British officials. This seems to be very thoroughly established by other testimony. It was easy to issue fifteen hundred rations and charge for them as twenty-five hundred. This was done regularly and habitually, but with a still greater disproportion, for men could get along in captivity on half rations better than our troops did. The water of New York at that time was bad. It was poor in quality, and insufficient in quantity. It was most likely carried to the prisons in barrels, and frequently there were long intervals between the time when all had been exhausted and a new supply came in. None was probably brought for washing, nor were laundresses allowed. It is not strange that under these conditions typhoid and jail fevers were prevalent. The fuel of New York at that time was wood, as there was an abundance of trees throughout the whole country. But parties to gather fuel were exposed to attacks, and the district within five or six miles had been pretty well thinned. Fuel consequently advanced in price to a very high figure, and at some seasons was almost impossible to get for love or money. In the hard Winter when the Hudson was frozen over, 1779–80,

the trees on the Battery and on Wall street were sacrificed to prevent families from freezing. British and American physicians waited on the sick, but with little result. The environment of the ill was such that nothing practically could be done for them. For instance, what could be done for smallpox, which broke out several times?

Such were the hardships of life for twenty thousand men during the Revolution. One after another squads or companies of prisoners came in the city, were distributed in the various strongholds, from which a quarter emerged in life, the other three-quarters ending existence among the most wretched conditions, and being buried in common pits or in the side of sandhills, hardly enough earth being thrown over them to cover them. The principal of these prisons was the Provost, where Captain Cunningham had his office. Brutal beyond the ordinary conceptions of brutality, he made that place one of torment truly infernal. Little is known about him, except from a confession which first appeared in 1794, and which is now generally believed to be spurious. He was an Irishman, and a big, robust man, fond of oaths and full of curses. John Pintard thus describes the condition of things here:

"The Provost was destined for the more notorious rebels, civil, naval and military. An admission into this modern Bastile was enough to appal the stoutest heart. On the right hand of the door was Captain Cunningham's quarters, opposite to which was the guard room. Within the first barricade was Sergeant Keefe's apartments. At the entrance door two sentinels were always posted by day and night; two more at the first and second barricades, which were grated, barred and chained; also at the rear door and on the platform at the grated door at the foot of the second flight of steps, leading to the rooms and cells in the second and third stories. When a prisoner, escorted by soldiers, was led into the hall, the whole guard was paraded and he was delivered over, with all formality, to Captain Cunningham or his deputy, and questioned as to his name, rank, size, age, etc., all of which were entered into a record book. What with bristling of arms, unbolting of bars and locks, clanking of enormous iron chains, and a vestibule as dark as Erebus, the unfortunate cap-



THE PROVOST, NOW THE HALL OF RECORDS.

tive might well shrink under this infernal sight and parade of tyrannical power, as he crossed the threshold of that door which possibly closed on him for life.

"The northeast chamber, turning to the left on the second floor, was appropriated to officers and characters of superior rank and distinction, and was called Congress Hall. So closely were they packed that when they lay down at night to rest, when their bones ached on the hard oak planks and they wished to turn, it was altogether by word of command—"*right, left*," being so wedged and compact so as to form almost a solid mass of human bodies. In the daytime the packs and blankets of the prisoners were suspended around the walls, every precaution being used to keep the rooms ventilated and the walls and floors clean, to prevent jail fever; and as the Provost was generally crowded with American prisoners, or British culprits of every description, it is really wonderful that infection never broke out within its walls.

"In this gloomy terrific abode were incarcerated at different periods many American officers and citizens of distinction awaiting with sickening hope and tantalizing expectations the protracted period of their exchange and liberation. Could these dumb walls speak, what scenes of anguish, what tales of agonizing woe, might they disclose!

"Among other characters there were, at the same time, the famous Colonel Ethan Allen and Judge Fell, of Bergen County, New Jersey. When Captain Cunningham entertained the young British officers accustomed to command the provost guard, by dint of curtailing the prisoners' rations, exchanging good for bad provisions, and other embezzlements practiced on John Bull, the captain, his deputy, and indeed all the commissaries generally, were enabled to fare sumptuously. In the drunken orgies that usually terminated his dinners, the captain would order the rebel prisoners to turn out and parade for the amusements of his guests, pointing them out—'This is the damned rebel, Colonel Ethan Allen; that a rebel judge, an Englishman,' etc., etc."

Judge Fell was a man of station and character, living at Hackensack, New Jersey. He had been at the head of the Committee of Safety in that neighborhood, a rule which he had tempered with as much mildness as was practicable. His deputy chairman was a man named Buskirk, who had been still more earnest than he, but whose ardor very rapidly diminished the moment that Bergen County was overrun with British troops. After our military reverses in the neighborhood of New York he judged it no longer safe to adhere to the rebels, and cast in his lot with the conquerors at Paulus Hook as a lieutenant colonel. In 1777 Judge Fell was surprised and arrested, being then brought before Col. Buskirk. "Times have changed since last we met," said the Colonel. "So I perceive," dryly answered the Judge. "Well," continued Buskirk, "you are now a prisoner, and going over to New York, where you will be presented to General Robertson, the commandant, with whom I have the honor to be acquainted. I will give you a letter of introduction to him." The Judge uttered his thanks and retired. When he reached the city he was taken before General Robertson, with whom it happened that he had been acquainted. They were associated together at Pensa-

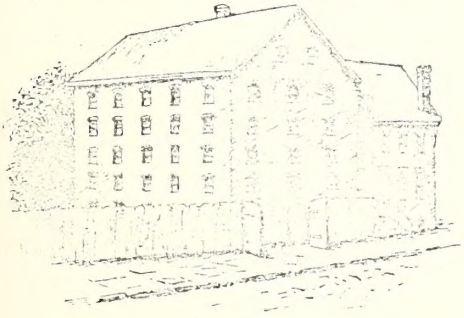
cola, in Florida, after the conclusion of the French and Indian war and the declaration of peace. The General received him warmly, shook him by the hand, deplored the sad necessity that compelled him to send the Judge to prison, and promised to do everything in his power to make his condition endurable. He inquired also whether Fell knew Col. Buskirk. The Judge replied that he did and said that he bore a letter of introduction from him, as they formerly had been very intimate. After the General had read the letter he placed it in the hands of his prisoner, who, to his surprise, read these words: "Judge Fell is a notorious rebel and rascal, and I advise that due care be taken of him." The General laughingly said, "My old friend John Fell, you must be a very altered man and a very great rascal indeed, if you can equal this Colonel Buskirk." Robertson fulfilled his promise to Judge Fell, treated him with every kindness, recommended him to Captain Cunningham and visited him a number of times. He received great attention from his fellow prisoners in "Congress Hall," and had, as was jocularly said, the softest plank to sleep on. He was not long after enlarged on parole and exchanged. When this happy day arrived he sent to those who had been imprisoned with him two hampers of porter and an English cheese, that they might regale themselves.

The provisions soon vanished, for they were all hungry. Colonel Allen and Captain Travis, a native of Virginia, had been accustomed to banter each other about Vermont and Virginia, and this time, heated with the porter, which was very heady for men so long on low diet, they got as far as blows. Allen was much stronger than the captain and pummeled him well. The latter then bethought him of a practice common in the Southwest at that time, but now happily obsolete, leaped upon his antagonist, twisted a lock of Allen's hair around his fingers and proceeded to gouge out his eye. This soon brought the captor of Ticonderoga to terms, and he cried for quarter.

The father of Col. Richard Varick, afterwards Mayor of New York, was also imprisoned there. His offense was that he had a son in the rebel army, who was secretary to Gen. Schuyler. His imprisonment lasted eighteen months, and during it he contracted a violent rheumatism which continued all the remainder of his life.

Many were nearly frozen to death here, in the winter of the fifth year of the war. The lash, too, was sometimes applied. Many officers were paroled at New Utrecht, Flatbush, and Gravesend.

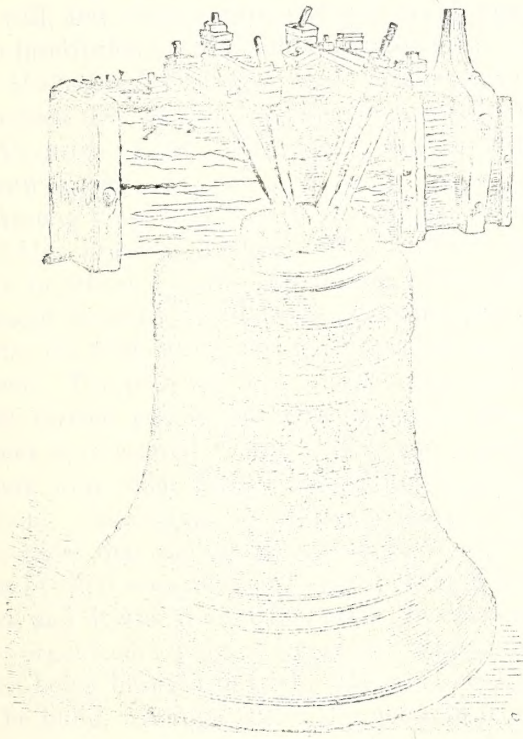
This jail was built in 1757 and 1758. Those who look at our drawing can scarcely realize that the building is still standing. It is the present Hall of Records. Long after the Revolution, having in the meantime been the debtors' prison, it was transformed into a Grecian temple, and a writer in the Mirror sixty years ago characterizes it as a beautiful specimen of that kind of architecture. But in the unhappy times of the war, the jailor thought only of his own comfort and convenience. He cared little for the misery within its walls, nor whether men survived. Deaths happened several times a day. The dead were piled up in heaps before the door, like cord wood. Executions were frequent of those who had been condemned for crime or military offenses, and we are told that at times five or six were dragged to the gallows at once. Hangings took place north of the jail. The dead cart came every day. Bodies were thrown into pits near the Jews' burial ground, on Oliver street, and in an old redoubt in Lumber street, now Trinity place. Beggars dug these up and then stripped them. From other prisons a few were buried in Trinity Churchyard, and in some cases in Brooklyn. But most of the latter interments were from the prison ships, anchored in the Wallabout and in the stream.



SUGAR HOUSE IN LIBERTY STREET.

The Sugar House was at 34 and 36 Liberty street. This is on the south side, a little back of the present Mutual Life Building. It was of stone, five stories with an attic, there being two rooms on each floor. In front of it there was a fence of ten feet high, with a wagon gate, and all around it there was space enough for a cartway. Here sentinels were always on duty. Sergeant Waddy, a creature after the Cunningham type, was in charge. His rough, unfeel-

ing acts were long recounted by those who had been so unfortunate as to be immured there. New prisoners were constantly coming, and old ones dying. Very few escaped, but there was occasionally an exchange in the latter part of the war. In such a case those who had longest been confined were selected. This prison was dark, damp and gloomy, and was overrun with rats. Until its destruction there were to be seen everywhere names, initials, and dates carved upon the stones and bricks, with a jack-knife or nail. They were the last efforts of prisoners to let their friends know what had become of them. Fever was always present here, sometimes in a very malignant form. The ventilation was very defective, and the windows in summer were filled by captives desiring a breath of fresh air. When the jail fever was rife, twenty were let out at a time to breathe the fresh air, and inside squads of six took turns for ten minutes. The Sugar House remained a prison till the close of the war, when it again became a sugar refinery, being occupied by Seaman, Tobias & Co. It was built in 1760, and demolished in 1840.



BELL OF THE MIDDLE DUTCH CHURCH.

The Middle Dutch Church, afterwards the Post Office, was one of the largest jails, but was not thus occupied for the whole war. The last years it was a riding school for the cavalry. The floor was ripped up, and then tan bark was laid all over the foundation. The glass was taken out of the

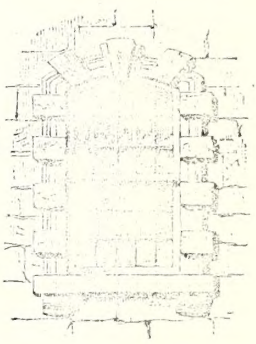
windows. There was also a bell here, which was stolen, the Americans supposed, at the beginning of the conflict. This was not true, however, as we learn from a letter of John Oothout to Frederic De Peyster. Mr. Oothout's father, of the same name, obtained permission from Lord Howe to take down the bell and put it in a place of safety. He did so, and it there remained until after the evacuation. When the church was demolished in 1844, it was hung in the Ninth Street Reformed Dutch Church, but in 1855 it was removed to the Church in Lafayette Place. The bell was cast in Amsterdam in 1731, silver coin being mixed with the bell metal by citizens of that city, so tradition says. Colonel Abraham De Peyster, a member of the Church, ordered it to be purchased by his will, and made a present of it to the church then being erected. The inscription on the bell is as follows:

"Me fecerunt De Gravie et N. Muller, Amsterdam, Anno 1731. Abraham De Peyster, geboren den 8 July, 1657, gestorven den 8 Augustus, 1728. Een legaat aan de Nederduytsche Kerke Nieuw York."

Among those who were here confined were William Clark and an older brother, Azariah. He was there four months, having been imprisoned on the 7th of June, 1778. When in the church an attempt was made to escape by removing part of the floor, digging under the foundation, and making a passage to the middle of the street. The plan was very similar to some which were successfully carried out in our civil war. In this case the earth and stones were carried to the gallery and secreted under the seats. There were then three hundred and sixty-eight persons in the prison. Something, however, put the authorities on their guard, the night that the escape was to have been put into operation. One of their own number was suspected of having given information, and it was resolved to make an example of him. A court was organized, a judge selected, and a jury empaneled, the accused then being brought to trial. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. A rope with a slip noose in it was tied to one of the rafters, a table was brought under it, and the trembling wretch compelled to mount it and have the rope put around his neck. The table was then pulled away, the man dangling at the end of the noose. A knife had, however, been provided and he was

speedily cut down. This must have deterred him or any others from giving information about a second attempt, which was successful, so far as regards one man, who was John Paulding, one of the captors of André. He got out of the tunnel, but Azariah Clark, the next man, was seen as he was rising from the opening in Liberty street, and brought back. He was beaten unmercifully by his captors, and then whipped when he reached the prison, barely escaping with his life. He was in the dungeon seventeen days, with nothing to sit on or to sleep on, except a little straw, filled with vermin. He was afterwards exchanged.

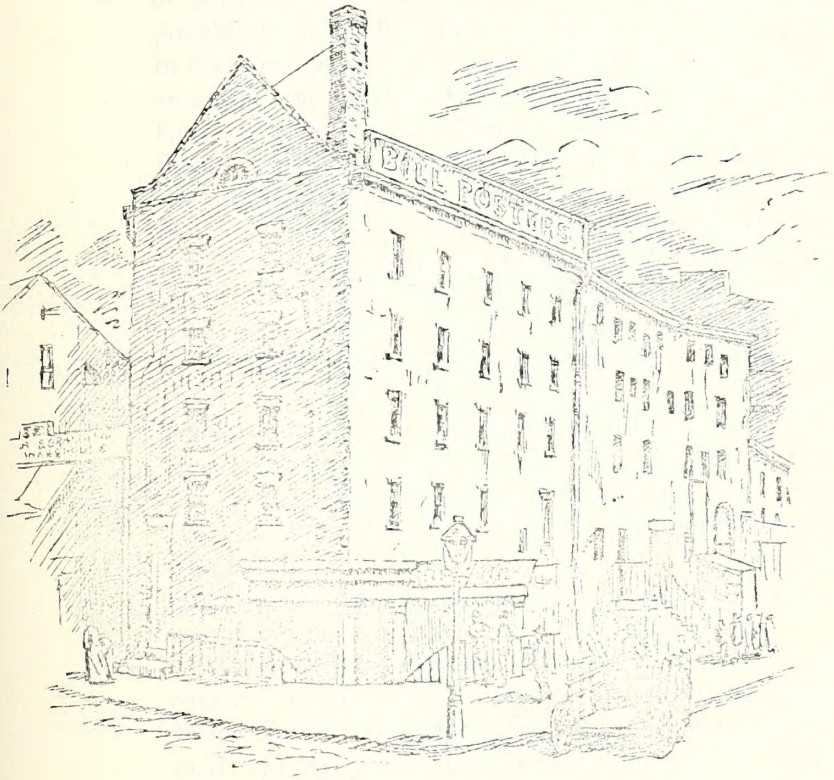
Of the lesser prisons we have very brief narratives. The treatment of the North Dutch Church we mentioned in an account of Dr. John H. Livingston in September last. It could contain eight hundred prisoners. This church remained until it was torn down in 1875. The door we show in our engraving was that by which the prisoners entered, and out of the window they have often gazed. The sick were taken to the Quaker Meeting House in Queen street, now Pearl, and to the Brick Meeting House. This was also the principal use of the Presbyterian Church in Wall street, the Scotch Church in Cedar street, in one corner of which was a groggery, and Columbia College. The latter was used for a short time only. The French Church in Pine street was a storehouse for ordnance stores. The new Bridewell was a prison. The Rhinelander Sugar House, still standing, is averred by all of our older citizens to have been a prison, and there is no doubt about it, but we have seen no contemporary evidence of the fact.



Perhaps as much complaint was made about the food as anything. This was in most of the prisons chiefly pork and ship biscuit. This latter was always damaged, and it was a constant practice, when there was anything to cook with, to break them up in a camp kettle, pour on the water, heat it, skim off the worms, and then put in the pork and boil that. When there was no fuel, the pork was eaten raw and the bread dry. In other prisons ca-

nary and flax seed chaff was the material used for bread. The water was always bad.

Sometimes prisoners escaped, but this was rare. t was much more common for them to be sent over to the prison ships in the Wallabout. It was nearly always the case when they did escape that their feet were in a very bad condition, and we have several accounts where tender hearted women took these escaped



THE RHINELANDER SUGAR HOUSE, FROM DUANE STREET.

prisoners and bound soft rags upon their feet. Several ladies and gentlemen in New York distinguished themselves by their kindness to those in prison, their names being still preserved. They are Mrs. Deborah Franklin, Mrs. Ann Mott, Mrs. Whitten, Miss Margaret Lent, and Mrs. Penelope Hull, and Messrs. John Fillis and Jacob Watson. Some of these were driven away by the

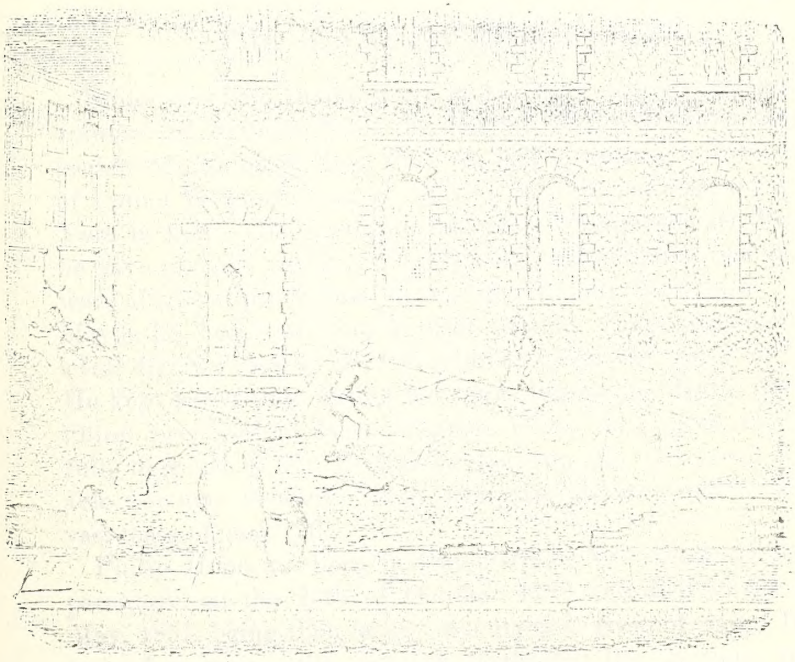
military authorities. Frequent attempts were made to induce the prisoners to enlist in British regiments, but to their honor be it said they refused to enter, although their condition of misery would at once end, and they would be in the open air.

Systematic efforts were made by Congress to diminish this suffering, but they were unfortunately not able to do much. The theory of British prisons then was that nothing was provided that could possibly be got along without. There is a faithful picture of life in these receptacles of vice and filth in Fielding's various novels, and such was practically the condition everywhere the English language was spoken. Prisoners who desired comforts must have them supplied by their friends. Washington was the friend of the imprisoned colonists, and he therefore should have supplied clothing, food, medicine, and everything else that was needed. Such was the argument of Gaine and Rivington, and they wrote many articles in which they spoke of the sufferings of the prisoners, and asked why Washington and Congress did not relieve them. Lewis Pintard, a merchant of this city, was the agent for the prisoners. He labored very diligently on their behalf, but the funds furnished him by Congress were small, and he eked them out with his own means. He did this so largely that he at length became embarrassed, and was forced to resign. His son John Pintard, afterwards very noteworthy in this city, who had been his clerk, succeeded him. To him we owe a more exact knowledge of the condition of affairs at the close of the war than can be obtained from any other source.

The British commissary in charge of prisoners was David Sproat. He was a Scotchman, and had once been a merchant in Philadelphia. He was made commissary in October, 1779. He died twenty years after in his native land, aged sixty-four. Robert Lenox, the father of the late James Lenox, the philanthropist, was his clerk. Lewis Pintard died about 1817, at Princeton, and was buried in Amity street, as was John Pintard.

The war at length came to a close. General Carleton evacuated New York at a considerably later date than he had originally proposed, but military prisoners had been set free a long time before. The evacuation was a foregone conclusion, and every prisoner kept added so much to the expenses of His Majesty's

treasury. Cunningham, however, was tyrannical to the last. He attempted to pull down an American flag which had been raised early on the morning of Evacuation Day, but was glad to make a retreat. An irate woman with a kettle of hot water was too much for him. The main guard at the City Hall and the Provost guard were the last to go. There were prisoners in custody, although not because they were rebels. As Cunningham was about to depart, one of these men, it is related, said to him: "Sergeant, what is to become of us?" "You may all go to the devil together," was his prompt reply. "Thank you, sergeant, we have had too much of your company in this world to be anxious to follow you in the next," was the telling rejoinder. When peace arrived, no Presbyterian Church was fit to preach in, and Dr. Rodgers delivered his Thanksgiving



DEMOLITION OF THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.

sermon in St. Paul's. The Garden Street Church, which had been interfered with very little, was the only one of the Dutch churches that was available.

We had until within the last thirty-five years a number of survivors of those who had suffered in these prisons. The last were William Clark, of Westfield, Essex County, New Jersey, who was ninety-five in 1852; Solomon Moulton, Floyd, Oneida County, New York, ninety-four; Levi Hanford, Walton, Delaware County, New York, ninety-three; and Jonathan Gillett, North Canaan, Connecticut, ninety. Some patriotic merchant had canes made of the timbers of the old Sugar House, and sent one to each of these survivors of the Revolution, who had attained old age, honors, and the grateful praises of their country.

THE DIARY OF PHILIP HONE.

Under this title Dodd, Mead & Co. have lately published two volumes of extracts from the diary of Philip Hone, one of the leaders of fashion in New York for half a century, a warm friend of Daniel Webster, a patron of the fine arts, and Mayor of New York in 1825. He entertained as many strangers as Dr. Francis; he gave as many parties as Dr. Hosack, and his purse and abilities were always at the disposal of any meritorious enterprise. While Mayor he began writing a brief journal, which expanded into a full diary as soon as he was relieved from the cares of office. He kept on writing until a few days before his death, the diary filling twenty-eight large volumes, which have been very skillfully digested by Mr. Bayard Tuckerman, and the more noticeable portions printed. They comprise about a quarter of this vast mass of material.

Philip Hone was born in Dutch street, New York, of German parentage, on the 25th of October, 1780, and died on the 4th of May, 1851, being then nearly seventy-one years of age. He was trained to mercantile pursuits, beginning life as clerk for his elder brother John. In 1799, when nineteen years of age, he was made a partner. The business was that of auctioneers, and the title of the firm was for a long time Hones & Town, the third partner being Charles Town; after he retired it was J. & P.

Hone & Co. Their place was first in Maiden lane, but afterwards in Pearl street. They were extremely prosperous, and in 1820, although then only forty years of age, he withdrew from the cares of business, and made a trip to Europe. From that time until the death of his wife, who was Miss Catherine Dunscomb, and to whom he was married in 1801, his house witnessed a continual round of festivities. He himself was always in request at dinner parties, as he told a good story, made a pleasant after-dinner speech, and never was a bore. For nearly all the years of his adult life he was a manager at balls and social parties, and was also an active politician.

He was an ingrained and earnest Whig. Then, as now, the Democratic party was in the majority in this city, and it was only rarely that the Whigs were successful. On one of these occasions, in 1825, he was elected Mayor, and while he held that office he dispensed the most lavish hospitality. His house was then at No. 235 Broadway, opposite the northern end of the present Post Office, but afterwards at the corner of Broadway and Great Jones street. He was followed as well as preceded in this office by William Paulding. In the last years of his life he was appointed Naval Officer by General Taylor, and he was once an Assistant Alderman. But his claims for distinction among New Yorkers rest upon other things than public office. He was a trustee of the first bank for savings, and was the founder of the Mercantile Library. He was a governor of the New York Hospital and of the Bloomingdale Asylum, a vestryman of Trinity Church and was an officer in many other societies. The town of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, was named after him.

The extracts from these great volumes of manuscript have been well made. They show him as an affectionate husband and father, a faithful Christian, a lover of his kind. In politics he adhered to that side of his party which was known as the "Silver Gray Whigs," those who believed in the compromises of the Constitution and in the patched-up compromises since. His religion was of a broader type than many Episcopalians now believe in. There are many curious things revealed in these volumes, such as riots, personal encounters and duels, which we have not space to reproduce. Only one mistake needs to be noted which might

mislead some future writer. The editor has done his work well, but in this instance he has fallen into error. Mr. Hone complains of the high price of commodities, and instances butter. That, the printed Diary says, was worth $2.14 a pound. If the editor will look at his manuscript he will find it 2/4 a pound, or two shillings and four pence, equal to twenty-nine cents. All money was counted by shillings and pence at that day.

Friday, November 14th, 1828.—Visited the Asylum this morning, accompanied by Mr. Richards; dined with Mr. D. S. Jones. On my return home, the Bishop, who had made an appointment with me at Mr. Jones's, called at my house and proposed in confidence the plan of a cathedral to be erected on Washington Square. The idea of a magnificent diocesan church is a very imposing one, and strikes my mind favorably, and it is certain that the location suggested by the Bishop is the best in the city, and can be obtained at a moderate price. Independently of the advantages which our church would derive from such an establishment, the erection of such an edifice would improve the property in its vicinity and render the square the most desirable residence in the city. But where is the money, where the public spirit, where the liberality, to carry such a noble plan into execution? Above all, who will take a lead in it? I cannot; I am already engaged in more business of this kind than I can do justice to, and it has been my fate to be so often repulsed by the cold, calculating objections of that portion of my fellow-citizens who have the ability to promote objects of public improvements, that I am discouraged from attempting again to encounter them. I note in this place the conference above mentioned, as it is possible that this glorious project may, one of these days, be carried into effect, and I believe this is the first time it has ever been mentioned.

Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1829.—Died this morning, Simon, the celebrated cook. He was a respectable man, who has for many years been the fashionable cook in New York, and his loss will be felt on all occasions of large dinners and evening parties unless it should be found that some suitable shoulders should be ready to receive the mantle of this distinguished *cuisinier*.

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1830.—I rented the shop and cellar of Clinton Hotel for five years from May next at $700 for the first two and

$800 for the last three years, to Joshua Leavitt, bookseller, for Mr. Appleton.

Saturday, Dec. 18, 1830.—Moore, Giraud, and I went yesterday to dine at Delmonico's, a French *restaurateur*, in William street, which I had heard was upon the Parisian plan, and very good. We satisfied our curiosity, but not our appetites; and I think are prepared, when our opinions are asked, to say with the Irishman who used lamp-oil with his salad instead of olive-oil, that if it were not for the name of the thing he had as lief eat butter.

Wednesday, April 20, 1831.—While I was shaving this morning at eight o'clock, I witnessed from the front window an encounter in the street nearly opposite, between William C. Bryant and William L. Stone; the former one of the editors of the "Evening Post," and the latter editor of the "Commercial Advertiser." The former commenced by striking Stone over the head with a cowskin; after a few blows the men closed, and the whip was wrested from Bryant and carried off by Stone. When I saw them first two younger persons were engaged, but soon discontinued their fight. A crowd soon closed in and separated the combatants.

Thursday, Oct. 27, 1831.—The corner-stone of a hospital for sailors, on the foundation of charity created by Robert Richard Randall, was laid yesterday at Staten Island, by Chancellor Walworth. The property left by Captain Randall has increased greatly in value within the last year, and must be ample now for the objects of his munificent bequest.

July 10, 1834.—There has been of late great excitement in consequence of the proceedings of a set of fanatics who are determined to emancipate all the slaves by a *coup de main*, and have held meetings in which black men and women have been introduced. The meetings have been attended with tumult and violence, especially one which was held Friday evening at the Chatham Street Chapel. Arthur Tappan and his brother Lewis have been conspicuous in these proceedings, and the mob last night, after exhausting their rage at the Bowery Theatre, went down in a body to the latter gentleman in Rose street, broke into the house, destroyed the windows, and made a bonfire of the furniture in the street. The police at length interfered, rather

tardily, I should think; but the diabolical spirit which prompted this outrage is not quenched, and I apprehended we shall see more of it.

Feb. 14, 1835.—I attended this evening a meeting at Washington Hall of a number of New Yorkers, with a design to form a regular Knickerbocker society as a sort of a set-off against St. Patrick's, St. George's and more particularly the New England. The meeting was large and exceedingly respectable; there were the Irvings, Moores, McVickars, Renwicks, Rapeljes, Stuyvesant, Laight, Fish, Wilkins, the Schermerhorns, Brinckerhoffs, Costers, Colden, etc.—a goodly show of fellows who will not disgrace their ancestors. Bloodgood was chairman and Washington Irving was secretary. A committee was appointed, consisting of Peter Schermerhorn, Judge Irving, Alexander Wyckoff, Hamilton Fish, Dr. Manley, and the president and a secretary, to report a constitution and by-laws to a future meeting. I suppose we shall have a few annual dinners, which will be pretty much all that will grow out of this project.

August 3, 1835.—The prices of property in and about this city and Brooklyn keep up astonishingly; unimproved lots on this island are higher than ever. Several great sales have been made at auction during my absence, but I think the greatest is the property of the late Mrs. Ann Rogers, which goes principally, I believe, to her grandchildren, the children of her daughter, Mrs. Hayward. It consisted of her portion of the Rose Hill estate left by her first husband, Nicholas Cruger, and the country-seat at Bloomingdale, about six miles from the city, on the banks of the Hudson River. The amount of the sales of these two pieces of property was $688,310. Fifteen years ago they would not have brought $40,000. The money goes into good hands.

February 23, 1836.—Twenty lots in the "burned district," the property of Joel Post, deceased, were sold at auction this day, by James Bleecker and Son, at most enormous prices, greater than they would have brought before the fire, when covered with valuable buildings.

This, at least, is the opinion of the best judges of the value of the down-town property. The settlement of the French question has had much to do in producing this result, aided by the

spirit of speculation and the sanguine hopes of merchants of a great business this year. The lots were formed principally out of the property bought by Mr. Post from the guardians of Mr. Coster's children, for which he gave $93,000. They fronted on Wall, William and Merchant streets and Exchange Place, in the immediate vicinity of the site of the old Merchants' Exchange, and where a new one is to be built, on a larger and more magnificent plan. The whole brought $765,100.

December 30, 1836.—I went this evening to a party at Mrs. Charles H. Russell's given in honor of the bride, Mrs. William H. Russell. The splendid apartments of this fine house are well adapted to an evening party, and everything was very handsome on this occasion. The house is lighted by gas, and the quantity consumed being greater than common it gave out suddenly in the midst of a cotillon. This accident occasioned great merriment to the company, and some embarrassment to the host and hostess, but a fresh supply of gas was obtained, and in a short time the fair dancers were again "tripping on the light and fantastic toe." Gas is a handsome light in a large room like Mr. Russell's, on an occasion of this kind, but liable (I should think) at all times to give the company the slip, and illy calculated for the ordinary use of the family.

November 21, 1838.—The house at the corner of Wall and Hanover streets has been sold to the North American Trust and Banking Company, by Thomas E. Davis, for the enormous sum of $223,000; higher than anything which has yet been heard of. This building is somewhat notorious from its having been erected upon the site of one built by J. L. and S. Joseph, which, about the time it was completed, fell to the ground one night with a crash which shook Wall street; and its fall was the precursor of a much more tremendous crash in that celebrated street, commencing with the failure of the firm that erected it, and ending with the suspension of specie payments, and the bankruptcy of one half of the merchants and traders of New York.

December 10th, 1839.—On removing the foundation of the tower of Trinity Church a vaulted grave was opened, which contained the coffin and bones of Lady Cornbury, wife of the Governor of the colony, who died in this city in the year 1706,

and was buried under the original church, which was burned in the time of the Revolutionary War. A large plate and fragments of the coffin were found, which are now seen in the office of the architect; the former is perfectly legible and nearly uninjured by its inhumation of one hundred and thirty years. The arms of this noble lady, who was sister to the Earl of Richmond and a Viscountess in her own right, are engraved on the plate, with her pedigree, age, and time of her death, etc., distinctly, but very rudely, written below. She died at the age of thirty-four. This relic is interesting and valuable, as it marks the period of Lord Cornbury's government, one of the early English Governors, whose name is affixed to the charter of the Trinity Church. How many generations of men have passed away, and what changes have occurred since this plate of silver, emblazoned by the hands of an unskillful artist with the pompous display of heraldic pride and the unerring record of death's doings, was placed in its dark, cold repository, to be brought forth again to the light of day to undergo the scrutiny of a generation of men who were not thought of in those days, and who care no more about the remains of this branch of the Richmond family than those of the Indian chief who was driven from the spot before her husband came to it as a representative of the Majesty of England. The place where these remains were interred was, at the time, the *northern* boundary of the City of New York. The charter of Trinity Church (a copy of which I have in my possession) provides for the erection of a church in that spot, *near* to the City of New York. It has now become in fact the *southern* boundary. The solitary tomb of this young and noble lady has echoed for more than a century to the footsteps of busy men, ardently engaged in the cares of business and the pursuit of wealth; for it was close to Broadway, opposite Wall street. I proposed last evening in the vestry that these relics should be presented to the Historical Society, but it was not granted. They determined to have a new tomb provided, in which they are to be reinterred.

March 7, 1840.—The ancient mansion of the late Mrs. E. White, No. 11 Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green, was sold at auction one day this week by order of her executors, and

brought only $15,000. The lot is thirty-nine feet front on Broadway, twenty-seven feet wide in the rear, and extends through to Greenwich street nearly two hundred feet. This is the saddest proof of the fall in real estate in this devoted city that has been realized as yet. There has been no time within my recollection that this lot would not have brought more money, and before General Jackson's accursed experiments it would have been worth double the price it brought.

May 12, 1840.—I called yesterday upon Miss Fanny Ellsler. She is an exceedingly fascinating person, not very handsome. Her face has lost its bright bloom, and her complexion appears to be somewhat faded,—the result, probably, of the violent muscular exertions which are required in the profession; but her manners are ladylike. She is gay and lively, and altogether the most perfectly graceful lady I have ever seen; further the deponent saith not. She is to make her first appearance at the Park Theatre, on Thursday evening, in the ballet of "La Tarantule," which all the world will witness who can gain admission to the theatre. Fashion and taste and curiosity are all on tiptoe to see her on tiptoe, and the pocket of many a sober pa will be drained to furnish the means to his wife and daughters to witness her *pas*.

May 14, 1840.—A déjeuner à la fourchette is something of a novelty in this country, and the last imitation of European refinement. This series of breakfasts given by Mr. William Douglass at his fine mansion, corner of Park Place and Church street, can hardly be called an imitation; for in taste, elegance and good management it goes beyond most things of the kind in Europe, and seems to be placed as a bright object in the overwhelming flood of vulgarity which is sweeping over our land. The first of these breakfasts was given last Thursday, and they are to be repeated weekly until further notice. My daughters went there, and their favorable account induced me to join the throng of beauty and fashion this day. The company assembles at about one o'clock, and remains until four. Breakfast is served at 2 o'clock, and consists of coffee and chocolate, light dishes of meat, ice-cream and confectionery, with lemonade and French and German wines. The first two floors, elegantly furnished, of this spacious house

are thrown open; the dining-room opens into a beautiful conservatory, in which, amongst other pleasant objects, is an aviary of singing birds, the delicate notes of the canary mingling sweetly with the shrill pipe of the foreign bullfinch, and the whole concert regulated and stimulated by the great leader of the feathered orchestra, our own native mocking-bird. A band, also, of a more material nature, plays at the head of the stairs during the whole time of the entertainment, and after the young folk have partaken of their breakfast-dinner cotillons and waltzes are danced until the hour of reluctant departure. The honors of the house are performed in good taste by the bachelor host, assisted by his sisters, Mrs. Douglass Cruger and Mrs. Monroe, and his cousin Mrs. Kane.

Many and many a night has passed since the walls of the Park have witnessed such a scene [as the debut of Fanny Ellsler]. Fanny Ellsler, the bright star whose rising in our firmament has been anxiously looked for by the fashionable astronomers since its transit across the ocean has been announced, shone forth in its brilliancy this evening. Her reception was the warmest and most enthusiastic I ever witnessed. On her first appearance in a *pas seul* called *La Cracovienne*, which was admirably adapted to set off her fine figure to advantage, the pit rose in a mass and the waves of the great animated ocean were capped by hundreds of white pocket handkerchiefs. The dance was succeeded by a farce, and then came the ballet "La Tarantule," in which the Ellsler established her claim to be considered by far the best dancer we have ever seen in this country. At the falling of the curtain she was called out, the pit rose in a body and cheered her, and a shower of wreaths and bouquets from the boxes proclaimed her success complete. She appeared greatly overcome by her reception, and, coming to the front of the stage, pronounced, in a tremulous voice, in broken English, the words "A thousand thanks," the *naïveté* of which seemed to rivet the hold she had gained on the affections of the audience.

All the boxes were taken several days since, and in half an hour after the time proclaimed for the sale of pit tickets the house was full, so that when we arrived, which was a full hour before the time of commencing the performance, placards were exhibited

with the words "Pit full," "Boxes taken." This wise arrangement prevented confusion. The house, although full in every part, was not crwoded, and a more respectable audience never greeted the fair *danseuse* in any country she has charmed.

November 5th, 1841.—The people will be amused; they must have some way of passing their evenings besides poking the fire and playing with the children.

The theatre does not seem exactly the right thing; when it revives a little and raises its head, the legitimate drama—good, honest tragedy, comedy and opera—has to encounter a host of competitors ready to administer to a vitiated public taste. The good is mixed up with the bad; Shakespeare and Jim Crow come in equally for their share of condemnation, and the stage is indiscriminately voted immoral, irreligious, and, what is much worse, *unfashionable*. But the good folks as well as the bad must be amused, and at the present time lectures are all the vogue. Regular courses have commenced at the Mercantile Library Association, the Mechanics' Institute, the Lyceum, and the Historical Society, at all of which some of the ablest and most distinguished men of this and other States have agreed to contribute their learning and eloquence. Jared Sparks, for the Historical Society, is engaged in a course of eight lectures on the "Events of the American Revolution," to which crowds so numerous are attracted that the chapel of the New University cannot hold them, and they have had to adjourn to the Tabernacle, the *omnium gatherum* and hold-all of the city. Concerts, vocal and instrumental, are also well attended. Mr. Knoop fiddles and Braham sings to large audiences, whose $400 or $500 is made as easily as a broker's commissions; and ladies' recitations come in for a good share of public patronage. This is all right; it is more rational than the expensive parties for which New York was formerly celebrated, where friendly intercourse was stifled in a crowd of oyster-eating parasites, modest merit put to the blush by reckless extravagance, and good fellowship voted vulgar by parvenu pretension; but I cannot help thinking that the theatre, well conducted, should come in for a better share of support; its morals will always be regulated by the countenance it receives from the respectable part of the community. Vice naturally shrinks from

the contact with virtue. If good plays are encouraged and decent theatres frequented by respectable people, none but such will be presented to the public.

November 17, 1841.—The rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall street, the magnificent room in which the merchants of New York are to "congregate," was opened this day for their use. The façade wants three columns to be complete, and the offices are all occupied by brokers, banks, money changers, and those who deal in *pigeons*, if not "those who sell doves." The following memoranda are taken from an account in one of the morning papers of this superb edifice, which will be an ornament to the city, but a very bad concern for the stockholders, of which number I am one to the amount of $2,500. I may say as Gomerts, the Philadelphia Jew, said to me, when I congratulated him on the news of peace, "Thank you, thank you, Mr. Hone; but I wish I had not bought them calicoes." The ground on which the building stands cost $750,000. The cost of the building will be about $1,100,000, so that the whole expense will not be much short of $2,000,000; and it is doubted whether the revenue of all kinds, with all the advantages of situation and contiguity to the great centre of business, will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the foreign debt contracted over and above the amount of subscriptions raised from such simpletons as myself for the erection of this costly temple of mercantile pride.

November 27, 1841.—The great affair given in honour of the French Prince de Joinville by Dr. and Mrs. Mott, at their elegant house in Bleecker street, formerly the residence of Washington Coster, came off last evening in a style of magnificence which we have not witnessed for a long time. Cutting of limbs has been a better business of late than trade, and the doctor having been absent in Europe during the dark days of New York has had no temptation to invest his money in stocks which have become worthless; "tant mieux pour lui." I rejoice in the worthy doctor's ability to honor his royal guest and do credit to our city in a manner equally worthy of himself and the occasion. My wife and daughters and myself were invited, but I alone represented the family. I called and took Mr. Hughes to this "Doctor's Mob," for so, in fact, it was. The house is curiously constructed, with a

great number of small rooms, but none large enough to accommodate such a great crowd; and the fine women and lovely girls, dressed in a style of taste and splendor for which they are remarkable, were squeezed in corners by fat men in black and boys with long beards which the bloodthirsty Venetian Jew might have envied in his day. And as for dancing, one cotillon was all that could find room, and that only the one in which the Prince and his happy partner were exhibited from time to time to the admiring multitude who gazed upon him, the tall ones over the heads of the short ones, and the short ones under the arms of the long ones. I came away before supper, which I am told was in equal splendor with the rest of the entertainment. It was a superb, hot-pressed edition of New York's "good society" elegantly bound, with gilt edges and rich illustrations. Lord Morpeth divided the notice of the company with the distinguished guest of the evening. His society and conversation were much courted.

The corporation of New York gave a grand dinner this day to the Prince de Joinville at the Astor House. The company, for so large a one, was very select, including none of the vulgar hangers-on of the corporation, who are apt to creep in and ungentlemanize the company on these occasions. The company, about two hundred in number, consisted besides "their honors" of the Prince and officers of the Belle-Poule and Cassarde; the French committee; officers of the Army and Navy of the United States; militia officers of the rank of general; members and ex-members of Congress; chancellors and judges; ex-mayors, which dignified corps was confined to C. W. Lawrence, Aaron Clarke and myself; Lord Morpeth; Colonel Clive and Colonel Percival; Mr. Bacourt, French minister; Christopher Hughes, *chargé d'affaires* at Stockholm; Francis Granger, Postmaster General, out of place; Bishop Onderdonk; Dr. Knox and Rev. Mr. Verren; and a fair representation of the respectable gentlemen of the city, Whigs as well as Locofocos. The Mayor, of course, presided, with Aldermen Bennett and Shaler as vice-presidents; there was good material in the company, but the president had not the tact to bring it out until after the French guests retired, which was soon after the regular toasts were done, when affairs

took a livelier turn, and the usual amount of speech making and toastifying came into play. The Mayor in his toast, the first after the regular ones, paid a handsome compliment to Lord Morpeth; to which he replied in a short speech, in excellent taste and fine language, evidently prepared, however, and committed to memory, and delivered in the strained, awkward, sing-song style of elocution which characterizes most of the parliamentary orators. The handsome dining-room of the Astor House was tastefully decorated with the flags of France and the United States, and devices and inscriptions appropriate to the two nations; and the dinner, which cost the good people of Gotham $2,000, was gotten up in Stetson's best style.

December 1, 1841.—We had a very pleasant dinner party, consisting of the following gentlemen: Lord Morpeth, Henry Brevoort, Mr. Charles H. Russell, Peter Schermerhorn, Washington Irving, E. H. Pendleton, John Duer, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Francis, Ogden Hoffman, James G. King.

His Lordship has been so *fêted* and lionized at large public dinners, and has been so thrust forward to make speeches and be stared at, that he declared himself delighted with the ease and sociability and repose of this little party of talented and agreeable men. He left at ten o'clock to attend an evening party at Mr. Isaac Jones's, but some of my guests remained until half-past eleven. Lord Morpeth grows upon us amazingly; his fine talents, improved by education of the highest sort, and the frank urbanity of his social intercourse, make us overlook his awkwardness of manner, and a half-hour's conversation almost persuades us that he is a handsome man.

February 15, 1842.—The author of the "Pickwick" Papers is a small, bright-eyed, intelligent looking young fellow, thirty years of age, somewhat of a dandy in his dress, with "rings and things and fine array," brisk in his manner and of a lively conversation. If he does not get his little head turned by all this, I shall wonder at it. Mrs. Dickens is a little, fat, capitally English-looking woman, of an agreeable countenance and, I should think, "a nice person."

July 12, 1842.—My wife and I drove out this afternoon to see the two reservoirs in which the Croton water was introduced a

few days since. This great work is thus completed, with the exception of the magnificent aqueduct by which it is intended to convey the water across the Harlem River, where pipes are now temporarily laid down from one bank to another on a level with the water. We visited first the receiving reservoir near Yorkville, consisting of two basins which cover about thirty acres, a solid fabric, erected on a height sufficient to convey the water to the tops of the houses in the city. The outer walls are handsome broad stone, the basins lined with a dry slope wall one twenty and the other thirty feet in depth. They are at present about half full and the clear, sweet, soft water (clear it is, and sweet and soft; for to be in the fashion I drank a tumbler of it and found it all these) is flowing in copiously, and has already formed two pretty, limpid placid Mediterranean seas of wholesome temperance beverage well calculated to cool the palates and the thirst of the New Yorkers, and to diminish the losses of the fire insurance companies. There were a great number of visitors at this place—pedestrians, horsemen, railroad travellers, and those who, like myself, came in their old carriages (which, if they had no more right than me to do, was very reprehensively)—for it has become a fashionable place of resort; and well it may, for it is well worth seeing. We then came down and stopped at the lower or distributing reservoir at Murray's Hill, about two miles above my house, which I had not seen since the arrival of the waters. The two basins here are about one-third of the quantity of water, and the distributing pipes are filled and the water works being supplied to such places in town as are prepared for it. This great enterprise will cost $10,000,000, and it is somewhat remarkable and an evidence of its acknowledged utility that, with the certainty of a tremendous increase of taxation consequent upon it to the present generation and posterity, and in party times too, when men are so hard to please, not a voice has been raised against it, and all parties hail the advent of the "pure and wholesome water," after its journey on the earth and under the earth, and across the water courses of miles, as a proud event of our city, and one which enables Knickerbockers to hold their heads high among the nations of the earth.

Nov. 12, 1842.—Mr. John Delmonico, the respectable proprietor

of the great hotel and restaurant in William street, died on Thursday morning in a strange and awful manner. He was with a party deer-hunting at Snedecor's, Islip, L. I. He was placed on a stand up the creek and a deer coming, he fired. The deer, badly wounded, took to the water, and was killed by one of the number on another stand. After some time his companions, going to join him, found him lying on his face in the same spot where he had fired, quite dead of apoplexy, probably produced by the excitement which the sport of deer-hunting always occasions with persons unaccustomed to it. Mr. Delmonico was an amiable man, very obliging in his house, and will not fail to be remembered as long as good dinners dwell pleasantly upon the recollection.

Nov. 14, 1842.—"Business is Business," as some man says in some play. The following notice, which was published the day after the funeral of poor Delmonico, is very much in the style of the inscription on a tomb stone in Père-la-Chaise, which runs somewhat in this form: "Here lies the body of Pierre Quelquechose, who died so and so. This is erected to his memory by his widow, who takes this occasion to inform her friends and customers that the pastry-cook establishment is continued at such a number Rue St. Honoré, where she would be happy to receive their orders."

This is the counterpart:

"A Card—The widow, brother, and nephew Lorenzo, of the late and much respected John Delmonico, tender their heartfelt thanks to their friends, benevolent societies and Northern Liberty Fire Engine Company, who accompanied his remains to his last home. The establishment will be reopened to-day, by the same firm of Delmonico Brothers, and no pains of the bereft family will be spared to give general satisfaction. Restaurant, bar-room, and private dinners No. 2 South William street; furnished rooms No. 76 Broad street, as usual."

June 18, 1845.—Grace Church, at the corner of Broadway and Rector street, has been sold for $65,000. It is to be converted into stores below, and the upper part into a splendid museum of Chinese curiosities, which is likely to prove a good speculation. Doctor Taylor, the rector, preached the last sermon on Sunday last in the old edifice. The congregation will occupy a temporary place of worship until their splendid new church at the upper end of

Broadway is finished. It will be second only to the magnificent Trinity, and will probably be finished about the same time.

Sept. 10, 1845.—Mr. Stewart's splendid edifice, erected on the site of Washington Hall, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, is nearly finished, and his stock of dry goods will be exhibited on the shelves in a few days. There is nothing in Paris or London to compare with his dry-goods palace. My attention was attracted in passing this morning to a most extraordinary and I think useless piece of extravagance. Several of the windows on the first floor, nearly level with the street, are formed of plate glass, six feet by eleven, which must have cost four or five hundred dollars each, and may be shivered by a boy's marble or a snow-ball as effectually as by a four-pound shot; and I am greatly mistaken if there are not persons (one is enough in this heterogeneous mass of population, influenced by jealousy, malice, or other instigation of the devil) bad enough to do such a deed of mischief.

Jan. 26, 1849.—The California fever is increasing in violence; thousands are going, among whom are many young men of our best families; the papers are filled with advertisements of vessels for Chagres and San Francisco. Tailors, hatters, grocers, provision merchants, hardware men, and others are employed night and day in fitting out the adventurers. John Bull, too, is getting as crazy as Brother Jonathan on this exciting subject.

Sept. 3, 1850.—"Sing a song of sixpence," at the rate of a thousand dollars a night. Our new city is in a new excitement. So much has been said, and the trumpet of fame has sounded so loud, in honor of this new importation from the shores of Europe, that nothing else is heard in our streets, nothing seen in the papers, but the advent of the "Swedish Nightingale." Jenny Lind has arrived on Sunday, in the "Atlantic." This noble steamer was a most fitting fiddle-case, a suitable cage for such a bird. The wharf was thronged with anxious expectants of her landing.

A BOY'S REMINISCENCES.

I was born December 12, 1795, in the city of Albany. We soon removed to New Galway, Saratoga County, which at that time was situated on the extreme border of civilization, and in the vicinity of the road which Burgoyne cut through the woods just before his defeat and capture on the heights of Saratoga. From Galway we removed to Stillwater, or Half-Moon Point as it was sometimes called.

We continued our progress toward New York by removal to the village of Haverstraw, now called Warren, in Rockland County. The commercial intercourse of this town with the outside world was carried on by means of a single sloop, and that a small one, named "The Farmer's Daughter." Her freight consisted of cord wood and farm produce, with now and then a solitary passenger who was anxious to see the great city. The majestic Hudson at this place is some six or eight miles wide, forming an extensive bay. A strong gale from the South produces such a swell that the bay might almost be mistaken for an ocean.

During our residence at Haverstraw my father was employed in the stone quarry at Nyack, some ten or twelve miles down the river. The stone so freely used in the construction of edifices, public and private, in the city of New York, the forts on the three islands—Governor's, Gibbet, Ellis's—and Castle Garden, came from this quarry and the two at Newark and Belleville.

In the Autumn of the year 1803 we left Haverstraw in the sloop and arrived safe at the dock in the great city of Gotham. During the Summer and early Autumn the yellow fever had been prevalent and often fatal in the lower part of the city, and many families removed to the suburbs or country.*

That part of the city, or more properly the suburbs, including Jane, Horatio, West Twelfth, Bethune, West Eleventh and Perry streets, and from the river out to Greenwich avenue, was then known as Greenwich village. The village was nearly west of what is now known as Washington square, at that time Potter's

* The deaths this year, from July 26th to November, were six hundred and seventy.

Field. In front of the village was located the first State prison, with its front on the road and its yard extending to the river.

In this village we obtained a small vacant tenement, the most of the houses being occupied already by families from the infected portions of the city. Then, with my brother Calvin, who was my inseparable companion, I commenced the exploration of the city. Day by day we extended our peregrinations, and after many a weary walk we arrived at the Battery at the extreme south end of the island.

The city, its extent, condition and appearance were as I saw them in the Autumn of 1803 and the Summer of 1804, but the incidents which I shall relate transpired in all the years up to 1811, when I left the city for New Jersey, where I went to learn my trade, being sixteen years of age. The years 1815 and 1816, when I was once more a resident of the city, together with occasional short visits since that time, complete my personal knowledge of New York city.

The Battery was all of four miles from Greenwich village. Its front was a stone wall laid in mason work, six feet above high water mark, and surmounted by a post and joist railing. Some ten or twelve rods in the rear of this was the fort, which was in the form of a crescent. Its perpendicular front, six feet in height, was composed of large square timbers. The interior was so filled with earth as to form a gentle declivity to the plane below, where the star spangled banner floated from the flagstaff on each national holiday. The fort was well supplied with cannon, both of iron and brass, many of which exhibited on the breech a crown and the initials G. R., signifying that they once belonged to King George. They had either been taken in battle or left by the British when they had evacuated the city. On each returning Fourth of July the remaining few of the old Revolutionary guards assembled, clad in the old uniform of blue with yellow facings, having gaiters upon their feet, the old chapeau upon their heads, hair profusely powdered, their swords newly brightened and their belts and scabbards newly whitewashed. Their duty on that day consisted in the firing of the national salute of thirteen guns upon the first appearance of the sun. The fort, the guns and the veterans have long since passed away. The Battery was then,

and for many years afterwards, a beautiful promenade laid out in ample squares of green turf with convenient interstices of broad gravel walks and thickly studded with large trees of elm and maple. Here of a Summer's afternoon might be seen nurses with their infant charges disporting in the shade upon the soft green carpet and inhaling the health inspiring breeze as it came fresh and pure through the Narrows from the ocean. Here, too, came children of a larger growth, some to spend a leisure hour in the enjoyment of the beautiful scenery spread out before them and others for the mere relaxation from labor. The spacious bay before them would be alive with sails of all descriptions, from the little fairylike pleasure boat up to the huge East Indiaman, with all the sails spread to the wind, going out or returning with valuable cargoes. Just in front were the islands, Ellis's and Gibbet, and in the distance Staten Island, before which was a small fleet of foreign shipping riding out at Quarantine. A little to the left was Governor's Island with its fort and the three story battery of Castle Williams, while around the point of the island the Narrows were visible for quite a distance towards the ocean. On the left also was Long Island, with the city of Brooklyn and the East River. Within the range of vision on the right was New Jersey with its Snake Hill looming up far above the surrounding country. Near the west end of the Battery there was built during the war of 1812 a large circular fort, which is now known as Castle Garden. After the war closed it became a pleasure garden, much frequented by the young during the Summer months. It was here that Lafayette landed when he visited this country; likewise Gen. Jackson when he made his Northern tour, and Black Hawk with his son Tommy Hawk. Black Hawk upon witnessing a balloon ascension dryly remarked that the white man might as well continue his journey up and pay a visit to the Great Spirit.

Greenwich was then the lowest street towards the river, but now Washington and West streets are below it. On the corner facing the Battery stood an unpretending two story house in which Robert Fulton, the successful inventor of the steamboat, lived and died. Going north, at the Albany Basin, between Rector and Thames streets, the Albany boats discharged their cargoes of lumber and produce and received their return freight of for-

eign and domestic goods. On the right or upper side of the street was the graveyard of Trinity Church, and on the left the Basin. The river at that time came so near Greenwich street that at ebb tide the bottom at the dock was bare for quite a distance.

Our family resided in Liberty street near the dock when I was twelve years old. One day I ventured too near the end of the pier and slipped in feet foremost. When I came to the surface I found myself fifteen or twenty feet from the dock, with the tide rapidly running out. I struck out vigorously for land, which I was successful in reaching, when I was helped up by a stonecutter who was attracted by the screams of my sister.

On the southwest corner of Cortlandt street was the first museum in the city. It was owned by a Mr. Savage. In that museum for the first time I saw the great white polar bear, or rather his skin stuffed; there was also on exhibition a Suwarrow boot of colossal size. The Suwarrow boot afterwards became very fashionable in the city. Mr. Savage kept an electric battery for the benefit of his visitors, whom he delighted in shocking. The museum was sold, whereupon it was considerably enlarged and became known as Scudder's. It was finally sold to the great Barnum. So the little insignificant museum of Savage was the nucleus of the most varied and extensive collection of curiosities in the country.

At the foot of this street was the only ferry to New Jersey. The conveyance was in boats with two sails and without decks called periaugers, which were used when there was wind, and long, narrow rowboats in calm weather. No carriages were taken across then, and horses seldom, as they must be forced or rather tumbled into the periauger when necessary to be taken.

My brother Calvin was of light complexion, his face, however, deeply pitted by smallpox. He had unconsciously acquired the Irish brogue from working among Irish workmen. As a natural result he was often mistaken for a native of "the isle that Nature formed so fair." One day a cartman accosted him in this wise: "My friend, I have a favor to ask, but believe me, I mean no disrespect to you or your nation. I have often heard it asserted that no venomous animal can live when in the hand of an Irish-

man, and I wish you to hold this *toad* in your hand that the truth of the assertion may be known." It required the repeated declaration of my brother that he was born in the State just across the river to convince the man that he was an American.

In Partition street, now Fulton street, was located the Bear Market, which extended along the block to Vesey street and down Vesey to the river. Its front was the meat market and the end toward the river vegetables and fish. The structure was a mere shed open at both sides and ends, its roof supported by wooden posts placed along the sides at proper intervals. How unlike the large and beautiful Washington Market, which occupies the ground between the river and where the old market was!

There was one curiosity which I have nowhere else seen. On a neat little sign was painted "Jew's Meat." This stall the Jews patronized, being assured that the animals were slaughtered in accordance with their law or tradition which declares that all animals which they eat must lose their lives by decapitation, and if possible at one stroke of the axe, whether it be beef, calf, sheep or goat.

On the dock at the end of the market were seen, in the season for them, small stacks of cabbages, the perquisites or overwork of the negro slaves from Hoboken, Paulus Hook and Communipaw. They were brought over in canoes, a sight which would now be a great curiosity. After selling their stock they would enjoy the jollification of a dance upon the market floor to the whistle of some favored one. They were very improvident, freely spending the proceeds of their hard labor, devoid of any care or solicitude, anxiety or forethought for the future, but perfectly contented and happy.

Between Robinson street, now Park place, and the next one, Murray, was this sign: "Francis Adonis, from Paris, Hair Dresser." As there was something peculiar in the life of this man I must relate it. His customers were mostly his own countrymen, French refugees, and they preferred having their tonsorial operations performed at their homes. Hence he was often seen upon the street, always bareheaded, carrying his hat doubled together, out of which protruded his combs, brushes, shears and strop. Upon the death of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, to

whom Francis was hairdresser, he had left Paris for New York with the declaration that he never again would wear a hat until a Bourbon ascended the throne of France. Whether he donned it upon the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena I do not know, as at that time I was not a resident of the city.

At the pier at the foot of Murray street, in the Summer of 1807, the first successful experiment of propelling vessels by steam was made by Robert Fulton. The "Clermont" was of ordinary build so far as the hull was concerned, but the upper works which formed her promenade deck, and which enclosed the machinery, were a rough framework covered with unplaned boards and having square holes cut out for windows. It looked more like a modern flat-roofed cow shed than like the cabin of a boat. When the morning that she was advertised to leave the dock arrived, the piers above and below were crowded with spectators who had come to witness the sequel to "Fulton's folly," as the large majority of people sneeringly termed it. I was then an apprentice to a bookbinder, from whom I obtained permission to go with the crowd and see the show.

Many were certain of the failure of the experiment and when, after leaving the dock, and well into the river with her course laid toward Albany, her wheels suddenly stopped revolving and the ebbing tide bade fair to carry her out on an Atlantic voyage, the croakers were jubilant.

"Just as I always said." "Well, I am sorry for Fulton's friends; what little *he* loses serves him right." "Experience is a dear school, but *fools* can learn in no other." Such remarks might be heard on the right and left. The stoppage was said to be caused by some trifling deficiency in the machinery which had not been noticed until it was put in motion. After about twenty or thirty minutes she proceeded again with increased celerity, passing her dock amid the hearty applause of the hundreds of citizens who had crowded the shore to witness the curiosity. The "Clermont" triumphantly accomplished her voyage to Albany without accident or further detention.

Early one Sunday morning, in February, 1816, I observed a great many people passing in great haste toward the dock at Warren street. Thinking that something extraordinary was to

be seen I soon joined the throng, and on reaching the dock observed a long narrow field of ice near the middle of the river. Its length was so great that the ends were invisible. Nearly opposite to us was a boat attached to the ice on its further edge. Upon the ice were two men who appeared to be fighting. One would knock over the other while seated upon the ice; then draw him about, now by the hands, now by the heels; then he would roll him over; then endeavor to make him stand up, that he might throw him down again. So they continued, while a boat was speedily procured at the dock and four men, with some long boards, put off to the rescue. Arriving at the ice and finding it sufficiently strong, they secured their boat and crossed over to the combatants, whom they found to be the carrier of the United States mail and his assistant, a negro. They had left Jersey City the previous evening, and coming to the ice had rowed up and down, but were unable to find a passage. They moored their boat and took to the ice for exercise, as the night was intensely cold. The negro soon became chilled through and consequently sleepy, and he begged that he might be permitted to take just a short nap. His companion, knowing the fatal result which would ensue, refused to grant his petition, and as a preventive kept him moving, but he had all he could do to keep him alive until relief came. This, of course, accounted for their strange appearance when first seen from the shore. The rescuing party drew the boat across the ice and then all came safely to the dock. The poor negro, with nose, ears and fingers frozen, and whiter than ever before, had to be lifted from the boat to the dock, but his companion in peril, a short heavy man, was uninjured. At that time, 1816, the Southern mail consisted of two ordinary mail bags brought over in a small rowboat.

The terminus of the city as it was in 1803 was at Beach street. There was no longer a street, but this was Greenwich Road, two miles from the Battery. Here on the right was a large salt marsh extending north to Spring street and east to Broadway and the Collect. The outlet to the river was a small creek nearly on a line with the present Canal street. The marsh, or Lispenard's meadow, as it was then called, was bounded on the north and northeast by high sandy hills, conical in form, which have long

since been leveled and their contents deposited in the marsh. St. John's Episcopal Church, the foundation of which I saw laid, on Varick street, is situated on what was then the southern edge of this marsh. St. John's Park, between Hudson and Varick, containing three or four acres, I saw filled in, fenced and planted with young elm and maple trees. It became a beautiful promenade, but was afterwards purchased by Vanderbilt, and is now the site of the great depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Many a Winter day, when a boy, I skated over this meadow covered with ice, and in Summer with thread and pin hook I fished for minnows in the creek.

Above the docks, the shore was thickly strewn with pine logs of all lengths from ten to thirty feet. These logs, which had been brought down the river in rafts, were to be used in the construction of the city docks, and were drawn endwise up the bank, the longer ones extending into the water. This made an excellent place for bathing, and here many of my companions as well as myself learned the art of swimming.

Spring Street was then but a road leading to Broadway. About midway between the latter street and Greenwich Road was the Manhattan Spring, from which water was conveyed in logs to the reservoir in Chambers street, directly in the rear of the City Hall, where it was forced up into a large tank at the top of the building by means of a steam engine—the first one I ever saw—and thence distributed over a part of the city.*

Above Spring street at short distances apart were the country residences of merchants and wealthy citizens. One of the most elegant and imposing structures was the home of the once famous but afterwards infamous Aaron Burr. His duel with Hamilton was at Weehawken on the Hudson, on the morning of July 11, 1804. Upon the first fire Hamilton fell mortally wounded. He was taken to his home in the city, where he died the following day. A white marble monument was erected on the spot where he fell, but it has since been removed. In the Summer of 1816,

* Mr. Morhouse was in error here. The water for the Manhattan reservoir came from its neighborhood, and did not come from the source in Spring street, which was a fine, large spring, as might be inferred from the fact that the street was named after it.

in company with my brother Calvin, I went over to Weehawken in a small boat and landed at the dueling ground where many a man has endeavored to heal his wounded honor with the blood of his fellow man. The place and surroundings look as if Nature had almost intended it for the duelist. It is a smooth level plat, about one hundred feet long and seventy or eighty feet wide, enclosed on three sides by high precipitous rocks, and its front washed by the waves of the river. I think there was no entrance to the place except by water. The monument was still standing at the time of our visit, but was shockingly mutilated. Nearly every projecting corner of the stones had been broken off and carried away by curiosity hunters, who seemed to consider the monument common property. Acting in accordance with this sentiment, I selected a stone with but one small corner missing, and concluding that for the sake of uniformity it should lose more I accordingly appropriated a large fragment, which I brought away with me, and after smoothing and polishing I inscribed in my best style of lettering:

Broken Aug. 3rd, 1816, from the monument, on the shore of the Hudson, erected on the spot where Gen. Hamilton fell in a duel with Col. Burr, July 11, 1804.

This memento I carefully preserved among my choicest relics for many years, but it was long since lost or mislaid.

In 1817 I saw Burr in New York. He was then an old man, about medium height, very thin and straight, dressed in black, and his hair was so profusely powdered that a superfluous portion adhered to his coat collar. His hair hung far down his back in the inevitable queue, which in accordance with the fashion of the time was tied with a wide black ribbon in a double bow knot.

While Burr was in France his house on Richmond Hill was untenanted and closed, but a tool house on the place was found to be open by us rambling boys, and there at one end we found still remaining the target upon which he doubtless practiced with his pistol before the duel. He could make the distance about thirty feet, and for that distance the practice was excellent.

Above this was the State prison. The guard of the prison was under command of Capt. Baldwin, who in his youthful days had been rather wild and reckless. When he enlisted in the army

of the Revolution he had declared that he would return wearing a gold chain or a wooden leg. He made his promise good, but it was with the wooden leg and not with the gold chain. He was a good tactician, and although a severe disciplinarian he was usually well liked by his forty men, among whom he would stump around with all the dignity of a major-general. There was a sewer about two feet in diameter, of heavy oak plank, extending from the large vault in the prison to the river. At flood tide the water would reach the floor of the vault, and then receding leave it thoroughly cleansed. At ebb tide the end of the sewer at the dock was just above the surface of the water. A prisoner named Burns thought here was a chance for escape. Unobserved he descended to the floor of the vault and entered the sewer head first. When he had accomplished about half the distance to the river he found further progress effectually prevented by large iron bars which were bolted securely to the planks, leaving space not large enough even to admit his head. Greatly disappointed at his failure, he was obliged to retreat feet foremost to the vault, from which he found himself unable to emerge without assistance. He accordingly called loudly for help, and upon being lifted out was punished severely for attempting to escape. His next plan was to fire the prison, which he succeeded in doing unobserved by any of the guards. The alarm was given at 11 P. M., and by daylight the workshops and manufactories were in ruins. The engines from the city arrived too late, for the outer wall had first to be broken down to make it possible for them to enter. The prisoners were all handcuffed with their hands behind them and then marched, surrounded by guards, outside the walls. A long chain was then passed between the arms of each man and carefully secured at each end; they looked like a long line of soldiers in uniform but without arms. For the crime Burns was sentenced to solitary confinement in a dungeon for life, condemned never again to behold the light of the sun.

At the Potter's Field, now Washington Square, not only strangers were buried, but all whose friends were unable to purchase graves in the churchyards of the city, which even at that time were very expensive; then a city ordinance prohibited the burial of any person dying of yellow fever in the city cemeteries,

and they, too, were interred in the Potter's Field. Therefore the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the native and foreigner, found a resting place here. Although including about ten acres, the space was entirely occupied by the time the cemeteries off the island were established. There were many beautiful and costly monuments, together with those of humble worth, but all have been removed, the graves leveled, and the whole converted into a beautiful park and military parade ground.*

I will now return to the south end of the city. On my first visit, and for several years afterward, the little park, known as the Bowling Green, was enclosed with a common pale fence without gates and consequently never open to the public as a promenade. It was oval in form, and contained about two acres. Near the centre stood a pedestal of mason work about four feet high, partly in ruins, on which had reposed in former times the equestrian statue of King George the Third, but when tyranny of the mother country had been such as to exceed the utmost bounds of endurance on the part of the colonists, when they were no longer treated or considered as subjects, but rather as slaves, when they were denied their rights under the Constitution, the great Magna Charta of their liberty, they declared themselves free and independent, and when they raised the standard of rebellion they at the same time razed to the ground the symbol of subjection and royalty, both horse and rider. Tradition assures us that as the statue was composed of lead the patriots, melting it, converted it into bullets with which they expelled the mercenaries of the King from our shores.

Garden street was the first one going north. In this little street was located, I think, the first post office of the city, in a very ordinary two story building, which possibly was visited by Dr. Franklin during his three weeks' tour of all the post offices in the country, in his "one hoss shay," while he was Postmaster General over all His Majesty's colonies in America.

Directly at the head of Wall, on Broadway, stands Trinity Church. During the Revolution the structure was destroyed by

* The old Potter's Field was leveled and Washington Square laid out upon its site in 1823. In the same year a law was passed forbidding interment south of Canal street.

fire, as the inscription on the front wall informs us, but was afterwards rebuilt and enlarged. It is a large building of gray stone. Its interior is spacious and finished in the most beautiful and costly style. When I was there last, and I presume it is the same now, services were held each day in the week. This they can well afford, for theirs is the most wealthy ecclesiastical body in the country.

The spire of Trinity Church was the highest in the city, and the belfry, even at that early time, was furnished with a full chime of bells which on our National holidays rang out right merrily with "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," while on Sundays the good old tunes of Windham, Lenox and Old Hundred could be heard quite over the city as it was then. The yard includes a full block, and interments were continued until most of the ground had been more than once excavated. In the southeast corner is a beautiful white marble monument erected to the memory of Alexander Hamilton by the "Cincinnati Society," of which he was an honored member.

Maiden lane extends from Broadway to East River. Directly opposite is Cortlandt street, extending to the Hudson, where we find the ferry to New Jersey, while at the foot of Maiden lane we find the ferry to Brooklyn. In that early time these two ferries were the only ones by which to leave the city. Conveyance on the East River was exclusively in large rowboats, and the frequency of the trips depended largely on the number of passengers to and fro and the condition of the river. The milk used in the city was brought from Long Island by the milkmen in their own boats and then carried about the streets in two cans suspended from a yoke, such as sugar makers use, upon their shoulders. The fare on the Hudson at that time, and long afterwards, was nine cents and on the East River six cents.

At the head of Maiden lane was a small market in the centre of the street, known as the Oswego Market, which was long since removed. At the foot of the street was the old Fly Market, which was very similar to the Bear Market.

The first Indian I ever saw was sitting in a stall in the Oswego Market, clad in his buckskin leggings, his moccasins and the indispensible blanket. Whole families sometimes came to the

city from Albany and points farther north. We boys were often amused to watch the precision and dexterity with which even the smaller Indian boys handled their national weapon. We would place a penny on the top of a stick six inches in height at one side of the street, and an Indian boy from the opposite side would seldom fail to shoot it off with his arrow. Their only garment consisted of the inevitable blanket, secured at the neck with a brooch, and wearing about the loins a sash of some bright red or yellow.

It was quite customary then for shopmen to designate upon their signs what part of the world they came from, thinking by this means to induce more customers to call. Thus you would see:

STEPHEN DANDO,
from London,
Hatter.

DONALD MCINTYRE,
from Edinborough,
Dyer.

LAW AND BUTTE,
from Glasgow,
Boot Makers.

ANTOINE ARNEUX,
A la Paris.
Marchand Tailleur.

STINA PERUVIN,
from Vienna,
Perfumery.

In John street, between Nassau and William streets, is the oldest Methodist church in the city. On a beautiful white marble tablet inserted in the front wall is an inscription to the memory of the Rev. John Summerfield. He was young, eloquent and beloved by all. At the ends of Fulton street are located the two principal markets of the city—Fulton on the east and Washington on the west. On the corner of Fulton and William stood the old Dutch Reformed Church where, and in a building since erected upon its site, for years has been held the daily noon prayer meeting. The church, being situated on the corner of two principal streets, the services were often disturbed by the noise of passing vehicles. To obviate this difficulty the church obtained permission from the City Council to close the streets during the hour of service by extending a chain across each street a short distance above and below the church, but this was done only during the Summer of 1815.

OLIVER MORHOUSE.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK.

V.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel soon after employed Bradford to print an edition of the Prayer Book in Mohawk. Of the six nations who composed the Iroquois confederacy in the early part of the last century, the Mohawks and the Senecas, at the Eastern and Western ends, were the most powerful and the most warlike, although there was a great disproportion between their numbers, the Senecas having by far the most warriors. Yet the Mohawks were to other peoples and countries the representatives of the confederacy. It was the Mohawks who were imitated by badly-behaved young men in London in the time of Addison; it was the Mohawks who were most spoken of in France, in Massachusetts, in the Carolinas. They owed this prominence to their exceptional position. They were at the head of ship navigation on the Hudson; they controlled the portages of the Mohawk, and no one could cross from Lake Champlain south without going through the land occupied by them. They were nearest alike to the Dutch, the English, and the French. Each was obliged to show consideration to them, and to study their condition. Moreover, there was at that time and for many years after a sincere desire among the residents of New England and the Middle Colonies to Christianize our Indian tribes, changing them from heathens, with barbarous rites, into civilized beings, relying upon the truths of the gospel. Robinson, the pastor of those pilgrims who first left Holland to settle in Plymouth, in a very touching letter written some little time afterwards, hoped that his followers might have converted some before they killed any, and the exertions of Eliot, of Mayhew, and others are well known. This feeling was not confined to the zealots of New England. From France a long succession of priests labored with the Iroquois and other Indians, almost from the time of the settlement in Quebec. Their success seemed to be greater than that of the

New Englanders, as they had more flexibility, living among the Indians and being of them. The Churchmen of New York desired that the Prayer Book might be printed for the natives of our province, and the work was accordingly done after a lapse of time by Lawrence Claesse, interpreter to the Rev. William Andrews, missionary to the Indians. It comprises one hundred and nineteen pages, small quarto, with two title pages, one in Mohawk and the other in English. The date is 1715.

After this work was issued there seems to have been no very noteworthy book printed within the next ten years. The number of separate pieces became greater, and their size on an average was larger, but they never became ponderous volumes, nor are their contents such as would entice a modern reader to look at them. Many are polemical; others are on questions the interest in which has long since died out. They are, however, valuable historically, as almost every one has some fact bearing upon our development, and very valuable bibliographically, as evidencing the progress of printing and the polite arts. Within the past forty years there has been a rage for collecting the works from Bradford's press. Their scarcity, their quaintness, their connection with local incidents, have caused these books and broadsides to be held in great request by collectors. Twenty-five years ago a club was organized which bore Bradford's name, and it drew attention anew to him. Philadelphia joins with us in seeking for his works.

Very few copies of anything printed by Bradford in these earlier years survive, but it is probable we have at least a specimen of more than two-thirds. Our houses were wooden at that day, and fires were frequent. Two of these conflagrations, those of 1776 and 1835, were as great in proportion to the size of the city as almost any that ever occurred. In these were destroyed many ancient relics. This colony occupied the position in America that the Low Countries do in Europe. Every war has devastated us, and we paid more dearly for our independence than any other State, with the exception, perhaps, of New Jersey. Not only are laws silent during war, but the most precious collections of art, of books, of curiosities, are dispersed, pillaged, or destroyed, both by the troops and the camp followers and thieves that accompany them. Thus were valuable collections in Philadelphia and New

York taken away. Here the Society Library suffered much. The records of the city of New York during the Revolution were taken to England by their custodian; the archives of Brooklyn disappeared in like manner, and the loyalists that left here to go to Nova Scotia and Canada undoubtedly destroyed or carried away with them many of the most valuable books and papers which bore upon our early history. They could not sell them. The rapid increase of population here since the peace in 1783 has caused the town to be thrice rebuilt, each time the garrets and waste closets being emptied and the papers carried to the mill.

Thirty years after Bradford first came here there appeared in New York the most striking figure of our colonial years. Up to the time of the Revolution we had produced in these Western provinces but one man whose fame extended beyond the continent of America. That was Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher, statesman, and author. When the Revolution began his fame had been growing for fifty years. In London, when he had hardly reached his majority, he attracted attention from Sir Hans Sloane for his asbestos purse, and from other distinguished gentlemen for his skill in swimming. On his return to America he soon became known as the most skillful printer of the Middle Colonies, the outspoken champion of the party which demanded that the colonists should receive the rights that Englishmen at home possessed, and the promoter of all benevolent and social enterprises which had for their object the amelioration of the condition of the people. For sixty years he thus strove for the welfare of Americans. But at the time when he touched the soil of New York he had quarreled with his brother James Franklin, in Boston, and had secretly left home to seek his fortunes elsewhere. When he reached here, a friendless boy of seventeen, after a three days' voyage, in October, 1723, he found New York with but one printing office, while in Boston there were several. There was no newspaper. In his narrative, written after he had become old and prosperous, he thus describes his adventures:

"My inclinations for the sea were by this time worne out, or I might now have gratify'd them. But, having a trade, and supposing myself a pretty good workman, I offer'd my service to the printer in the place, old Mr. William Bradford, who had been the

first printer in Pennsylvania, but removed from thence upon the quarrel of George Keith. He could give me no employment, having little to do, and help enough already; but says he, 'My son at Philadelphia has lately lost his principal hand, Aquila Rose, by death; if you go thither, I believe he may employ you.' Philadelphia was 100 miles farther; I set out, however, in a boat for Amboy, leaving my chest and things to follow me round by sea." After describing his journey to Philadelphia and his first appearance there the story goes on:

"I made myself as tidy as I could, and went to Andrew Bradford the printer's. I found in the shop the old man, his father, whom I had seen in New York, and who, traveling on horseback, had got to Philadelphia before me. He introduc'd me to his son, who receiv'd me civilly, gave me a breakfast, but told me did not at present want a hand, being lately suppli'd with one; but there was another printer in town, lately set up, one Keimer, who, perhaps, might employ me; if not, I should be welcome to lodge at his house, and he would give me a little work to do now and then, till fuller business should offer.

"The old gentleman said he would go with me to the new printer; and when we found him, 'Neighbor,' says Bradford, 'I have brought to see you a young man of your business; perhaps you may want such a one.' He ask'd me a few questions, put a composing stick in my hand to see how I work'd, and said he would employ me soon, though he had just then nothing for me to do; and taking old Bradford, whom he had never seen before, to be one of the town's people that had a good will for him, enter'd into a conversation on his present undertaking and prospects; while Bradford, not discovering that he was the other printer's father, on Keimer's saying he expected soon to get the greatest part of the business into his own hands, drew him on by artful questions and starting little doubts, to explain all his views, what interest he reli'd on, and in what manner he intended to proceed. I, who stood by and heard all, saw immediately that one of them was a crafty old sophister, and the other a mere novice. Bradford left me with Keimer, who was greatly surpris'd when I told him who the old man was."

From this statement very unfavorable opinions have long been

expressed in print concerning Bradford; but it must not be forgotten that the only account of his dealings with Franklin we have is from the latter's pen. It exhibits the older printer in an unfavorable light, and as doing a thing which cannot be defended by a man of honor. The future philosopher, however, profited by the fraud. It does not appear that the introduction of Franklin to Keimer was undertaken with the idea of spying out the latter's condition, but the disclosures came up naturally, and then Bradford plied his questions.

Franklin and the Bradfords were long rivals in business, and in opposite parties in politics, and the remembrance of those early days were still with him in his old age. Franklin was a great man, but he never rose to the pitch of forgiving an enemy or a rival.

Bradford at this time was sixty years old. He had been in America for thirty-eight years, thirty being in New York city. There he had acquired the confidence and respect of the citizens. He had been printer to all the successive administrations which followed Col. Fletcher's, and had received an annual stipend from them. At first, as has been stated, this was forty pounds a year, New York currency, which was depreciated slightly from sterling. In 1696 it was raised to sixty pounds. This did not prevent his asking for additional allowances when any special work was to be done. For instance, on the 15th of February, 1694, the following appeared upon the records :

"William Bradford having exhibited an account of sundries printed by direction of his Excellency and Council for the use of the Government amounting to considerable value, which cannot be supported by his salary, the Board in consideration of his extraordinary services, and the printing of a book entitled '*Reasonable Considerations Offered to the Good People of Connecticut*,' have corrected the said account and ordered a warrant issued for the payment of £30 to the said William Bradford."

The partiality shown to Bradford by Fletcher was not continued by his successor. He early offended the Earl of Bellomont. It has ever been the feeling of those in high office that the printer or the editor was a mere appendage to them, and that

whatever whim or fancy should be believed in or acted on by the great official the conductor of the press must likewise have. But Bradford was of a different nature. In answer to a letter from the Lords of the Board of Trade asking for a map Bellomont replied:

"I am glad the map of the Province which I sent your Lordship pleases you. But as for a more correct book of the laws which you order me to send, 'tis not to be had. I sent for the printer and spoke to him about it, and he told me there was no remedy for it because he had nobody to correct the presse at the time he printed them."

Some little time after Bellomont had a conference with the Indians, some weighty points being discussed. Nothing but a sense of his duty would have kept him in the room where the red men were. The powwow lasted seven or eight days, giving the Governor the "greatest fatigue he ever underwent in his whole life." He was shut up "in a close chamber with fifty sachems, who besides the stench of bear's grease with which they plentifully bedaubed themselves were continually either smoking tobacco or drinking drams of rum." Like Fletcher, he was desirous of sending home an account of his exploits. The printer, however, was not accessible to reason. He pretended to be sick and remained so for a long time. Had Bellomont understood him he would have told him that an extra allowance would be made covering the cost, and he would have had no difficulty. But he did not, and Bradford would not print at his own expense. Bellomont wrote about this to the Board of Trade, October 17th, 1700:

"My private conference beginning (page 18) and ending (page 23) is so call'd because I intended it should not be printed with the rest, but our printer being sick I can have neither printed; and I think the less these things we transact with our Indians are made publick, the better 'tis for us."

A couple of weeks later the following memorandum was entered upon the Council minutes:

"31 October, 1700.

"Whereas, Mr. Bradford, the Printer, hath wholly, for these four months past, neglected his duty in printing the proclamations and conferences when his Lordship was at Albany, his Ex-

cellency had therefore thought fit to displace him from his office. And Mr. Abraham Gouverneur having, by reason of the want of said Printer, being employed by his Excellency to make several copies of his Lordship's said conference with the Indians, for his Lordship to send to the Ministers of State in England, it is therefore ordered, that Mr. Bradford be debarred from receiving any salary from the five and twentieth day of June last, and that a warrant issue for the payment of the sum of £3 12s. to the said Mr. Abraham Gouverneur for his said service."

The death of Lord Bellomont on the 5th of March, 1701, ended the dispute between the Governor and the printer. The next Governor, Lord Cornbury, did not take up the ground of his predecessor; the warrants for his salary were paid, and in November, 1702, it was ordered that fifteen pounds yearly be at once added, making it seventy-five. He had petitioned for this increase. These sums were not very regularly paid, all public officials being obliged to wait more or less. In one case Dr. Moore found a warrant drawn for him for £252 18, which could not have been very far from an entire year's receipts.

He became a vestryman of Trinity Church in 1703. With this organization he was connected soon after becoming a resident of New York, and he continued a communicant there till his death sixty years later. He was assigned a seat along with Dirk Vandenburgh, of whom history possesses no other record, in that year. In 1704 he, with Mr. Honan, was appointed to collect the contributions in the church for two months, and the same year, with Mr. Honan, Captain Lurting, and Captain Tothill, he was appointed to "importune all strangers' benevolence towards the church and steeple."

An achievement of his at about the time of Franklin's visit here is a copperplate map, correctly drawn, and well executed. It is called the Lyne Map, and it is certainly one of the earliest specimens of engraving on copper done in the present United States. Upon it, as Mr. Wallace remarks, a rope-walk is shown on Broadway above the Astor House, the street ending there, but being continued through the present Park row, late Chatham street, and the Bowery to Boston. He also began a paper mill at Elizabeth Town. The exact year is unknown, but it

was some time before 1730. "In 1724," declares Mr. Wallace, "being then sixty-one years old, and contemplating, no doubt, the establishment which he perfected in the next year of a newspaper in this city, he sought to acquire from the Legislature of this province a monopoly of the new art, which he proposed to introduce here. The project was favorably received, and passed the Legislature. It seemed, too, to be in a fair way of successful accomplishment, but on a final voting of the bill in Council, as the provincial minutes show, on the 16th of July, by a small majority perhaps, it was carried in the negative." A local history says that in 1728 a building was purchased by William Bradford in Elizabeth Town, which he converted into a paper mill, and that in 1730 and 1731 he was a resident of that place, which is less than a dozen miles from New York. This was the first mill in this neighborhood, and preceded any in this city by forty years. The first mill was that near Philadelphia, and, so far as I am informed, so was the second in the colonies. The capital required was small, almost none of the present machinery being known. The product, if we may judge of it by the pages of the New York Gazette, was a strong and durable paper, but of dark color, and with many spots, showing that the rags had not been very thoroughly bleached nor sorted.

PASSPORT FOR THE EAST INDIES.

In the year 1773 Governor Tryon issued a passport to William Moore, then about to visit his brother John in the East Indies. It was for the purpose of identifying him in relation to an inheritance, and is far different in form from any passport or certificate of identification issued in these days. William Moore returned, and for services in the Revolution became a captain. When the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the State of New York took place in this city in July, 1788, Captain Moore rode at the head of the procession, next after the band, as Columbus. He was clad in a suit of purple velvet. He died in Eastchester in 1795, and is buried in St. Paul's Church there. John Moore, his brother, died at sea, after the war, on his return from the East Indies.

His Excellency William Tryon Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the province of New York and the Territories Depending thereon in America Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the Same.

To all to whom these presents Shall Come Greeting; Know Ye, That Whitehead Hicks Esq: is mayor of the City of New York and one of his Majesty's Justices of peace for the Said City and County of New York. And that Due Faith and Credit is and ought to be Given to his Certificate and Seal of mayoralty, which are hereunto annexed.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Caused the Great Seal of the said province of New York to be affixed, at Fort George in the City of New York the
[L. S.] Sixth day of November one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Three, and in the Fourteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third.

WM. TRYON.

City of New York ss. To all to whom these Presents shall Come; Whitehead Hicks Esq. mayor of the City of New York Doth Hereby Certify That on the day of the Date hereof, Personally came and appeared before me, Christopher Miller, Abraham Schenck and Mary Jones, the Deponents named in the Several affidavits hereunto annexed, being Persons well known and Worthy of good Credit, and by Solemn Oath which the said Deponents then Severally took before me upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God Did Solemnly and Sincerely Declare Testify & depose to be True, the Several matters and Things mentioned and Contained in the said Several affidavits annexed.

In Faith and Testimony whereof I the said Mayor have Caused the Seal of Office of mayoralty of the said City of New York to be hereunto put and affixed in New York in North America, and the affidavits above Referred to.
[L. S.] To be hereunto also annexed. Dated in New York the Thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Three. Note the date 30th was first wrote on erazure.

By order of the Mayor WHITEHEAD HICKS.

AUGT. V. CORTLANDT.

City of New York ss: Christopher Miller of the City of New York, married, aged Thirty seven Years, being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Deposeth and Saith That he knew and was well acquainted with Lewis, John, and William Moore, the Reputed Children of Lewis Moore and Margaret his wife of Rocky Hill in the Province of East New Jersey in North America.—That Lewis Moore the Father died in the year One Thousand Seven hundred and thirty Seven, at Rocky Hill aforesaid, as this Deponent hath Understood and verily believes to be True. And the Deponent further Saith that he was acquainted with Margaret the mother of the aforesaid Lewis, John and William Moore, Who after the Decease of her husband the aforesaid Lewis Moore intermarried with one Thomas How as this Deponent hath understood and verily believes to be true. And that the said Margaret is now deceased as the deponent hath been informed and believes. And the Deponent further Saith, That he was particularly acquainted with the Children of the aforesaid Lewis Moore and Margaret his Wife, by name Lewis, John and William, during their infancy. That they the aforesaid Lewis, John and William Children of the said Lewis Moore and Margaret his Wife, were School fellows with him the Deponent and that they the said Lewis, John and William Moore were always Esteemed and Reputed to be brothers. And the Deponent further Saith, That Lewis Moore one of the said Brothers, died some years ago, as this Deponent hath understood and believes and that John Moore, one other of the Said Brothers, is now living in the East Indies, as this Deponent hath been informed and verily believes to be True—and that William Moore the other brother is now alive in the City of New York, and present with him the Deponent. And that the said William Moore intends Shortly to leave the said City of New York to go to the East Indies to his brother John as the said William Moore informs this Deponent, and Which this Deponent verily believes to be True. —And further this Deponent Saith Not.

Chris Miller.

Sworn the 30th day of October 1773 Before me

Whitehead Hicks

Mayor

City of New York ss: Abraham Schenck of the City of New York Merchant, aged Fifty three Years, being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Deposeth and Saith, That he was formerly acquainted with Margaret How of Milstone, Somerset County and province of East New Jersey in North America. That the Deponent always Understood and verily believes to be true, that the said Margaret How was first intermarried with Lewis Moore who lived at Rocky Hill in the Province of East New Jersey aforesaid, and after his Death the said Margaret intermarried with Thomas How of Milstone aforesaid, as he the Deponent hath been informed and believes And the Deponent further Saith that he knew the three Children of the said Lewis Moore and Margaret his Wife, towit, Lewis, John & William; That Lewis, one of the Children of the said Lewis Moore and Margaret his Wife, died Some Years ago, as this Deponent hath understood and verily believes to be true, and that John one other of the Children of the said Lewis & Margaret, is living in the East Indies, as this Deponent hath often been informed and believes. And that William one other of the Children of the said Lewis and Margaret, is now alive in the City of New York, and Present with him the Deponent. And that the said William Shortly intends for the East Indies, to Pay a Visit to his brother John, as he the said William hath informed the Deponent—and the Deponent Further Saith that the said Lewis, John and William, the Children of the said Lewis and Margaret, were always Esteemed, Deemed and Reputed the lawful begotten Children of the said Lewis and Margaret, and that they were always Reputed and known to be brothers, and the Children of the aforesaid Lewis Moore and Margaret his Wife; and further this Deponent Saith Not

ABRM SCHENCK

Sworn the 30th day of October 1773 Before me

WHITEHEAD HICKS, Mayor

City of New York ss. Mary Jones at present in the City of New York widow aged Forty five years, being Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of almighty God Deposeth and Saith, That She was well acquainted with Lewis Moore and Margaret his wife of Rocky Hill in the province of East new Jersey in North america;

and That She was also well acquainted With the Children of the said Lewis and Margaret, Towit.—Lewis, John and William. That the said Lewis Moore the ffather Died in or about the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and thirty Seven, at Rocky Hill aforesaid—and That Margaret his widow, Sometime thereafter intermarried with one Thomas How of milstone in the County of Somerset and province of East new Jersey aforesaid. And that the said Margaret is Since Deceased. And the Deponent further Saith That Lewis Moore one of the Children of the said Lewis and Margret is also Deceased and that John one other of the Children of the said Lewis and Margaret left North America about Twenty three years ago and Went to the East Indies, where he now Resides as appears by Letters from the said John to her the Deponent. And that William one other of the Children of the said Lewis and Margaret, is now alive in the City of New York, and present with her the Deponent and that the said William intends Shortly to leave the said City of New York to go to his brother John in the East Indies, as he the said William hath informed this Deponent, and which this Deponent verily believes to be true; and the Deponent further on her Oath Saith that during the life time of the said Lewis and Margaret the Father and Mother of the said Lewis, John and William, She the Deponent, was very frequently in the house of the Said Lewis and Margaret, and very often Saw them there with their Children the aforesaid Lewis, John and William and that the aforesaid Lewis and Margaret the Parents ever acknowledged by all their Conduct and behaviour That the aforesaid Lewis, John and William were their Children, and that they often Expressed in the hearing of this Deponent the utmost Parental tenderness for their Welfare and Happiness. And this Deponent further Saith that she is positively Certain that the said Lewis, John and William were brothers and the Esteemed Children of the aforesaid Lewis and Margaret, and further this Deponent Saith Not

Mary Jones.

Sworn the 30th day of October 1773 Before Me

Whitehead Hicks, Mayor

EXTRACTS FROM EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

From a volume containing the New York Journal and New York Gazette for the years 1733 and 1734 the following extracts were made in the year 1838 by an antiquary of this city. They are not the same as those contained in the Corporation Manual of 1864:

"Col. Wm. Cosby [then Governor of the Province] honored the Hum-drum Club of the city of New York with his company last night (Jan. 28, 1733), and was then admitted and received as a member of that ancient and truly honorable association."

The following are among the advertisements: "This is to give Notice that *George Brownell* continues his School, at the House where he now lives in Broad street."

"To be sold by *John Kelly* of the City of New-York, Two hundred Acres of Land at Seatauket in Suffolk County."

"Dr. *John Van Solingen*, intending to Remove out of this City, he gives this publick Notice, to all Persons that have any Demands on him, to bring in their Accounts, in order to be satisfied. And those that are indebted to him are desired to Balance their Account, to prevent further Trouble. He has sundry sorts of Shop Goods to sell, either at Wholesale or Retail, at very reasonable rates of him, at his House in Hanover square.

"N. B. He intends to go to Jamaica on Long Island."

"*Joseph Scot* of New-York, Merchant, intending for London in the Spring, gives this timely Notice to all the Persons indebted to him, to Pay the Balance of their Accounts. Also, any Person that has any Demands on the said *Scot*, by Application may receive Satisfaction."

"Very good Cheshire Cheese to be sold, by Nathaniel Hazard, near the Old slip Market, in New-York."

"The Printer hereof [J. P. Zenger] intends to remove to Broad street, near the upper End of the Long Bridge."

"*James Wallace*, who sells the Beatman Drops, removes from where he now lives to a house belonging to Mr. James Livingston, in the Broadway, a little below alderman Van Gelder's house on the other side of the street, where every one that wants these

drops may be supplied, and also at the shop of Mr. Proctor, Watch Maker, living in the square, and also Mr. Thomas Hall, shoemaker, corner of the Old Slip Market."

"To my subscribers.—I must beg you will excuse your poor printer [the Journal of May 6, 1734] for the shortness of this weekly Journal, he being obliged to follow the custom of the town at May Day, and change his habitation. I hope you the rather will be induced to pardon me, for that I have often exceeded my sheet to oblige you. *J. Peter Zenger.*"

"To be sold, a young Negro Woman, about 20 years old, that does all sorts of house work; she can brew, bake, boyle soft soap, wash, iron, and starch, and is a good dairy woman; she can card, and spin at the great wheel, cotton, linen and woollen; she has another good property, she neither drinks rum or smokes tobacco; cooks pretty well for roast and boyled; speaks no other language but English; she had the small pox in Barbadoes when a child. N. B. She is well clothed. Enquire of the printer."

The following grand jurors were sworn in New York in February, 1733: Gerrard Beekman, foreman, David Schuyler, Abraham Lynsen, Nathl. Marston, Jun., Robert Livingston, Jun., Gabriel Crooke ,John Abrahamson, Richard Van Dam, Henry Beekman, Jun., Josias Stoutenburgh, John Blake, Jeremiah Tothill, Jacobus Quick, Daniel Bountecou, John Symes.

"New-York, March 10, 1733. Last Friday being the Anniversary of her Majesty's Birth Day, the same was celebrated in this City with the utmost Demonstration of Loyalty and Affection. At Twelve o'Clock the Magistrates and Chief Officers, with a great Number of other Gentlemen waited upon his Excellency, our Governour, to drink the Public Healths, when at the same Time the Guns upon the Ramparts were discharged. In the Evening there was a Ball at the Fort, and a very rich and splendid Entertainment for a vast Concourse of the best Gentlemen and Ladies in the Place, who were there assembled upon that Occasion, and concluded the Night, with universal Mirth and Satisfaction: his Excellency [Cosby] and his Lady having to the utmost of their Power contributed thereto."

"*New-York*, March 18, 1733.—We hear from Albany, that one William Ratcliffe, carrying a log of wood from the water-side to-

wards the house, slipt and fell: the log falling on his head, fractured his skull so that the brains came out. He did survive the fall an hour.

"We hear from Livingston's Manor, that one Jacob Scherp, a trader there, had the misfortune to be drowned in Livingston's Creek, by the stumbling of his horse."

"Last Saturday night died in child-bed the wife of Cornelius G. Van Horn. She was a gentlewoman very well respected by all that had the happiness of conversing with her, who lament the loss greatly."

Anthony Rutgers advertises a claim upon property offered for sale by Capt. A. Schermerhorne, in Queen street, bounded south by the river. [Now there are three streets where the river ran.]

In those days, Joseph Broome, a German, performed slight of hand tricks at the house of Charles Sleigh, in Duke street. "Price of admission for best seats, one shilling—farther off, nine pence—and farthest off, six pence."

James De Lancey was then Chief Justice of the Province.

The late Isaac Gouverneur's property, near New Brunswick, is advertised for sale in 1734. The purchaser to apply to Nicholas Gouverneur, in New-York, or Cornelius Low, at Raritan Landing.

"The master of a sloop from Curacoa, arrived from New-York, reports: 'On Friday morning, saw two ships ahead of him, standing this way, which outsailed him, and which he took for Londoners; but since they are not arrived here, we suppose they are gone into some other port not far off.'"

The British Navy, including those getting ready for service, in the year 1734, consisted of one of 110 guns, two of 90 guns, seven of 80, nineteen of 70, seventeen of 60, ten of 50, five of 40, and twenty-five of 20 guns—the whole carrying 4,390 guns, and manned by 83,302 men.

THE WILL OF JACOBUS ROOSEVELT.

I give to Catherine Van Ranst, the wife of Abraham Van Ranst, of Bushwick, on Long Island, my dwelling house, lands and real estate at Rariton Landing in East New Jersey, which I purchased of Evert Duyking. I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Catherine Van Ranst my farm or parcel of land in the township of Bushwick, in Kings county, on the Island of Nassau, whereon her father lately lived, being the same farm which I purchased of the heirs and devisees of John Alberson, for and during her natural life. I devise and bequeath to Catherine Van Ranst that dwelling house and two lots of ground thereunto belonging in the Out Ward of the said city, on the northeast side of a certain street, called Roosevelt's street, and distinguished on a certain map or chart, made of those and sundry other lots, by lots number forty-seven and forty-eight, during her natural life. I give to Catherine Van Ranst the other following houses and lots of ground in the City of New York: A house and lot of ground in the Out Ward, in St. James's street, lot number one hundred and ninety-three, in breadth twenty-five feet and in length one hundred feet; also one other house and lot of ground lying in the North Ward, in John street, now in the occupation of Walter Hyer, Junior, in breadth twenty-six feet and in length one hundred and eight feet, for and during her natural life. Immediately after her decease, then I give, devise and bequeath my aforesaid farm at Bushwick, as also my aforesaid houses and lots of ground last mentioned, unto such child or children as she may leave at the time of her decease, share and share alike. I give and bequeath to Catherine Van Ranst that lot of ground lying at Peck's slip in Montgomery Ward, lot number three, bounded southwest towards the said slip, southeast on the house and lot of ground in the possession, now or lately, of one Mitchener: northeast to the house and lot of ground of Andrew Barclay, deceased, and northwest to one other lot of ground belonging to me, and contains in breadth, both front and rear, twenty feet, and in length forty-eight feet, for her natural life only; and immediately after her decease I bequeath

the aforesaid lot of ground, number three, unto her son, John Roosevelt Van Ranst; but in case John Roosevelt Van Ranst and such other child or children which my said granddaughter Catherine Van Ranst may have shall all die before they respectively attain to the age of twenty-five years, and without lawful issue, in such case I devise and bequeath the estate given unto them respectively unto and among my sons Isaac and Adolphus, my grandchildren, born of the body of my daughter Helena Barclay, deceased, and my four other grandchildren, Nicholas Roosevelt, James Crommeline, Peter Roosevelt and Jacobus Roosevelt, Junior; one seventh part to my son Isaac, one seventh part to my son Adolphus, one seventh part to the children of my daughter Helena Barclay, deceased, and one seventh part to each of my grandchildren, Nicholas Roosevelt, James Crommeline, Peter Roosevelt and Jacobus Roosevelt, Junior.

I bequeath to my grandson Jacobus Roosevelt, the only child of my son Christopher, deceased, the following houses and lots of ground: Two houses and lots of ground in Montgomery Ward, now in the occupation of Capt. Ritchie and one Lewer, bounded southwest on Peck's slip, northwest on Queen's street, northeast on Dirck Leffert's house, and ground of the late John Burger; also that lot of ground in Montgomery Ward aforesaid, lot number one, now in the occupation and possession of John Cargill, bounded southwest on the pier of Peck's slip, northwest on Water street, northeast to Andrew Barclay's lot, and southeast to lot number two, being twenty feet in breadth and forty-eight feet in length; and also two other houses and lots of ground in a certain street, called St. James's street, in the Out Ward, known by lots number one hundred and sixty-nine and one hundred and seventy, for and during his natural life; and immediately after his decease then I give the same to his lawful children share and share alike; but in case my grandson Jacobus Roosevelt, Junior, shall die without lawful issue, then I bequeath the estate given him among my sons Isaac and Adolphus, my aforesaid grandchildren, born of the body of my said daughter Helena Barclay, deceased, and my four other grandchildren, Catherine Van Ranst, Nicholas Roosevelt, James Crommeline and Peter Roosevelt.

I devise to my son Adolphus Roosevelt, for and during his natural life, that certain house and lot of ground in Montgomery Ward, bounded southwest to Peck's slip, southeast to the house and ground late of my son Jacobus, northeast to Dirck Leffert's lot and northwest to one other lot of ground belonging to me, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-four feet and in length seventy-five feet and a half, with the privilege of a gang-way of three feet leading to Water street; also two other lots of ground in the Out Ward, in a street called St. James's street, lots number sixty-six and eighty-nine, and that other house and lot of ground in Montgomery Ward on the northwest side of Peck's slip, now in the possession of Elijah Cock, lot number five, and bounded southwest to said slip, southeast to lot number six of my grandson Nicholas Roosevelt, northeast to the ground of Andrew Barclay, and northwest to lot number four, being in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-one feet and in length forty-eight feet, to the ground of Andrew Barclay, during his natural life only; and after his decease I bequeath the same dwelling houses and lots of ground devised to my son Adolphus unto and among his lawful children, to be divided among them; but if the children which my son Adolphus now has or hereafter may have shall die under age without lawful issue, then I give the said dwelling houses and lots of ground so given to my son Adolphus unto my son Isaac, the children of my said daughter Helena Barclay, deceased, my five other grandchildren, Catherine Van Ranst, Nicholas Roosevelt, James Crommeline, Peter Roosevelt and Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr.

I devise and bequeath to my son Isaac Roosevelt all the vacant ground to the southward of the house and lots of ground called lot number eight on Peck's slip, with the privilege of obtaining a grant of the water lot from the Corporation of the City of New York, and that other lot of ground on the northeast side of Peck's slip, distinguished by lot number seven, bounded southwest to said slip, northeast to the lot of Andrew Barclay, southeast to the storehouse and lot number eight, hereinafter given to my grandson Peter Roosevelt, and northwest to the storehouse and lot number six of my grandson Nicholas Roosevelt, being in breadth in front and rear twenty-one feet, and in length forty-eight feet,

to the use and behoof of him, the said Isaac Roosevelt, upon condition that he pays the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York the quit rent of the whole block which shall accrue after my decease (the lot of Andrew Barclay excepted).

I bequeath to my grandson Nicholas Roosevelt, the only child of my son Nicholas Roosevelt, deceased, that lot of ground, number six in Montgomery Ward, being bounded southwest on Peck's slip, southeast to lot number seven and southwest to lot number five, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-one feet, and in length forty-seven feet to the ground of Andrew Barclay; and that house and lot of ground in Montgomery Ward, bound on Water street northeast to Dirck Leffert's lot, northwest to the lot of ground hereinafter given to James Crommeline, and southwest to the ground of the said Nicholas Roosevelt, for and during his natural life only, and at his decease then I give the same to his children; and for the want of such issue I bequeath the same house and two lots of ground unto my said sons Isaac and Adolphus, the children of my daughter Helena Barclay, deceased, and my four other grandchildren, Catherine Van Ranst, James Crommeline, Peter Roosevelt and Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr.

I devise and bequeath unto my grandson James Crommeline, son of my daughter Sarah, deceased, the several houses and lots of ground following: That house and lot of ground on Burnet's quay in the East Ward, bounded northwest to the house and ground of Archibald Kennedy, southwest by the slip, southeast towards the house and ground in the possession of John Bringham, and northeast to the house and ground of John Marshalk, containing in front and rear twenty feet, in length fifty feet; also that lot of ground in Queen street in Montgomery Ward, lot number fourteen, now in occupation of Lewis Nichol; and also that lot of ground and storehouse in Montgomery Ward, now in tenure of Comfort Sands, bounded southwest on Peck's slip, southeast to Nicholas Roosevelt's house and ground, northeast on a gangway adjoining Dirck Leffert's lot, and northwest to the house and ground hereinbefore given to my son Adolphus Roosevelt: also lot of ground in Peck's slip in Montgomery Ward, lot number four, bounded southeast to number five, southwest to

said slip, northwest to lot number three, and northeast to the Andrew Barclay's lot, being in breadth twenty-one feet and in length forty-eight feet; and also three lots of ground in Out Ward, two of which lie in Rutgers street, lots number eighty and ninety-three, and the remaining one lot lies in St. James's street, lot number one hundred and fifty, during his natural life only; and immediately after his decease I give the same to his children, share and share alike; but in case James Crommeline shall happen to die without lawful issue, then I give the estate so given to him among my sons Isaac and Adolphus, my grandchildren, born of the body of my said daughter Helena Barclay, deceased, and my four other grandchildren, Catherine Van Ranst, Nicholas Roosevelt, Peter Roosevelt and Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr.

I devise to my grandchild Peter Roosevelt, the only child of my son Peter, deceased, that house and lot of ground in Montgomery Ward, fronting Peck's Slip and distinguished by lot number eight; likewise that lot of ground in Montgomery Ward, known and distinguished on the aforesaid map or chart by lot number two, being in breadth, front and rear, twenty feet, and in length on both sides forty-eight feet, bounded northeast by the house and ground of Andrew Barclay, northwest by lot number one, southwest to said Peck's slip, and southeast to lot number three, also a house and lot of ground in Montgomery Ward, bounded southwest on Peck's slip, southeast to a house and ground hereinbefore given to my said son Adolphus, northeast to Dirck Leffert's lot, containing in breadth, front and rear, thirty-five feet and a half, and in length seventy-five feet and a half, with the privilege of a gangway in common with William Pell, of three and a half feet broad and thirty-four feet deep, and that dwelling house and lot of ground in the East Ward now in the tenure of the widow Jauncey, bounded northeast on Wall street, and lies between the house of Thomas White and my said son Isaac Roosevelt; and that house and lot of ground in Ferry street, in Montgomery Ward, bounded northeast by said street, northwest to Edward Burling's lot, and southeast by the heirs of Ariantje Montagne, for and during his natural life only; and immediately after his decease, I give the same to his children, but in case Peter Roose-

velt shall happen to die without issue, I give the estate hereinbefore given him among my sons Isaac and Adolphus, my grandchildren, born of the body of my said deceased daughter, Helena Barclay, and my four other grandchildren, Catherine Van Ranst, Nicholas Roosevelt, James Crommeline and Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr.

I bequeath to my grandchildren, born of the body of my said daughter, Helena Barclay, deceased, by name Thomas, James, Andrew, Henry, John, Ann, Catherine, Sarah, Margaret, Helena and Amelia Barclay, the sum of two thousand eight hundred pounds, lawful money of New York, which sum, together with such proportion of my residuary estate herein given to them, I will shall be placed out at interest for their use by my executors within one year after my decease, and to remain out at interest until the youngest of my aforesaid grandchildren, born of my said daughter Helena, shall arrive to the age of twenty-one years or marry, and then to be shared and divided among them by my said executors, share and share alike, excepting so much of the interest as my said executors shall judge will be necessary to educate and maintain such of my above said grandchildren as shall be under age at the time of my decease, and to educate and maintain them until they respectively attain to the age of twenty-one years or marry.

I bequeath unto my said son Isaac Roosevelt the sum of six hundred and fifty pounds, lawful money of New York.

I give to my grandson Nicholas Roosevelt the sum of five hundred and fifty pounds, lawful money of New York, to be paid to him at the expiration of one year after my decease.

I bequeath unto my grandson James Crommeline, one thousand six hundred pounds, to be paid to him when he shall arrive to the age of twenty-five years; but in case James Crommeline shall happen to die before he arrives at the age of twenty-five years and without issue, I give the portion of the said James Crommeline to my two sons Isaac and Adolphus, my grandchildren, born of the body of my daughter, Helena Barclay, and my four other grandchildren, Catherine Van Ranst, Nicholas Roosevelt, Peter Roosevelt and Jacobus Roosevelt, Junior.

I bequeath my granddaughter Sarah Roosevelt, the daughter of my son Isaac, the sum of one hundred pounds.

I give to my granddaughter Catherine Van Ranst, the sum of five hundred pounds, at the expiration of one year after my decease.

All the rest and residue of my estate I devise among my two sons Isaac and Adolphus, the several children of my daughter, Helena Barclay, and my other grandchildren, Catherine Van Ranst, Nicholas Roosevelt, James Crommeline, Peter Roosevelt and Jacobus Roosevolt, Junior, the whole in eight equal parts; the parts of said James Crommeline, Peter Roosevelt and Jacobus Roosevelt, Junior, to be paid to them respectively when they shall arrive to the age of twenty-five years and not before.

I give my executors full power to sell and dispose of the residue of my real estate, and to execute good and sufficient deeds in the law for the same, to the purchaser and purchasers thereof.

In case either of my grandchildren, James Crommeline, Peter Roosevelt, Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr., shall happen to die before they arrive to the age of twenty-five years, I give to my executors full power to sell the real estate hereinbefore given to the one so dying.

My will further is that my executors do in one year after my decease place out at interest the legacies and other moneys hereinbefore given to my three grandchildren, James Crommeline, Peter Roosevelt, and Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr., together with the rents that shall from time to time become due to them of their respective houses, until they attain the age of twenty-five years; but if either of my grandchildren, James Crommeline, Peter Roosevelt, and Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr., shall die under the said age of twenty-five years, without issue, his part or share of my residuary estate shall go to my two sons Isaac and Adolphus, the children of my deceased daughter, Helena Barclay, Catherine Van Ranst, Nicholas Roosevelt, and the surviving grandchildren.

It is further my will that all the debts and sums of money which shall at my decease be found charged and open in my books of accounts against my children and grandchildren, for rent, disbursements and interest, shall be deducted out of their respective parts of my estate.

Whereas, I have heretofore executed a conveyance to my son Christopher Roosevelt, since deceased, for two houses and lots of

ground in the City of New York; and whereas, the said Christopher, shortly before his death, purchased of the widow Brombus a small farm or plantation at Bushwick, in Kings County, on Long Island, which I paid for; and whereas, the said Christopher died intestate, leaving issue a son, the hereinbefore named Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr.; and whereas, should my grandchild Jacobus Roosevelt, die before he arrives to full age and without lawful issue, the two dwelling houses in the City of New York and the farm at Bushwick will devolve on my granddaughter Catherine Van Ranst, the only child of my eldest son John, as heir at law. Now it is my will further, and I do hereby declare that the part and share of my estate which I have hereinbefore given and devised to my said granddaughter is upon this condition: The said Catherine Van Ranst shall take no advantage, in case of the death of my aforesaid grandson, the said Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr., but permit my two sons Isaac and Adolphus, the children of my daughter the said Helena Barclay, deceased, and my three grandchildren, Nicholas Roosevelt, Peter Roosevelt, and James Crommeline, to enjoy an equal part or share with her in the two dwelling houses and lots of ground in the City of New York, and the farm or plantation at Bushwick, on Long Island; and if it shall be deemed necessary or if they shall require the same, that she execute good and sufficient deeds and conveyances in the law to them for their proportionable part and share therein, so that the same do absolutely vest and be in them. But in case the said Catherine Van Ranst shall not comply with my meaning herein, but insist upon keeping the two houses and lots of ground and the farm or plantation solely to herself, I hereby declare that she is not entitled to any part of my estate, real or personal, hereinbefore given and devised to her, but I do hereby in such case exclude and forever debar her and her heirs from the same, and in lieu and stead thereof do give and bequeath her one shilling and no more.

Lastly I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my son Isaac Roosevelt, of the City of New York, merchant, and Augustus Van Courtlandt, of the said city, Esq., executors of this my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Jacobus Roosevelt, have here-

unto set my hand and seal in the said city of New York, the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five—1775.

JAS. ROOSEVELT. [SEAL]

Witnesses:
WM. DE PEYSTER,
ABR. W. DE PEYSTER,
HENRY RUTGERS, JR.

A codicil made and published by me, Jacobus Roosevelt, of the City of New York, merchant, the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and by me annexed to my last will and testament, and made part thereof. Whereas, I the said Jacobus Roosevelt have given and devised to my grandchild Thomas Barclay, the eldest son of my late daughter Helena Barclay, deceased, part of my estate so as to make him equal with his brothers and sisters, and whereas, for sundry reasons I have thought proper to revoke and make void, and I do hereby revoke and make void the part and share of my said estate so given and devised to him, and in lieu thereof give and bequeath unto him one shilling only. The part and share which by my will I have given to my said grandson, Thomas Barclay, I give and bequeath to his brother, James Barclay, merchant, upon this special trust and confidence that the aforesaid James Barclay shall place the same at interest, and out of the moneys arising therefrom pay the said Thomas Barclay yearly during his natural life, and after his decease then pay such part of my estate to his lawful issue, and for want of such issue, pay the same to his brothers and sisters and to the child of my granddaughter, Helena Moncrief, lately deceased, or to their legal representatives share and share alike.

JAMES ROOSEVELT. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
DIEDERICK HEYER,
HENRY BEEKMAN,
JOSIAH SHIPPEY.

The will and codicil were probated June 5, 1776, before Cary Ludlow, Surrogate; R. Harpur, D. Sec't'y, certifiying to the in-

terlineations. It appears that Isaac Roosevelt was the only executor who qualified.

By a singular mistake in the beginning of the recital of the probate proceedings the date of their being had is stated as of the 5th day of June, 1774, though as will be seen the will was not executed until June 29th, 1775, nor the codicil until April 29th, 1776.

OBSEQUIES OF LA FAYETTE.

Thursday last was the day appointed to render funeral honors to La Fayette. New York and Brooklyn united their societies, military and civic, on this occasion.

The procession commenced marching about three o'clock; the stores, balconies and tops of the houses were all covered with spectators. The number has been stated at one hundred thousand.

The societies were in line along the eastern side of Broadway. The military line was formed in Chambers street. The military took up their line of march in front of the City Hall, and passed through the Park, from Broadway to Chatham street, and then up the Bowery, when the various societies and citizens joined and the march commenced up to Broome street, thence into Broadway and down to the Battery.

The latter end of the procession had not all passed into the Park when its head had reached the Park again, the place of starting, although the distance is between two and three miles.

The numerous societies bore banners and emblems shrouded in crape. A beautiful white horse, caparisoned in mourning, was led by a groom. The urn was conveyed in an open carriage, drawn by four white horses, guarded by the La Fayette Guards, and followed by the Revolutionary pall bearers, members of the Cincinnati Society, in open barouches.

Shortly after six o'clock the procession began to arrive at Castle Garden. The garden was in various places, indeed wherever circumstances admitted it, hung with black cloth. In the gallery, opposite the rostrum, in front of the great saloon, a

temporary orchestra was erected, which was shrouded in mourning and was occupied by the band and choir of the New York Sacred Music Society. The rostrum was covered with the American ensign and with folds of black crape.

About an hour having elapsed, the funeral service commenced with the following hymn, arranged to the music of Handel's March in Saul :

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust,
And give these sacred relics room
To slumber in the silent dust.

Nor pain nor grief, nor anxious fear
Invade thy bounds. No mortal woes
Can reach the peaceful sleeper here,
While angels watch the soft repose.

Break from his throne, illustrious morn!
Attend, O Earth! his sov'reign word!
Restore thy trust—a glorious form
Shall then arise to meet his Lord.

The Right Reverend Bishop Onderdonk, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, then read from the 15th chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, commencing at the 20th verse to the end. He also read part of the Episcopal service for the burial of the dead, during which and at the close the following pieces of music were performed and sung:

MARCH—PLEYEL'S HYMN.

RECITATIVE.

I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

CHORUS.

Even so, saith the Spirit, for they
Rest from their labor.

LUTHER'S HYMN.

Great God, what do I see and hear!
The end of things created—
The Judge of Mankind doth appear,
On clouds of glory seated ;

The trumpet sounds—the graves restore
The dead which they contained before—
Prepare my soul to meet him.

WHEN THE EAR HEARD HIM.

When the ear heard him then it blessed him, and when the eye saw him it gave witness of him.

CHORUS.

Why should we start and fear to die ?
What timorous worms we mortals are !
Death is the gate of endless joy,
And yet we dread to enter there.

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

The funeral eulogy was then pronounced by the Hon. James Tallmadge, who had been selected for that service, an orator in all respects fitly chosen.—*Long Island Star, July 3d, 1834.*

THE OLDEN TIME.

EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

On the 16th of November, 1788, a charity sermon was preached in St. Paul's Chapel, and a collection made for the benefit of the city charity school. The number of its scholars was eighty-six, and they were all orphans. This institution was originally created by Trinity Church, endowed by it, and also by several wealthy citizens. It is yet in existence, and is known by the name of Trinity school. One of the legacies left by a charity scholar comprises many lots of ground situated in the vicinity of Yorkville, and, on the death of some two or three individuals it becomes the sole property of the school. These lots were accumulated after a lifetime's service on the high seas, and the donor sacredly remembered the noble institution which had granted him a good education in the days when he was left without parents and without a home. The property is likewise becoming, each year, more and more valuable, and by the time it falls into the hands of the institution it will form an estate immense in value and extent.

Lots of ground located on the east side of Broadway, and bounded on the south by Verlattenberg street; also, on Bayard's farm, fronting Broadway, were advertised for sale. A handful of bank bills, or, in other words, a few hundred dollars, would then have been quite sufficient to purchase a lot of ground in the above portions of the city. In those days the Bowling Green, Battery and Park were the only plots used or occupied as public grounds. The aristocracy thought not of up-towneries, except in the way of country houses; for their town residences were comfortable enough, even if situated in such narrow passages as Stone and Whitehall streets.

Quarterly examinations of Columbia College grammar school were held, and premiums allowed the best scholars of the same. This academy is another of the institutions which originated in olden time. One Pickens gave public dances at the City Assembly Room, the price of tickets to which was six shillings. Van Horne and Clarkson were largely concerned in the wholesale gro-

cery trade, Nicholas Cruger in the West India trade. Robert Bowne dealt in China goods; Gulian Verplanck in tea; and James Renwick in calico. The grandchildren of most, if not all, of the above old New York merchants are yet living, and many of them are in the enjoyment of the wealth they have inherited from those models of industry and integrity, and by whose saving and economy they have reaped great benefits, and been enabled to maintain the character and dignity of true New Yorkers.

The places for holding elections were the Exchange, Abraham Brinckerhoff's house, the Coffee House, Oswego Market, City Hall, Peck Slip Market, and Bull's Head Tavern. The politicians of that period were relieved of an immense deal of labor, having but few inspectors to appoint, and but few committees to depend upon, or to nominate men suitable for offices connected with the governmental affairs of the city. The Exchange, now-a-days, would be rather a strange depot for ballotboxes, and the market-houses rather too odd, if not too public, for the transaction of business of so much importance as an election.

The statue of Gen. Montgomery was paid for out of a fund appropriated by the Legislature of New York, and which fund was made in 1789. A statue to Washington might have adorned the city ere this had similar measures been taken by the people and rulers of the Empire State.

The amount of excise money collected in New York was £100. The water lot rents produced £1,080, and there was then due the city £2,841, and to the Poor House the sum of £12 13s. The office of Chamberlain would not have been needed had such puny items continued to appear in the Treasurer's report of the resources of the city.

At that period the number of vessels in port was 119, which was a proof of the healthy state of trade in these dominions; the foreign vessels outnumbered our own, and the time once was when Dutch and English merchantmen composed the only crafts that visited our shores. The times have since changed; for we have often, in these days, at our wharves, vessels from all parts of the world.

In the days of old, personal quarrels and encounters were not of frequent occurrence. We find but one having the appearance

of an attack, or an assault, and that originated between Dr. Wright Post and one P. Micheau, both prominent citizens of that period; the latter was well known and much esteemed in the political ranks of the city. Dr. Post was challenged by him, but declined to meet his opponent; the consequence was a long and violent controversy ensued between the aggrieved, Doctors McKnight, Bayley, and others, the friends of both parties. The affairs ended on the departure of Mr. Micheau for England; previous, however, to his exit, a number of affidavits relating to it appeared in the public prints of the city.

Hoboken, by the Dutch, was called Hoboock; the customs of old have been banished from it, as they long since were in the city of our birth.

Thirty pounds was the value of a good, sound horse, in the olden time. A great many horses were imported from the Eastern States, particularly Rhode Island. Virginia horses were also occasionally seen in the streets of the city, attached to the vehicles of the wealthy residents of lower Broadway.

In the neighborhood of Chambers street was Potbaker's hill, an eminence quite as famous as the Bunker hill in Grand and Broome streets; but not so much frequented as the young folks' favorite, "Flattenbarrack hill."

Col. Hamilton, John Jay, and Baron Steuben were each wounded in the celebrated riot, better known as the doctors' mob.

At the corner of Rector and Lumber streets was a mount. It existed during the Revolution, and tradition says that many a suffering soul found a last resting place in that identical region.

In the winter of 1786 the ice was so hard that persons traveled upon it from Amboy to Staten Island. On the 29th of December Jacobus Van Zandt, a merchant of New York, died. He was a great friend to his country's rights and privileges. Like a good old Knickerbocker, he lived to contribute to the happiness of his fellow men, and died amid their regrets and lamentations.

On the 26th of October, 1787, Alexander Clinton, a nephew of Gov. George Clinton, was drowned in the North river. This melancholy event deprived the community at large of a young man of great promise, for he had accepted and occupied many

high and responsible stations, and was, moreover, connected with one of the first families of that period. During the Revolution he held the rank of lieutenant in the artillery; he was afterwards appointed private secretary to his uncle, the Governor, and Secretary to the Council of Revision; he also held the rank of lieutenant of artillery in the city militia, after the war. These honors were conferred upon him at an early age. At the time the boat which contained young Clinton was upset his uncle was reviewing Gen. Malcolm's and Col. Bauman's brigade on the Battery. Adjutant-General Fish accompanied the Governor.

In 1790, Governor Jay (like all other great men) found that he had many enemies as well as friends. For his public acts he was frequently censured by the party opposed to him; and for expressing his views first in favor, and afterwards against, the new government he was called the *gilded trap*.

The city then derived the following income from dock rents, £875; ferry rents, £541; water lots, £1,103; market fees, £191; and from lots in the North Ward, which had been sold to the Dutch Church, £1,000.

The city magistrates, besides their powers and duties as conservators of the peace, were vested with the cognizance of civil actions to a certain amount. A militia act was passed in 1792. A few of the restrictions contained therein are subjoined:

Residents were subjected to the act at the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years. The militia were to execute, when called upon, the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. The Indians were much dreaded at that period. Every citizen of New York, enrolled and notified, had, within six months thereafter, to provide himself with a good musket or firelock; a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints and a knapsack; and a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball. This was quite an expensive outfit, but the original one of the olden time. The commissioned officers were armed with a sword or hanger, and espontoon; they were generally men of accomplishments and great respectability. The arms, ammunition and accoutrements of the militia were exempt from executions or sales for debts, or for the payment of

taxes. The Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the government, the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers, were free of militia duty. All custom house officers, with their clerks, post officers and mail stage drivers, as well as ferrymen employed on the post roads, enjoyed the same privilege. For each battalion one company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen, was formed. Each dragoon was obliged to furnish himself with a good horse, fourteen hands high; a mail pillion, breastplate, and sundry other articles necessary for the service. The color and fashion of the regimentals was determined by the brigadiers. In consequence of the poverty of the soldiery, and the law requiring them to furnish their own habiliments, they were naturally very cheap and plain.

The first or original Trinity Church was founded in 1696, and the steeple of the edifice was finished in 1697. It was afterwards struck by lightning in the Summer of 1762, and in 1776 the church was totally destroyed by fire, and it lay in ruins during the remainder of the Revolutionary war. On the 21st of August, 1788, at 12 o'clock, the foundation stone of the new Trinity Church was laid by the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost. On the stone was the following inscription:

To the Honor of Almighty God,
And the advancement of the Christian religion,
The first stone of this building was laid
(On the site of the old church, destroyed by fire in 1776)
On the 21st of August, 1788,
In the thirteenth year of the Independence
Of the United States of America.
The Right Reverend Samuel Provoost, D. D., Bishop of
New York, being Rector.
The Honorable James Duane, } Churchwardens.
" " John Jay, }

The history of this church has already been published to the world. It has stood for many years as the first or mother church of the Episcopal persuasion: and, in olden time, the popularity of its various rectors added much to the satisfaction of those who first worshipped there. Among the tokens of several of its Christian members we find two communion plates, presented on

Christmas day, 1718, and several articles presented by William and Mary, and Queen Anne; others also from one of the Georges, with the initials "G. R." inscribed thereon.

On the 2d of October, 1780, *Major Andre* was executed at Tappan, New Jersey. Andre conducted a large correspondence, in his early days, with Washington and Sir Henry Clinton, and also with a Miss Seward, when the above-named resided in New York City. Previous to his misfortunes, which were occasioned by his *turning traitor to his country*, he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the first people of our land; he was noted for being kind and gentlemanly in his manners, and, as a musician, few could equal him. Being a *dabster* at flute playing, he occasionally indulged himself on moonlight evenings in serenading his lady acquaintances.

In 1787, for want of public buildings, the tax, with other offices, was located in the Oswego Market. Lots of ground in New street were taxed £5 2s., in some parts of Broadway £40 16s. 8d., in Cortlandt street £7 13s., and in Dey street £6 6s. 7d. Property of any description, if located in Broadway, was always salable, and that favorite avenue has maintained its reputation for beauty and variety ever since the above-named period.

Doctor Charlton, a highly respectable citizen of New York, resided in Lumber street. Francis Childs published a price current, and Peter and George Lorillard kept a snuff and tobacco factory at No. 4 Chatham street, above the new jail. The latter named accumulated immense estates, and the pig-tail and kite-foot tobaccos they then manufactured were much consumed by the multitude.

In dress, the men of old were very particular; they were passionately fond of buckles and breeches, and buff cloth vests were highly fashionable. The rich were liberal in their outlays, and the poor classes always managed to appear tidy and respectable. If a mechanic was only honest and well behaved, he received the attentions and hospitalities of the wealthy classes. The peculiarities of the old Knickerbockers, their eccentric notions and original ideas, were occasionally made public by some one of their number, especially when they were permitted to express their sentiments through the medium of the press. On one

occasion we find an honest American praying to be delivered from the terror of an inundation of refugees from the island of Nova Scotia, and fear of arbitrary power; he also prayed that men of opulence might be inspired with true understanding, and that humility might be bestowed upon ladies of fortune. This eccentric man seemed to be constantly in fear that the emigrants from the English colonies would pour in too rapidly, and, as a matter of course, interfere with the prospects and progress of the original settlers.

On the 11th of June, 1788, the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, of this city, appointed a day of humiliation and prayer; they set, thereby, an example for the remaining churches of the city. Nothing can be more beautiful or Christian-like than offerings or appointments of this kind, especially in a country so much blessed with wealth, resources and the means of obtaining comforts, happiness and religion; the latter, too, without molestation or hindrance of any kind or description.

The ladies of those days were like the men in many particulars. They maintained a certain dignity, asked but few favors, and were capable of administering advice to giddy, thoughtless and inexperienced urchins. With fineries and fashionable attire they were well supplied, and in the days of federal notions federal bonnets were imported from London, and were worn by the amiable and accomplished daughters of the Dutch and English families.

The officers and crews of the frigates Alliance and Bon Homme Richard, which composed the squadron under the command of John Paul Jones, received a large amount of prize money from the hands of a commissioner then residing in New York city. John Paul Jones alone received no less a sum than twelve thousand silver dollars, and the others, in like proportion, obtained their share of the spoils. Opportunities of this kind are not now very frequent, and though they have occurred to the great relief of gallant men, yet the less frequent we have to record them the less we will have to speak of the losses and distress of others.

The corner of Greenwich and Murray street was the northern boundary of the city, as only a few huts were to be seen beyond that section; and, even between Murray street and the present Washington Market, straggling habitations were visible. In the

rear of the City Hospital there stood a frame building, which had a garden and large orchard attached to it. On this spot a duel was fought in 1787. In the fields and meadows which extended far and wide, from the present Hospital grounds to the North river, hundreds of horses and cows were often seen grazing. Between Pearl and Anthony, and Elm and Cross streets, there was a large pond, in which several persons were drowned. Sportsmen visited this place, and returned from thence to their homes, generally, with as large a quantity of fly-abouts, as if they had traveled to the heights of Harlem.

At the evacuation, but few of the streets were paved. The workmanship displayed in these few was performed in such a manner as would now be deemed very awkward—one gutter running through the centre, which was the lowest part of the street, and the elevation on both sides being towards the houses. At the corner of Broadway and Reade street was a burying-ground for people of color; and when it was first dedicated for burial purposes there was scarcely a house to be found in this neighborhood.

In the lower part of the city, after the Revolution, there was little to be seen but a mass of ruins. The few buildings then in existence were constructed of wood. At that same period, there were but nine places of public worship, while at the commencement of the Revolution there were nineteen. Trinity and the old Lutheran churches were consumed by the fire of 1776, and the others, as well as the College, used as barracks, jails, hospitals and riding-schools. The College, which was suspended in 1776, was completely re-established in 1784. Education had been almost totally neglected during the preceding seven years. The temporary re-sidence of Congress in our city lasted for about six years, during which time an activity in business and great success among her merchants was universally apparent.

At the time that the first, or *Vlaie* Market was built, a creek extended through Pearl street, from Maiden lane to the East river. The term *Fly* Market is a corruption of the one originally adopted, *Vlaie*, meaning to imply the valley or meadow market.

On the banks of the Hudson, near where the old Greenwich State Prison building now stands, was the Indian King tavern; at

this place, in 1790, twenty-eight of the chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation took lodgings, when visiting the city. A string of beads and a paper of tobacco were tokens of perpetual peace among this very peculiar people.

The Jews of the city worshipped for many years in what is now a very obscure locality; the building they occupied was in Mill, below Marketfield street. The congregation was called Shearith Israel, *i. e.*, the remnant of Israel, and was incorporated by law.

On the 21st of December, 1788, the New York Society Library was formed. The Hon. Robert Livingston, Walter Rutherford, Matthew Clarkson, Samuel Jones, and others were appointed trustees. Messrs. Robert Watts, Edward Griswold, Hugh Gaine and Dr. Samuel Bard were authorized to receive subscriptions during the absence of Mr. Jones, the treasurer. This was the first society of its kind that was established in New York city. The number of learned and literary men at that period was quite large, and the citizens generally were in favor of the institution, having been heretofore destitute of any public library, or the means of acquiring much knowledge or amusement other than that which they derived from social intercourse and mercantile connexions. In these days, the library of an inhabitant was rather small, and those of the professionals were but seldom seen by the curious and uneducated portion of the community.

The manufacturers of the city, being composed of men connected with the most respectable families, aspired to elevate and improve their stations by forming societies of their own. The most prominent one was the New York Manufacturing Society, whose buildings were in Vesey street, and of which Melancthon Smith was president and Cornelius Cooper secretary; the shares of stock were valued at £10 each. This and other associations then in existence were productive of much good to the artisans of the city; they served to keep them united, and led them to respect themselves and their fellow citizens. They inculcated also a pride among them for the honor and calling they professed and practised, and the general effect they had upon the community was all that could be desired by an industrious and peaceable race.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION—BURNING OF THE PARK THEATRE.—On Saturday evening, December 16th, about a quarter past six o'clock, the cry of fire was raised in the neighborhood of the Park, and immediately afterward dense volumes of smoke were observed issuing from the rear of the Park Theatre. A large crowd collected and the fire engines were promptly on hand; but before they could be brought to play upon the building, a broad column of flame shot up from the roof, and increased with such rapidity that it was at once evident the whole theatre would be destroyed.

The night was dark and rainy, and the clouds hung low, so that the air was filled with a broad glare, illuminating all the lower portion of the city. The flames, fanned by the wind, swept toward the front of the building, and shooting up for forty or fifty feet above the roof threatened to sweep away the entire block to Ann street and Broadway. A more magnificent spectacle could hardly have been imagined. The whole extent of the Park, with Broadway down to Fulton street, crowded by nearly one hundred thousand people, was almost as light as at noonday. The tall spire of the Brick Church stood like a column of light, and the fronts of the City Hall, Astor House, and the buildings on Broadway blazed as if in sunshine against the pitchy blackness of the storm. The gaslights dwindled down to faint white specks, and the reflection of the flames in the clouds cast such a glow that it was possible to read with ease at a considerable distance from the conflagration.

The firemen used every exertion to stay the destruction, and succeeded in confining it mainly to the theatre. By seven o'clock the whole roof was burned through and the flames poured out of the windows of the front. As the timbers fell, clouds of sparks rolled into the air, and, driven before the wind, seemed to fall upon the city like a hail of fire. The firemen and others busied themselves in saving the furniture of the Fountain House and other buildings adjoining, which were in imminent danger. The latter hotel was much injured in the rear, and the furniture damaged with water and broken in being removed. The high flagstaff on the roof caught at one time and blazed from top to bottom. Clarke's house was also considerably damaged by water, and one or two buildings on Theatre alley partially burned.

Finally, in about two hours after the fire first broke out, it was subdued, nothing of the Park Theatre being left but the four walls. The firemen continued to play upon the ruins for some time afterward, and it was nearly midnight before the red glow had entirely faded from the clouds. The origin of the fire is not known with certainty. It first caught near the prompter's stand, whence it was communicated to the scenery, and in a few minutes filled the interior of the building. It has been stated that during the afternoon there was a strong smell of vitriol about the stage, which was remarked by those who were rehearsing. When the conflagration broke out, a part of the ballet company of the Monplaisirs were preparing for the evening's performances.

Several of them had a narrow escape from death, and one, as we learn, was saved by the servant of M. Monplaisier. The loss of this latter gentleman will amount to about $1,000, consisting mostly of costumes.

Mr. Hamblin's loss is estimated at $25,000, and that of Messrs. Astor and Beekman, proprietors of the building, at $30,000, upon both of which sums there is but a small insurance. The entire amount of property destroyed is from $60,000 to $65,000. This is, we believe, the fifth time that Mr. Hamblin has met with a similar misfortune—a fatality as unusual as it is unequaled. The theater had been in existence twenty eight years, the old building having been burned in 1820.—*Tribune, December, 1884.*

Opening of Chambers Street to James Slip.—The line of this street is now in ruins. The old structures are being demolished and rapidly replaced by those of a more substantial character. The persons now building are Messrs. Conclin, who is putting up a brown-stone front of five stories; Poillion, brick front, with iron columns; Blackwell, brick front, with iron columns; Sampson, Caen stone, with iron pillars; Ash, brick, with marble trimmings; Parkley, brick, with brown stone trimmings. The remainder of the stores, being for the most part of this latter style, will be adapted either for wholesale or retail purposes. They are the property of Messrs. Froughton, Mullen, McLoughlin, Goelet, Davis, Moore, Fordham and Launcey. Many objections were at first offered by property holders in this locality for various reasons against the opening, but now that they have all been overruled by the courts it is generally admitted to be an advantageous project. It is, however, the opinion of some that, had George Law owned Catherine street ferry, the present improvement would have been made in a straight line, instead of a crooked one as it now is. It is believed that he contemplates a railroad to run down to his slip. This street was the choice of its projectors in consideration of its facilities for making the most desirable thoroughfare from the East to the North River at the least cost, the expense of its construction reaching not more than $650,000. There were persons who objected on account of unequal assessment, but it has since been found that those having property involved have received offers of from 25 to 30 per cent more than its former market value. Mr. Goelet's property will pay an interest exceeding the entire previous rents after half of it was taken and paid for by the city. Mr. Blackwell also, although receiving $20,000 damages, perceives an increase in his rent roll. The Chatham Bank was cut off and the owners received $25,000, more than it could possibly have been sold for.

Chambers street will admit of an easy and natural grade throughout its entire length. The terminus at James Slip being opposite to the Fulton-street ferry in Brooklyn presents the shortest and most direct transit between the two cities. No reason exists why this avenue, when completed, as it probably will be by May next, should not quite equal Fulton street for all purposes of business and traffic.

The more order loving of those who reside in the immediate vicinity of James Slip entertain a hope that the changes consequent upon a new order of things may prove salutary to the moral atmosphere of their locality. The property is now in the hands of certain rich persons, some of whom are not over scrupu-

lous as to the reputation of their tenants, while they receive one thousand dollars' rent for houses not worth over four hundred and fifty.—*Tribune, 1860.*

Writers of New York.—The *Herald* in 1842 gives the following list of the newspaper men of New York :

E. E. Camp,	Charles King,	Rory McLoughlin,
Mike Walsh,	Charles F. Hoffman,	Henry M. Phillips,
E. W. Davis,	Wm. L. Stone,	Russell Jarvis,
Richard White,	Samuel Beman,	E. Brisbane,
Major Prall,	John Inman,	George P. Morris,
Mr. Bradford,	Wm. C. Bryant,	J. M. More,
Little Burdett,	Wm. F. Godwin,	Wm. Whitman.
Wm. F. Finn,	Fred West,	Mr. Foster,
Locofoco Stephens,	Wm. H. Attree,	Levi D. Slamm,
D. R. Lee.	Patent Sermon Paige,	Racing Porter,
Tom Nichols,	Thomas Kettell,	Horace Greeley,
H. Nichols,	David Hale,	John I. Mumford,
Wm. Herrick.	Pious Hallock,	Park Benjamin,
Mr. Reese.	Erastus Brooks,	Mr. Patterson,
J. W. Webb,	J. G. Brooks,	James G. Bennett.
E. Hoskin,	Toncy Bartlett,	N. P. Willis,
John A. Sargeant,	M. M. Noah,	Fred Hudson.
Epes Sargeant.		

The Great Meteor.—The largest and most remarkable meteor ever seen in New York was that which was visible just before the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Edgar de Peyster wrote to the Evening Post an account of the display as he viewed it :

Having noticed in your last evening's edition an account of the wonderful phenomena as seen from Yorkville, I would beg leave to state that I, too, had the pleasure of witnessing that never-to-be-forgotten wonder which occurred at half-past nine yesterday morning. The view that presented itself to my vision was one of singular and most extraordinary beauty at the time. I was in Broadway, between 9th and 10th streets, when on a sudden this brilliant light flashed before my sight, causing an involuntary casting of the eyes in an upward direction, when, to my surprise, and I must say pleasure, this startling meteor presented itself : no one in my immediate vicinity seemed to notice it, and as an instance of how quickly it passed, I will state that my brother, who was with me, was unable to see any traces of it, although I called his attention immediately to the fact. At that time the sun was shining brilliantly, and the moon was to be seen visible high up in the heavens. Of course the meteor must have been of an exceedingly brilliant nature to have been visible in the daytime.

From the view I obtained, and from the impression it made as regards size, I should say it was about twice as large as the moon, with a tail twenty or thirty feet in length : the color, which was the same both in the body and tail, seemed of a most beautiful liquid silver and resembled much that of a shooting star on a clear winter's night.

It seemed to fall from an easterly to southerly direction, and described a most beautiful curve. I would suggest that, instead of looking in this immediate vicinity for any traces of the meteor, would it not be more likely to expect (judging from the great height it was seen at) that it fell far out at sea instead of on land? I should think that from the total absence of all sound, such would prove the case, and I have no doubt but that some inward bound vessel will soon put us in possession of more pertinent facts.

HOW THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS WAS BUILT.

A Legend of New Amsterdam.

BY M. L. D. FERRIS.

Once on a time, old legends say,
New Amsterdam wore its gala array
For the dominie's daughter's wedding day.
The dominie was of great renown,
And, in baffy white and black silk gown,
The proudest man in the quaint Dutch town.

Ay! a famous man was the dominie,
Who had recently come from over the sea
To preside o'er the little church near the fort,
And teach the good Dutchmen the doctrines of Dort;

And not long since he had taken to wife
Vrou Anneke Jans, thus causing great strife,
For the Dutch maidens vied his favor to gain,
And laid deep plots to meet him, by chance, in Love Lane.

Now Anneke Jans, to continue my yarn,
Was owner of all the famous king's farm,
And therefore was held as the first in the land,
When she doff'd widow's weeds for Bogardus's hand.

The dominie's cottage was pleasant to see,
With its stoop shaded o'er by a sycamore tree;
Antique knocker so bright, and the half-open door,
And the parlor inviting with fresh sanded floor,
Then its garden so trim, tulip borders around,
For the Dutch made best use of each bit of ground.

From miles around the guests came to see the maid wed,
And later by Anneke's dainties be fed,
And burgher and Juvrouw in gala array
Were fully prepared to make glad holiday.

It had long been the wish of the good dominie
To build a new church, for the old one, you see,
Was a barn, and at one time had been a horse-mill,
And to preach in it humbled the proud old man's will.

Now, the dominie thought, is the very best time
To start a subscription, and let each one sign,
For thus can be built a worthier fane,

And surely a new church will be a great gain.
The director was there, in his pomp and his pride,
With his worthy co-laborer, De Vries, by his side,
The Stevensons, Schuylers, Bayards and Van Dycks,
Polhemuses, Cuylers, van Siclens, van Wycks,
De Kays and van Cortlandts, the Banckers, van Brughs,
De Meyers, van Rensselaers, Kierstedes, Du Trieux,
Van Hornes and van Brummels, van Dusens, van Burens,
The Brinkerhoffs, Bleeckers, van Dams and van Keurens,
The Douws and van Breestedes, van Gaasbeecks, van Duyns,
De Witts and van Geisons, van Gansevoorts, Pruyns,
The Visschers, van Vechtens, and more of renown—
The fairest and best of the little Dutch town.

The wedding was over, the twain were made one,
And now had festivities fairly begun;
There was laughter and jest, which the dominie led,
And the best songs were sung and the best speeches said.

Soon the feast was announced, and 'twas a fine sight,
'Twould have filled any housekeeper's heart with delight.
There were waffles as light as the foam of the sea,
And roellachje, biscuit and very black tea,
Pound, plum cake, and jumbles, and trout from the brook,
And a fabulous dish of the famed olijkook.
There was wine, beer, mead, punch which the dominie brewed,
And which, on my honor, I tell you, was good;
And the truth must be told, though tradition is mum,
An enormous supply of old Santa Cruz rum!
Their eyes how they twinkled! their mirth, oh, how merry!
Their breath smelt of punch, and their speech told of sherry,
And the hours sped on, and the laughter grew loud,
And I think I must call them a right jolly crowd.

'Twas the dominie's chance the paper to seize,
And lead off the list with Herr Kieft and De Vries,
And each in his turn would not be out done,
And promised to donate a generous sum.

So the money was raised in a very short time,
For the wily host managed that each one should sign.

The wedding soon over, the guests having sped,
The happy old dominie went to his bed.

When the guests realized on the following day
How much they had pledged, they were quite loath to pay,
But as hon'rable men they were bound by their word,
And it never would do "to go back on the Lord."
Thus the new church was built in the famous old fort,
And the dominie smiled when he thought what he'd wrought;
So St. Nicholas's Church, tho' tectot'lers repine,
Owes its life, as you see, to the dominie's wine.

OLD NEW YORK.

JANUARY, 1890.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK.

VI.

I now approach the second period in the development of the press in New York. Until 1726 the pamphlet or the broadside had answered every purpose in the diffusion of intelligence. Blame and praise were conferred by them as fully and unqualifiedly as later newspapers did, but with the exception that such of these productions as were critical or libellous were anonymous. Boston could not endure criticism of her hierarchy, nor Philadelphia of the Quakers. Whenever anything was printed at which the local government or important personages might take offense, the work was done in England or in one of the other provinces. Thus several gentlemen of Boston who in 1700 desired to answer a book printed by the Rev. Increase Mather were obliged to come to this city to have it done. They had applied to Bartholomew Green to execute it, but he declined doing so until he had submitted it to the licensers of the press, to which they would not consent. When the book came out, without date or imprint, an advertisement was prefixed to it as follows:

"The Reader is desired to take Notice, that the Press in Boston is so much under the aw of the Reverend Author whom we answer, and his friends, that we could not obtain of the Printer there to print the following sheets, which is the only true Reason why we have sent the Copy so far for its Impression."

This was undoubtedly the case, though Green denied it. The idea of the liberty of the press which we now cherish has been the growth of many generations, and was not entertained anywhere two hundred years ago. The earliest newspapers were mere compilations. Rarely, indeed, did any original matter appear in them, and more rarely still did they express any opinions upon matters of public concern, unless, indeed, it was something respecting which there was no dispute. Bradford's newspaper was no exception to this rule. It first appeared October 16, 1725, and was entitled the New York Gazette. This was the fifth paper published in the American colonies, and the second published away from Boston. The Boston News-Letter was begun in that city April 24th, 1704, by John Campbell, the postmaster; the Boston Gazette was brought out December 21st, 1719, by William Brooker, who had succeeded Campbell as postmaster, and the New-England Courant was published August 17th, 1721, by James Franklin, the brother of the philosopher. The only one in Philadelphia was the American Weekly Mercury, whose first date was December 22d, 1719. It was published by Andrew Bradford and John Copson, the former the son of William Bradford.

New York had in 1725 grown to have a population of ten thousand. The colony was flourishing, and the risk in publishing a journal was slight. Paper could be procured from Bradford's own mill; he had the type; labor was chiefly performed by apprentices, whom he boarded himself, thus reducing the expense to its minimum, and it is probable a couple of hundred copies were as many as it was judged expedient to print. No editor and no reporter were required, and he had no rival, either as a printer or a publisher. The second number was thus headed:

"The New-York Gazette. From Monday Oct. 16, to Oct. 23, 1725. Numb. 2."

On one side were the arms of New York, and on the other a postman. I have myself been able to see no number earlier than No. 21, published March 28th, 1726. The type is a pica, or between that and an English, and the imprint is: "*New York*, Printed and Sold by *William Bradford*. To be Sold also by Richard Nicholls, Post-Master, Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied weekly with this paper." The

size of the sheet is a foolscap, or about twelve by fifteen inches, which does not remain invariable, but is sometimes larger and sometimes smaller. There are only two columns to the page.

No. 21 contains very little reading matter. There is some ship news and two advertisements. When the half year was completed, on the 25th of April, 1726, the following appeared:

"N. B. This *Numb.* 26. of our Gazette concludes the first half year, and is the Time the first Payment should be made by the Gentlemen who encourage the same. And altho' the Number subscribed for does not defray the Charge, yet we intend to Continue it the next half year, in hopes of further Encouragement."

When the year was up the notice appears again:

"N. B. This *Numb.* 52, concludes the first year of this our *New-York Gazette*. All Persons that take the same are desired to Pay in what is Due, in order to enable the Vndertakers to continue the Publication of said *Gazette*, or else it must drop."

The first advertisement runs thus:

ADVERTISEMENT.

THe *Plantation called* Dobies Plantation, *containing about four hundred Acres and is pleasantly situated on the South Branch of* Rariton River, *near to* Thomas Halls, *is to be sold at Publick Vendue to the highest Bidder, on* Tuesday *the 17th day of* May *next, at the house of* John Stevens *in* Perth-Amboy. *The Title may be seen in the hands of* James Alexander *in* New-York.

AT Amboy *there is a Dwelling House and a Bake-house with a good Oven and Vtensils fit for baking of Biskt, to be Let on reasonable terms by* John Stevens.

In the number for May 11, 1730, which is a fair example of most of the early ones, the first article is an essay on education; the second a communication by a "City Merchant" on the currency; the assent of the States of Holland to the peace of Seville; some general English and foreign intelligence; the speech of Governor Montgomerie before the Assembly at Amboy, some ship news, and an advertisement. There was nothing else, and very little of this had any interest to any one except those in official position. The imprint reads: "Printed and sold by *William Bradford*, in *New-York*, where Advertisements are taken in, and where you may have old Books new Bound, either Plain or Gilt."

The New York Gazette exhibits but little change while Bradford carried it on. He had grown old before he began publishing it, and he soon had a rival after it was once issued. John Peter Zenger, an apprentice of his, began a new printing office in 1726, and seven years later issued a newspaper, the first which in this section indicated discontent with the action of the authorities. No doubt their behavior had often been bad in previous times. Charges of nepotism, of land grabbing, of collusive competition, of scandalous transactions, are frequent in the letters and diaries of the day, but they were not made known to the people at large. They could not be. In Zenger's periodical, as well as in James Franklin's, there was some criticism, but it was by no means so severe as a village newspaper would now have if there were similar scandals in its own town.

John Peter Zenger was a native of Germany, and came here from the Palatinate of the Rhine in 1710, in company with his mother, Johanna Zenger, who was then aged thirty-three. The boy was thirteen. On the 26th of October of that year he was apprenticed to William Bradford by Governor Hunter. It is probable his time ran till he was twenty-one, which would be in 1718. He had apparently received the rudiments of an education better than common, and he improved his opportunities, becoming on the whole a better workman than Bradford, although never entirely accurate in his English. He claimed to have good German blood in his veins. He began a printing office in 1726, according to Thomas, but in 1725, in conjunction with Bradford, he published Frilinghausen's "Klagte van Eenige Leeden," the imprint being W. Bradford and J. P. Zenger. In 1726 he issued the Freeman's "Verdeediging," the "Interest of the Country in Laying No Duties," a "Samenspreek over de Klagte der Raritanders," and Van Driesen's "De Aanbiddelyke Wegen Gods." The next year he sent out three pieces, and the following year one. That is, these are all that are preserved. He was first in Smith street, now William, but in 1734 removed to Broad street, near the upper end of the Long Bridge. Thomas says that it appears that for several years his business was confined to printing pamphlets for the authors of them, and some small articles for himself. In 1733 he began the second journal in this city,

the "New York Weekly Journal, Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick." It appeared on "Munday," October 5th. The first secular day of the week was always thus spelled by him. The true date was November 5th, 1733, the head line being a whole month wrong. The imprint read: "New York: Printed and Sold by John Peter Zenger: By whom Subscriptions for this Paper are taken in at Three Shillings per Quarter."

The immediate occasion of the founding of the Journal was opposition to Governor Cosby's administration. When Montgomerie died in 1731 the duties of Governor devolved for some time upon Rip Van Dam, who was the President of the Council. Mr. Van Dam was a merchant of excellent repute in this city, and of a fair estate, "though distinguished," says William Smith, the historian, "more for the integrity of his heart than his capacity to hold the reins of government." He did, however, retain them for some little time, until relieved by Colonel William Cosby, who arrived in New York in August, 1732. As soon as he had learned the state of affairs, Cosby began a suit against Van Dam for the recovery of half of the fees which the latter had received while acting as Governor. Mr. Van Dam resisted, but in the end two of the judges decided against him, making a majority, and the Governor attempted to suspend him from his position in the Council. He removed the Chief Justice, Morris, at once, for deciding against him. Van Dam had consented to pay over the money he had thus received if Cosby would in turn allow him half his salary from the death of Montgomerie, but to this the Governor would not agree. The proceedings of the latter were very unpopular, whatever might have been the merit in Cosby's contention that the money belonged to him and not to another. His course was liable to three objections. Cosby had not done the work, and Van Dam had; the decision would be made by judges whom he could remove if he did not like their decrees; he had thus actually displaced one who had not concurred with him; and Van Dam was still as fit to be an adviser as he ever was. Letters concerning the matter and lampooning the Governor were frequent, passing from hand to hand, and were answered by the Gazette with bitterness. It was, there-

fore, thought advisable to begin another paper, to represent the views of the party opposing the Governor, and sufficient support was given to Zenger to enable him to do so. To this journal the ablest men in opposition, William Smith* and James Alexander,

* These two lawyers, with the present and late Chief Justice, were the leading men in town. James Alexander, whose son was the Lord Stirling of the Revolution, was a Scotchman, who had singularly enough been one of the followers of the Pretender when the rising occurred in 1715. He had been bred an engineer, and after the failure of that outbreak thought it would be expedient to leave his native land and take up his abode elsewhere. In that year he sailed for this country, being then twenty-five years of age. He first settled at Amboy as a surveyor, and not long after was made Surveyor General of New York and New Jersey, both then having one Governor. While performing the duties of this office he also studied law and was admitted to practice, soon reaching a position of eminence. He was very easy in his manners and obliging in his disposition, and made many friends. In his defense of Zenger he sided with the populace and strengthened his position for the future. His disbarment only lasted during Cosby's time, and after that he continued in practice till his death, which happened in 1756, on the 2d of April, in consequence of exposure during a trip to Albany. From 1721 to 1723 he was the Attorney General, and later he also was Secretary of the Province, a member of the Legislature and a member of the Council. With Dr. Franklin, he helped to found the American Philosophical Society. He accumulated large means.

William Smith, the elder, was born at Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, England, on the 8th of October, 1697. His father was Thomas Smith, a tallow chandler, who on account of his religious opinions removed from England to this country in the year 1715, with three sons. William Smith was sent to Yale College, where he graduated in 1719, then becoming a tutor. He remained in this position five years, when he returned to New York, then being admitted to the bar. His success was instantaneous, as he possessed the gift of eloquence to a high degree, and was also an excellent reasoner. On one occasion the success of a candidate whose cause he had espoused depended upon disfranchising the Jewish voters, who were in favor of his opponent. To accomplish this he told the story of the crucifixion in the most moving way, laying the blame upon the Jewish nation, and declaring that such men ought not to be trusted with any of the rights of citizens. He was successful, and their votes were thrown out. After Cosby's death, he was relieved from the disbarring which Chief Justice De Lancey placed him under, and he remained until his death the head of the party in opposition to that judge, who was the most conspicuous man in New York for over twenty years. Smith was Attorney General in 1751, and a member of the Council from 1753 till 1767, then being succeeded by his son William, the historian. In the celebrated Congress of the Colonies at Albany, he was the member from this province to draft a plan of union, of which he was heartily in favor. The boundary line between Massachusetts and New York, which was not finally settled till after the Revolution, occupied much attention

two prominent lawyers of the city, together with the late Chief Justice, contributed much in sarcasm, innuendo, and quiet reasoning. The Governor and his party could not endure these attacks, for Bradford was overmatched, and he thought his best course was to silence Zenger. In this he was not successful, although the printer was for a long time imprisoned, as the utmost effort of the Governor and the Courts to have the jury pronounce Zenger guilty of libel failed, and he came forth again a free man. The experience was a hard one for him, but from this trial has resulted the greatest advantages to the public, as henceforth the doctrine that the truth may be lawfully uttered at any and all times became American law. Before this time it was only necessary to find a statement in print respecting some person and charge that it was a libel. It might be a meritorious action, in reality, yet he who circulated it could be fined and imprisoned, if the judges saw fit; or it might be a disgraceful thing, of which there was abundant proof. Both were libels, and the utterer might be punished. He could not prove the truth of what he asserted, or if he did prove it it was immaterial. By the action of the jury on that day liberty was preserved to all American colonists. In future contests this case was always cited or had its bearing. The merit is not alone Zenger's in having made such a defense. He learned his lesson from Bradford, who also had suffered, and Bradford had in turn been taught his ideas by Andrew Sowle, the Quaker printer of Grace Church street.

When Morris was removed James De Lancey, a lawyer who agreed with the Governor, was appointed in his place as Chief Justice, and Frederick Philipse became second justice. They concurred substantially with the Governor in his assumptions, and De Lancey, in January of 1734, made a charge upon the subject of libel, evidently aimed at Zenger. He came back to it again on the third Tuesday of October, when he said to the grand jury:

"I shall observe concerning libels that they are arrived to that height that they call loudly for your animadversion. It is high

while he was prominent, and he was appointed a commissioner on the side of New York to adjust it. He declined being Chief Justice in 1760, but in 1763 became Associate Justice. He died November 22, 1769.

time to put a stop to them, for at the rate things are now carried on, when all order and government are endeavored to be trampled on, and reflections are cast upon persons of all degrees, must not these things end in sedition, if not timely prevented? Lenity, you have seen, will not avail; it becomes you, then, to inquire after the offenders that we may, in a due course of law, be enabled to punish them. If you, gentlemen, do not interpose, consider whether the ill consequences that may arise from any disturbances of the public peace may not, in fact, lie at your door?"

A couple of weeks after, as the attacks still went on, Governor Cosby issued the following proclamation:

By his Excellency William Cosby, *Capt. General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces* of New York, New Jersey, *and Territories thereon depending* in America, *Vice Admiral of the same, and Colonel in his Majesty's Army*, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the contrivance of some evil Disposed and Disafected Persons, divers Journals or Printed News-Papers (entitled *The New York Weekly Journal, containing the freshest Advices, foreign and Domestick*) have been caused to be Printed and Published by *John Peter Zenger*, in many of which Journals or Printed News-Papers (but more particularly those numbered 7, 47, 48, 49) are contained divers Scandalous, Virulent, False and Seditious Reflections, not only upon the whole Legislature, in general, and upon the most considerable Persons in the most distinguish'd Stations in the Province, but also upon his Majesty's lawful and rightful Government, and just Prerogatives. Which said Reflections seemed contrived by the Wicked Authors of them, not only to create Jealousies, Discontents and Animosities in the Minds of his Majesty's Liege People of this Province to the Subversion of the Peace and Tranquility thereof but to alienate their Affection from the best of Kings, and raise *Factions*, *Tumults* and *Sedition* among them. Wherefore I have thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby Promising a Reward of *Fifty*

Pounds to such Person or Persons who shall discover the Author or Authors of the said *Scandalous*, *Virulent* and *Seditious* Reflections contained in the said Journals or Printed News-Paper, to be paid to the said Person or Persons discovering the same as soon as such Author shall be convicted of having been the Author or Authors thereof.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fort George, in New York, the sixth day of November, in the 8th year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoq. Domini, 1734.

W. Cosby.

And on the same day another proclamation was published, offering the sum of twenty pounds to whoever should discover the "Author of two late scandalous Songs or Ballads, Printed & dispersed in this City, &c., highly defaming the Administration of his Majesty's Government in this Province, tending greatly to inflame the Minds of his Majesty's good Subjects, and to disturb the Public Peace."

The grand jury did not indict Zenger, and it is probable looked upon the action of the Chief Justice as very officious, for they partook of the popular feeling. The Council were not satisfied with this inaction, and asked for a Committee of Conference on the part of the Assembly, which was granted. On the 17th of October they met the Governor, the Chief Justice, and eight of the Council, when the question was discussed. The leaders of the Cosby party asked that the Assembly should concur with the Council in ordering Nos. 7, 47, 48 and 49 to be burnt by the common hangman: in asking the Governor to issue a proclamation promising a reward for the discovery of the authors of these libels; and in asking him to prosecute Zenger for printing them. The Committee, through Mr. Garretson, one of its members, reported the substance of the conference, but that body did not agree with the Governor. They refused to do any of the things which were asked for.

Cosby and De Lancey were, however, determined to do what they could. They resolved to take the matter in their own hands, and on the 2d of November they sent an order by the Sheriff to the Mayor's Court for the burning of the obnoxious

papers as "false, scandalous, malicious and seditious libels," by the "common hangman or whipper, near the pillory," on the 6th instant, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and directing the Mayor and Aldermen to be present at the time. The Mayor, Robert Lurting, and the other members of the Court denied the authority of the Council to make such an order or to enter it upon their minutes. They made the following protest:

"Whereas this court conceives they are only to be commanded by the King's mandatory writs, authorized by law, to which they conceive they have the right of showing cause why they don't obey them, if they believe them improper to be obeyed, or by orders which have some known law to authorize them; and as this court conceives this order to be no mandatory writ warranted by law, nor knows of any law that authorizes the making of the order aforesaid; so they think themselves under no obligations to obey it; which obedience they think would be in them the opening a door for arbitrary commands, which when once opened, they know not what dangerous consequences may attend it. Wherefore this court conceives itself bound in duty for the preservation of the rights of this corporation, and as much as they can of the liberty of the press and the people of the province, since an Assembly of the province and several grand juries have refused to meddle with the papers, when applied to by the Council, to protest against the order aforesaid, and to forbid all the members of this corporation to pay any obedience to it until it be shown to this court that the same is authorized by some known law, which they neither know nor believe that it is."

Before preparing this protest they had called upon Francis Harrison, the Recorder, who was also one of the Council, to know what legal authority existed for issuing such an order. He stated that there were precedents, and named the books, but when the Mayor desired to see the books in which they were contained he grew angry, and left the Court without ceremony. After this the Sheriff moved that the Court would direct the hangman to perform the order of the Council, to which it was answered that, as he was an officer of the corporation, they would refuse to give it. The Sheriff then ordered his own negro to do

it, and it was accordingly done by him, the officers of the garrison attending.

The Governor had gone too far to recede. The Council resolved on the day of the burning that Zenger must be arrested, and the order was executed on Sunday, the 17th of November. The warrant read as follows:

"At a Council held at Fort George in New York, the 2d day of November, 1734, present, His Excellency William Cosby, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, &c., Mr. Clarke, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lane, Mr. Harrison, the Chief Justice, Mr. Horsmanden, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Cortland:

"It is ordered that the Sheriff for the City of New York do forthwith take and apprehend John Peter Zenger for printing and publishing several seditious libels dispersed throughout his journals or news-papers, entitled the New York Weekly Journal, containing the freshest advices, foreign and domestic, as having in them many things tending to raise factions and tumults among the people of this province, inflaming their minds with contempt of His Majesty's government, and greatly disturbing the peace thereof, and upon his taking the said John Peter Zenger to commit him to the prison or common goal of the said city and county.

"FRED. MORRIS, D. Cl. Con."

DE PEYSTER.

"In contemplative mood
Recall those men of solid worth
Through whom we trace our ancestry,
The noble men of earth."

One of the families, driven from their native seats by the persecutions of Charles IX. against his Protestant subjects, in 1572, were the de Peysters. It is proven, almost beyond doubt, that their birthplace was Rouen, in Normandy. A sister, of the refugee who fled to Holland, returned to live at Rouen, where,

in the succeeding century, she was a widow in the possession of an ample fortune; and in a "Memoir of persons conspicuous in the town of Rouen, in 1689, for their zeal in behalf of their religion," is found the name of "Le Sieur de peister Hollandois depuis longtemps establi à Rouen. C'est un marchand naturalisé."

Johannes de Peyster, the ancestor of a distinguished race of noted public men, in the civil and military history of New Amsterdam, was born in Haarlem, Holland, early in the seventeenth century. He was of noble descent, and possessed by inheritance of wealth, and was educated by the best Doctors of Science and Literature in Haarlem. After spending some time at the Island of St. Croix, he arrived in New Amsterdam in July, 1645, returning the next year to Holland. Early in 1650 he returned to this country, bringing with him silverware, exquisite in design and workmanship, and graven with the de Peyster arms, as well as pictures that were gems of art, most of them being originals. A good part of his wealth was invested in ships which sailed to and from Europe and the West Indies. The first mention of him in Colonial records after his return is as "Adelborst," or a cadet, in one of the city burgher corps. He must have possessed marked ability and discretion, since immediately upon his return here, he acquired and exercised an unusual share of influence for a newly arrived young man. This consideration and confidence of his fellow citizens, he continued to enjoy to the end of his life. "Den 17 Decemb. 1651," as recorded in the records of the old Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, "Jan de Peister, j. m. van Haarlem en Cornelia Lúbberts j. d. van Haarlem," were married. Cornelia Lúbberts was a sister-in-law of Abraham de la Noy, keeper of the City Tavern in 1652. The name Lúbberts, or Lúbbertus, was by no means unknown, or without distinction, in Holland. Sybrant Lúbbertus, born about the year 1556, at Langoworde, in Friesland, a distinguished theologian, was, in 1613, professor of theology at the college of Francker, and one of the most ardent controversialists of his time. He died about 1625. The only one of his works well known at present, is his treatise "de Papa Romano," published 1594. It is supposed that Mrs. de Peyster was his granddaughter.

In a letter received from Holland by Johannes de Peyster, in 1659, his brother Isaac writes: "It is agreeable for me to learn that you and your wife and also cousin and niece van der Donck are in the enjoyment of a good state of health and prosperity, and that your house is going within a few days to give an entertainment (to display its luxury) on account of the birth of a little one. May the Lord cause your wife to rejoice in the birth of a brave and hearty child and preserve you altogether in a long and lasting health till your blessed death. Amen. Friendly compliments to cousin van der Donck." Adriaen van der Donck was the first lawyer of the Dutch colony, and the author of the first description of the New Netherland.

FAMILY OF DE PEYSTER.

Sieur de Peyster, of Rouen, France.

—— de Peyster, of Rouen, fled to Holland.	Jacques.	Jonas.	Martr.d

Johannes, the oldest son, em. to America, 1645.	Abraham, merchant of London, d. 1659.	Johanna, a widow, living in Rouen.	——m. Sieur Bruynsteen of Haarlem.	Isaac, in business at Nantes, later settling in Holland, dec. 1684. He m. Geertruyda Vander Microp. Their son Johannes, b. Sept. 28, 1671, m. June 10, 1705, Maria Rammelman. Advocate, 1693; Schepen, 1705, at Rotterdam.

ARMS.

Shield: Silver, charged with two sheep feeding under a linden tree proper.

Crest: A linden tree proper.

Motto: De pasco—I feed down, or, I can take care of myself.

Though possessed of ample means, no sooner had de Peyster settled in New Amsterdam than he established himself in trade, as did all citizens of that day. His business was a general trading one. Records speak of his fitting out the stores of a ship, and

also dealing in tobacco. He also sells wine by the cask, and trades with one de Kemper for an ox. He resided and did business in Winckel, or Shop street, near the Fort and the storehouses of the Dutch West India Company, now Whitehall street, opposite the Bowling Green, but in 1669 he removed to the east side of Broad street, between the present Beaver and South William streets. In 1653 we find him and his wife enrolled as members of the Dutch Church. In 1653 he contributed $40 towards erecting the city palisades. In 1655, 1657, 1658, 1662, he held the office of Schepen, and his name constantly appears in connection with important movements in the colonies. He had retired to private life in 1664, when Nicolls was in command of New Amsterdam. One of the foremost and most fearless of the sturdy Dutch patriots, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, until they and their fellow citizens were secured in their rights, was Johannes de Peyster. In 1665, the government being apparently firmly vested in the British Crown, he again accepted the office of Schepen; and in 1666, 1667, 1669, 1673, was appointed, and acted as Alderman, the form of government having been changed.

The year 1673 was a year of jubilee for the Dutch, for the gallantry and determination of Evertzen, Binckes, and Colve, had restored them to the jurisdiction of the mother country. De Peyster was one of the six selected to confer with their deliverers upon the settlement and establishment of affairs. In August, 1673, New York, originally New Amsterdam, became New Orange, and one of the three Burgomasters, selected by the Council of War from the six candidates, elected by the people, to govern it conformably to the laws and statutes of the fatherland, was Johannes de Peyster. He was likewise, during the reoccupation of New Netherland, 1673–74, a member of the commission of five to whom was committed the preparations for defense against the anticipated attempts at recapture by the English. This was one of those crises, which never occurred without affording additional proof of the fearless and unselfish patriotism of the Dutch. In 1674, he and his colleagues were just as bold in maintaining the rights of the "Burghery" against the Dutch military Governor-General, the impetuous Colve, as

they had been, and afterwards were, to defend those of their fellow-citizens against the encroachments of the English Governors.

Though he was one of the last to take the oath of allegiance, he was, soon after the final cession of the Dutch colony to the British government, promoted to the highest offices in the municipality. In 1676, he was an Alderman, in 1677, Deputy Mayor, and the same year he was tendered the office of Mayor, but declined it in consequence of his imperfect acquaintance with the English language. "He could make," said Colonel Richard Nicolls, the first English Governor, "a better platform speech than any other man outside of Parliament." Certainly this was a great compliment from an opponent. He was one of the six who drew up the first charter for New Amsterdam. Tall, dignified, yet full of enthusiasm, he was a man who commanded, and deserved, the respect of his fellow men.

An old record speaks of his belonging to the "Renteneers," or those who had a fixed income. His position in the Church was one of prominence, and, both as a preacher and a practiser, his example is worthy of imitation. In a Tax List of 1674, he is assessed at 15,000 guilders, and his wealth is estimated at $10,000. He died about 1688, after a long life of activity and usefulness, having been one of the most influential citizens of his adopted home, proving himself a patriot at a time when opinions brought men's lives into jeopardy.

His children were,

1. Abraham de Peyster, Alderman, 1685; Mayor of New York, 1692; Judge of the Supreme Court; Treasurer of the Provinces of New Jersey and New York; Governor of New York, 1700; born July 8, 1657; died August 8, 1728; married Catherine de Peyster, his cousin, at Amsterdam, Holland, April 5, 1684.
2. Johannes, died young.
3. Johannes, died young.
4. Maria, baptized September 7, 1660; m., 1st, Paulus Schrick, s. p.; 2d, John Sprat—a daughter by this marriage married James Alexander, member of the King's Council, and father of Lord Stirling; 3d, David Provoost.

5. Isaac, born April 16, 1662, member of the Provincial Legislature, and of the Corporation; married Mary Van Baal.
6. Johannes, born and baptized September 22, 1666, Mayor of New York 1698–9; Assessor, 1692–3; Assistant Alderman, 1694–6; member of the Provincial Legislature; married Anna, daughter of Gerrit Bancker, October 10, 1688.
7. Cornelius, baptized October 4, 1673; first Chamberlain of New York; married, 1st, Mary Bancker, September 20, 1694; 2d, the widow of Alex. Stewart.
8. Jacob, died young.
9. Cornelia, died young.

After her husband's death, Mrs. de Peyster continued to reside on Broad street, surviving him many years. The census of 1703, says her family consisted of a negro, a negress, and two children.

Last Will and Testament of Cornelia de Peyster, April 23, 1692, proved September 25, 1725.

In the name of God, Amen.

Know all men by these presents, That on ye twenty-third day of Aprill in ye year of our Lord one thousand Six hundred and ninety-two, I, Cornelia de Peyster of the City of New York, considering mortality of all men, certainty of death, and ye uncertain time thereof, have made my last Will & Testament, well premeditated and out of a free mind, revoking and annulling all other acts of last Wills made by me before ye date of this present, desiring this only to stand in full power, force and virtue in law, being as viz.:

Imprimis: I recommend my immortal soul when departed out of ye body in ye merciful hands of God Almighty and my corpse to a decent burial.

Secondly: I confirm ye last Will & Testament made by my husband deceased, Johannes de Peyster, before ye Notary Walwyn van der Veen, dated ye 8 day August anno 1663.

Thirdly: I make and bequeath to my Eldest sonn, Abraham de Peyster, ye summe of Tenn pounds for his privilege of first borne to be delivered to him before any division is made of my Estate.

Fourthly: I make unto my youngest Sonn, Cornelis de Peyster, in case I come to die before he is married, an outsetting equal as ye other have had of bed, furniture and household stuff and bybel.

Fifthly: I do make all my children by name, Abraham, Maria, Isaac, Johannes & Cornelis de Peyster, my only universall & equal Heirs of my Estate, which I shall leave by decease reall & personally, moveable and unmoveable, actions & credits, nothing Excepted, to be equally inherited & divided amongst them after my Decease without any distinction of Sonn or daughter or prerogative of one above other, and by decease of any of them, their Lawful Issue by representation.

Sixthly: I will & require in case any of my children shall come to dye not being married, or dyeing a widower or widow, leaving no children, then ye inheritance of their share equally devolve to ye survivant children, or their Lawfull Issue by representation.

Seaventhly: I doe make all my children Executors of my Estate to act & performe all things required according to Law and my cousin, Peter de la Noy, to be their assistant.

The premises I declare to be my last will & require ye Same may be performed in all points & accepted in ye law.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed my seale ye year, day & month as above said.

CORNELIA DE PEYSTER.

Sealed & Delivered in ye presence of
P. D LA NOY.
ISAAC VAN VLECQ.
—— JACOBSEN.
WILLEM JACOBSEN.
A. DE LA NOY.

THE INDUCTION OF THE REV. WILLIAM VESEY.

During the more than fifty years of the ascendancy of the Dutch in this city, the affairs of their church moved with a tranquil current and their schools were carefully fostered; nor was there any radical change as to these under the early English Governors of the Province from 1664, when the Dutch control was destroyed, until the coming here as Governor in August,

1692, of Benjamin Fletcher. All the early English Governors, except Dongan, who was a Catholic, were Episcopalians, but were either indifferent as to the condition of religious affairs, or too deeply immersed in their private speculations and public duties to give attention to them. Not so with Fletcher: on his advent the quiet was disturbed, and peace was followed by turmoil. Fletcher was not a man of ability. An early historian describes him as a man of sordid disposition, violent temper and shallow capacity. He was an arrogant and overbearing soldier who bitterly resented opposition to his purposes, and who expected to be unhesitatingly obeyed whenever he commanded.

It will be historically interesting to trace the legislation he initiated before the Assemblies of the Province of New York for effecting the establishment of the English Church in the colony, and the means by which he secured that result. There had been worship according to the Church of England in the Fort, where the steamship offices are now, opposite the Bowling Green. The Dutch had erected a building there, and in the days of the government from Holland had worshiped there alone. But in 1664 services were held by the chaplain of the English forces alternately with the Reformed Church of Holland. With the growth of the town, however, this had become too small for the latter society, and they erected a new building in Garden street, now Exchange place, just where the eastern end of the Mills building is now to be found. This was in 1693. The building in the fort was abandoned to the garrison and such few others as adhered to the Church of England. No record exists as to who the earlier chaplains were, or by whom the Anglican services were celebrated. The Rev. Charles Wolley appears as the first chaplain whose name is recorded.

Soon after Fletcher's arrival here, he caused application to be made to the Assembly for the passage of an act for the building of a church in the City of New York and the settlement of a Protestant minister. This in his view would undoubtedly be an Episcopalian one. The Assembly stood by the faith of their fathers, and refused to pass the enactment. This refusal brought upon the Assembly all the wrath of the Governor. In 1693 he was somewhat more successful. He secured from the new

Assembly, grudgingly, as will be seen later on, and not without expectation that its phraseology would defeat its execution according to the Governor's intent and meaning, the passage of an act, "Providing for the building of a church in the City of New York, in which was to be settled a Protestant minister." This bill, known as the "ministry act," was urged through by Fletcher, after the Assembly had lopped off many of its provisions as proposed to them. When passed, it read as follows:

An Act for settling a ministry and raising a maintenance for them in the City of *New-York*, County of *Richmond*, *Westchester* and *Queens County*.

Whereas Prophaneness and Liscentiousness hath of late overspread the Province for want of a settled Ministry throughout the same, To the end the same may be removed, and the ordinances of God daily administered, *Be it Enacted by the Governour and Council, and Representatives convened in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same*, That in each of the respective Cities and Counties hereinafter mentioned and expressed, there shall be called, inducted and established a good sufficient *Protestant Minister*, to officiate and have the care of souls, within one year next and after the Publication hereof. That is to say, in the City of *New-York* One, in the County of *Richmond* one, in the County of *Westchester* two; one to have the care of *Westchester*, *Eastchester*, *Yonkers*, and the Mannor of *Pellham*, the other to have the care of *Rye*, *Mamaroneck* and *Bedford*; in *Queens County* two, one to have the care of *Jamaica*, and the adjacent towns and farms, the other to have the care of *Hempstead*, and the next adjacent towns and farms.

And for their respective Encouragement, *Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That there shall be annually and once in every Year in every of the respective Cities and Counties aforesaid, assessed, levyed, collected & paid for the maintenance of each of their respective Ministers the respective Sums hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, For the City and County of *New-York*, One Hundred Pounds; for the two precincts of *Westchester*, *one hundred Pounds*, to each *fifty Pounds*, to be paid in Country Produce at Money price. For the County

of *Richmond* forty Pounds, in Country Produce at Money price. And for the two Precincts of *Queens County* one hundred and twenty Pounds, to each sixty Pounds, in Country Produce at Money price.

And for the more orderly raising the respective maintenances for the Ministers aforesaid, *Be it further Enacted by the Authority* aforesaid, That the respective Justices of every City and County aforesaid, or any two of them, shall every year issue out their Warrants to the Constables, to summon the Free-holders of every City, County, and Precinct aforesaid, together on the second *Tuesday* in *January*, for the chusing of ten Vestrymen and two Church-Wardens, and the said Justices and Vestry-men, or major part of them, are hereby impowered, within ten days after the said day, or in any day after, as to them shall seem convenient, to lay reasonable Tax on the respective City, County, Parish, or Precinct, for the maintenance of the Minister and poor of their respective Places. And if they shall neglect to issue their Warrants, so as the Election be not made that day, they shall respectively forfeit five Pounds current Money of this Province. And in case the said Free-holders duely summoned, as aforesaid, shall not appear, or appearing do not chuse the said ten Vestry-men and two Church-Wardens, that then in their default, the said Justices shall within ten days after the said *Tuesday*, or in any day after, as to them shall seem convenient, lay the said reasonable Tax on the said respective Places, for the respective maintenances aforesaid. And if the said Justices and Vestry-men shall neglect their Duty herein, they shall respectively forfeit five Pounds current Money aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such of the Justices and Vestry-men that shall not be present at the time appointed, to make the said Tax, and thereof be Convicted, by a certificate under the hands of such as do appear, and have no sufficient Excuse for the same, shall respectively forfeit five Pounds current Money aforesaid. And a Roll of the said Tax, so made, shall be delivered into the hands of the respective Constables of the said Cities, County, Parishes and Precincts, with a Warrant signed by any two Justices of the Peace, impowering him or them to levy the said Tax, and upon Refusal, to distrain,

and sell by Publick Out-cry, and pay the same into the hands of the Church-Wardens, retaining to himself *Twelve Pence per Pound*, for levying thereof. And if any Person shall refuse to pay what he is so assessed, and the said Constables do strain for the same, all his Charges shall be paid him, with such further allowance for his pains as the said Justices or any of them shall judge reasonable. And if the said Justice or Justices shall neglect to issue the said Warrant, he or they respectively shall forfeit five Pounds current Money aforesaid. And if the said Constables, or any of them fail of their Duty herein they shall respectively forfeit five Pounds current Money aforesaid. And the Church-Wardens so chosen shall undertake the said Office, and receive and keep a good Account of the Moneys or Goods levyed by virtue of this Act, and the same issue by order from the said Justice and Vestry-men of the respective Cities, Counties, Precincts and Parishes aforesaid, for the purposes and intents aforesaid, and not otherwise. And the Church-Wardens shall as often as thereunto required, yield an Account unto the Justices and Vestry-men of all their Receipts and Disbursments. And in case the Church-Wardens or any of them shall neglect their duty herein, they shall respectively forfeit five Pound current Money aforesaid, for every refusal.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Church-Wardens in their respective Precincts aforesaid, shall by warrant as aforesaid pay unto the respective Ministers the Maintenance aforesaid, by four equal and quarterly Payments, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of five Pound current Money aforesaid, for each neglect, refusal or default; The one half of all which Forfeitures shall be disposed of to the use of the Poor in each respective Precinct where the same doth arise, and the other half to him or her that shall prosecute the same.

Always Provided, and be it *further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all & every of the respective Ministers that shall be settled into the respective Cities, Counties and Precincts aforesaid, shall be called to officiate in their respective Precincts, by the respective Vestry-men and Church-Wardens aforesaid. And always provided, That all former agreements made with

Ministers thro'-out this Province, shall continue and remain in their full force and virtue, any thing contained herein to the contrary hereof in any ways notwithstanding.

Confirmed the 11th of May, 1697.

As will be seen, two wardens and ten vestrymen were to be chosen by the freeholders of the City of New York, by a majority vote, whose duty, aided by two justices, was to be to create and collect a poor-tax and £100 yearly for the maintenance of a good and sufficient Protestant minister to officiate in this city. Nothing was said about what kind of a Protestant minister he should be. Fletcher construed it as meaning one in the establishment of the Church of England, while the Assembly intended that he should not be, but that the freeholders might call any dissenting minister of good character to officiate. In respect to this, the writer above quoted says: "But the vigor of Governor Fletcher was more frequently and strenuously exerted in contentions with the House of Assembly. A bigot himself to the Church of England, he labored incessantly to introduce a model of her establishment in New York, and naturally encountered much resistance to this project from the opposite predilections of the Dutch and other Presbyterian inhabitants. At length his efforts succeeded in procuring a bill to be carried through the lower house, or Assembly of Representatives, for settling ministers in the several parishes; but when the Council (meaning Fletcher's council of State) adjected to the clause which gave the people the privilege of electing their own ministers a proviso that the Governor should exercise the episcopal power of approving and collating the incumbents, this amendment was directly negatived by the Assembly. The Governor, exasperated at their obstinacy, called the house before him, and prorogued their sitting with a passionate harangue. 'You take upon you,' said he, 'as if you were dictators. I sent down to you an amendment of but three or four words in that bill, which, though very immaterial, yet was positively denied. I must tell you it seems very unmannerly. It is the sign of a stubborn, ill temper. You ought to consider that you have but the third share in the legislative power of the government; and ought not to take all upon you, nor be so peremptory. You ought to

let the Council have a share. They are in the nature of the House of Lords or upper house; but you seem to take the whole power in your hands, and set up for everything. You have sat a long time to little purpose, and have been a great charge to the country. Ten shillings a day is a large allowance, and you punctually exact it.' The members of Assembly endured his rudeness with invincible patience; but they also obstructed his pretensions with immovable resolution. In the following year (1694) their disputes were so frequent that all business was interrupted, and the Governor seemed to have embraced the determination of convoking the Assembly no more."

He prorogued the Assembly in September, 1693, and an election was held January 9th, 1694. At a meeting of the persons chosen, with the justices, held February 12th next following, the act was read. Discussion followed of the question, "Of what persuasion should the minister be who was by them to be called to have the cure of souls and officiate in this city?" The discussion was ended by the adoption of a resolution by a majority vote "that a dissenting minister be called."

At this point there seems to have been a lull in the proceedings under the act. The sturdy Dutchmen who had thus been elected, and who were in a majority, would not yield to Fletcher's imperious demands. There were then very few Episcopalians here, probably not one in twenty of the entire population. At a second election, held January 8th, 1695, the Dutch again triumphed. At their first meeting they declared their preference to be the same as that of their predecessors, and Fletcher was again defeated. Out of his bitter feeling he declared that an "open contempt was thrown on the act of Assembly in choosing such as refused to put the act in execution. His council thought the board should be prosecuted." Doubtless he employed other extraordinary and oppressive measures to compel the board to execute his will, inasmuch as the record shows that on January 26th, 1695, a full board met, and, no member opposing, the Rev. William Vesey was called to officiate in New York. But even Mr. Vesey was a dissenter, although inclined towards the Episcopal church. He was then preaching in a Congregational church on Long Island, and had been instructed at Harvard. No bishop

had laid hands on him. Fletcher had not yet succeeded. The board had trifled with him, and very diplomatically, to gain time, for on April 12th, 1695, it petitioned the Assembly for a construction of the Ministry act. As might well have been expected, that body having in mind the action of the Assembly of 1692, and the carefully worded act it was called upon to construe, and being in entire sympathy with the dissenting freeholders who had appealed to it, voted that the persons chosen at the election had rightful power to call a dissenting minister. That vote, as might be imagined, did not placate the Governor. He immediately dissolved the Assembly, assigning as his reason for doing so, "that the judges, not the law-makers, were the rightful interpreters of the law, and that no Protestant church but that of England admitted of church wardens and vestrymen." So he saw fit to designate those who differed from him. The defeat of Fletcher was complete. The Dutch stood firmly by their own religious methods and church, and did not withdraw their opposition to Fletcher's scheme until they had forced from him a liberal charter for their own church. They found, however, that it would be impossible to withstand the power of the British officials. The latter were determined to plant the Anglican Church here, and to give it a support by taxes. A number of the dissenting vestrymen therefore thought it would be inexpedient to stand in the way of the Governor, and were not again elected, so that the board, which originally was unanimous against the new establishment, and had later had two in favor out of twelve, now had nine out of the same number. Opposition was withdrawn. New York would in the future need more than one or even two churches, and one of these might be Episcopalian.

The views expressed above are not alone those of dissenters and persons out of the pale of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Berrian, who gave very little space or investigation to this period of the church's history, is in an attitude of mild surprise that the vestry of Trinity should have extended a call to a dissenting minister. It did not; it was the vestry of the city of New York. But Dr. Dix and Dr. Perry are in substantial accord. The latter declares it was against the evident intention and will of the Assembly that this act should be construed so as

to favor the Episcopalians, and is surprised that it was carried through without a protest. Dr. Dix says that nearly all the members of the Assembly were dissenters. If they were dissenters they certainly never intended to help the English church.

Therefore it was that on January 19th, 1696, a new board of freeholders were elected; and at their meeting November 2d, 1696, having received a certificate from the Rev. Samuel Myles of King's Chapel, Boston, whereby it appeared that Mr. Vesey "was a man of religious behavior and conversation, and that he was an educated, learned, pious and sober man and a frequent attendant at the Anglican communion," the board gave him a call, and Mr. Vesey being sent for, agreed to its terms, thanked the board and informed them that he would go to England and apply personally to the Bishop of London for orders. The Board lent him £90, secured by his bond, to defray the expenses of the voyage.

The more than four years' bitter struggle between Gov. Fletcher, the Colonial Assemblies, and the Dutch was nearly ended. The Dutch had secured substantial advantages by charter for their own church, and the founding of the great and enormously powerful corporation of Trinity Church of to-day was begun.

A statement is attributed to the Rev. John Miller, who had been appointed by the Governor to the position to which Mr. Vesey had been called more lately, but whose appointment was not confirmed, that during the time of the long struggle "Governor Fletcher seems to have induced him (Vesey) to conform to the Church of England so as to become rector of the new church." That Fletcher did so would seem to be reasonably clear, upon the authority of Governor Hunter, who said "Mr. Vesey was born a dissenter, and was formerly an Independent minister. At the time of this call he was officiating in the Independent Church at Hempstead, Long Island; but he seems soon after the call to have withdrawn from that connection, repaired to Boston and there conformed."

I am not informed as to the date of conformance; but it could not have been more than a very short time prior to his receiving the call of Nov. 2d, 1696. We find in the diary of Samuel Sewell under the date of July 26th, 1696, this entry: "Mr. Vesey

preached in the Church of England in Boston, and had many auditors. He was spoken to to preach for Mr. Willard (Independent); but I am told this will procure him a discharge." Evidently, a profound struggle was going on in Mr. Vesey's mind. There were some convictions he was compelled to surrender or suppress the expression of. He must have done one or the other, when he accepted the call. Soon after that date he took his departure for England. In December, 1697, he returned to New York, bringing with him his credentials of orders and several letters from the Bishop of London. He deposited four of these papers, three written in Latin and one in English, as well as the certificate of Governor Fletcher as to his entering on the discharge of his duties, in the Surrogate's office in this city for record.

The new church was in process of erection and a vestry had been formed. This vestry, however, was not the same one contemplated by the act of Assembly. It was an Episcopalian one, and was formed by the action of the persons of that faith who had despaired of getting an organization through legal means. The chapel in the fort was in ruins, or nearly so, and it would require a great deal of money to build it up again. The Governor, therefore, made a grant of £540 for its reconstruction elsewhere, and the committee were granted leave to collect money from other sources. This committee were Thomas Clarke, Robert Lurting, Jeremiah Tothill, Caleb Heathcote, James Evetts, William Morris, Ebenezer Willson, William Merret, James Emott and R. Ashfield. In the fifth year of William and Mary an act of Assembly was passed by which a grant and confirmation was made of a church and steeple lately built in New York, together with the ground adjoining thereto. It was entitled the parish of Trinity, the bishop of London being its rector, and the wardens and vestrymen were named. The wardens were Thomas Wenham and Robert Lurting, and the vestrymen were Caleb Heathcote, William Merret, John Tudor, James Emott, William Morris, Thomas Clarke, Ebenezer Wilson, Samuel Burt, James Evetts, Nathaniel Marston, Michael Howden, John Crooke, William Sharpas, Lawrence Read, David Jamison, William Hudleston, Gabriel Ludlow, Thomas Burroughs, John Merret and William Janeway.

At a meeting of this vestry held December 24th, Mr. Vesey's credentials and papers were submitted and considered, and he was unanimously called to the rectorate of the new church. He immediately appeared before the vestry and informed them that he was ready to enter on the discharge of the duties of the ministry so soon as he should be inducted.

The vestry then presented him to Fletcher for induction. The Governor did not waste time. Remembering, however, the long contest between himself and the Dutch clergy and Dutch citizens, in his vindictiveness he attempted to humiliate, in so far as he could, all these by compelling the chief of the Dutch clergymen in the city of New York, the Rev. Henry Selyns, and the Rev. Johannes Petrus Nucella, a prominent minister in the Dutch denomination, pastor of the Dutch Church at Kingston, New York, who was then in this city, to assist in the induction of a pastor who to them was an alien in race and creed, and to that end issued the sweeping mandate which is published herewith in its documentary order. Though no day was mentioned in the proclamation on which its terms were to be complied with, they were obeyed on the day of its date, as will be seen by the certificate of the Rev. Messrs. Selyns and Nucella, and the church wardens. The former were not to be permitted to escape from the city. They were compelled to yield to the Governor's behests. In view of Fletcher's course concerning the induction, it is rather amusing to read the naive suggestions of a late writer on the subject. He says: "The Governor seems to have requested the presence of these two Dutch ministers at the ceremony in order to have the most respectable and competent witnesses, who by their countenance or approval of the proceedings might conciliate and reconcile the great body of the Dutch inhabitants to the establishment of a Church of England in their city."

The induction took place in the Reformed Dutch Church in Garden street, which had then been built only a short time. The exercises were probably chiefly in Latin, and Gov. Fletcher was the inducting officer. For three months after the Episcopalians held their services there once a day, the other service being in Dutch, but on the 13th of March, 1698, the new church (Trinity) was sufficiently advanced for divine worship to be held there.

Mr. Vesey, as will be seen by the subjoined documents, was not ordained in England, until August 2d, 1697, and as already shown, he did not return to this country until December of that year, and was not inducted until Christmas day. The certificate of Governor Fletcher, dated March 25th, 1698, a copy of which was published on page 271 of the November number of this journal, shows that Trinity church was first opened for service on Sunday, March 13th, 1698.

Though Mr. Vesey, by reason of his environments, was and continues to be an interesting figure in the history of that far off time in which he became first Rector of Trinity church, it is very strange that his early life and ancestry are involved in obscurity. That he was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, distant about nine miles from Boston, about 1674; that his parents and he had probably been communicants in the Anglican church; that he was graduated from Harvard College in 1693; that his grandfather's Christian name was William, his father's name being unknown, and that the latter was a Jacobite, or partisan of the Stuarts, is the sum of our authentic knowledge of Mr. Vesey before he came from his native colony and settled on Long Island. Mr. Vesey was doubtless a scholarly and respectable man, but he apparently was not a strong one, as he failed to make much impression on the thought of the time, though his pastorate extended through the long term of more than forty-eight years. His death happened July 11th, 1746. J. M. F.

CERTIFICATE OF HIS PROMOTION TO THE DIACONATE.

The following Papers were recorded at the request of Mr. William Vesey, Rector of Trinity Church in New Yorke.

Tenore præsentium nos Henricus permissione Divina Londinensis Episcopus notum facimus Universis quod die secundo Mensis augusti Anno Dom. Millessimo Sexcentessimo nonagesimo septimo in Capella nostra intra pallatium nostrum de Fulham Middlesexiæ nos præfatus Henricus Londinensis Episcopus antedictus sacros ordines Dei omnipotentis præsidio celebrantes: Dilectum Nobis in Christo Gulielmum Vesey A. M. ex Universitate Oxon de vita sua Laudabili ac morum & virtum suarum donis Nobis multipliciter Comendatum ac in Bonarum Literarum studio

& Scientia Eruditum & per nos & alios quo ad omnia in ea parte requisita examinatum & approbatum in Sacrum Diaconatus ordinem juxta morem & ritum Eclesiæ Anglicanæ in hac parte salubriter editos & provisos admisimus & promovimus Ipsumque in Diaconum Rite & Canonice tunc & ibidem ordinavimus In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum Nostrum Episcople presentibus apponi fecimus. Datis die & anno prædictis Nostræque translationis anno vicesimo secundo. H. LONDON.

TRANSLATION.

By tenor of these presents, We, Henry, Bishop of London by Divine permission, make known to all that on the second day of the month of August in the year of our Lord one thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven, in our chapel within our palace at Fulham, Middlesex, we, the aforesaid Henry, Bishop of London, conferring holy orders with the sanction of Almighty God, admitted and promoted our beloved in Christ, William Vesey, A. M., of the University of Oxford (very highly recommended for his laudable life, his gifts of sound morals and virtues, well versed in the study and knowledge of the best literature—having been examined and approved by ourselves and others in everything required in this respect), to the holy order of deaconship, according to the wisely provided in this sense and known usage and rite of the Church of England. We ritually and canonically ordained him deacon then and there.

In testimony of which we have caused our episcopal seal to be affixed to these presents. Given on the day and year aforesaid, the twenty-second year of our translation. H. LONDON.

CERTIFICATE OF HIS ORDINATION AS PRIEST.

Tenore presentium Nos Henricus permissione Divina Londinensis Episcopus notum facimus universis quod die Secundo mensis Augusti Anno Domi. Millesimo Sexcentessimo nonagesimo septimo in Capella nostra intra pallatium nostrum de Fulham Middlesexiae nos præfatus Henricus Londinensis Episcopus antedictos sacros ordines dei omnipotentis præsidio Celebrantes: dilectum nobis in Christo Gulielmum Vesey A. M. ex universitate oxon de vita Sua Laudabile ac morum & virtutum Suarum donis nobis multipliciter Comendatur ac in bonarum literarem Studio &

scientia eruditum & per nos & alios quo ad omnia ea parte requisita examinatum & approbatum in Sacrum Presbyteratus Ordinem juxta morem & ritum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ in hac parte Salubriter editos & provisos admissimus & promovimus Ipsumque in presbyterum rite & canonice tunc & ibidem ordinarimus In cujus Rei Testimonium Sigillum Nostrum Episcopale præsentibus apponi facimus Datis Die & anno praedictis nostræque Translationis anno Vicesimo secondo.

H. London.

TRANSLATION.

By tenor of these presents, We, Henry, Bishop of London by Divine permission, make known to all that on the second day of the month of August in the year of our Lord one thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven, in our chapel within our palace at Fulham, Middlesex, we, the aforesaid Henry, Bishop of London, conferring holy orders with the sanction of Almighty God, admitted and promoted our beloved in Christ, William Vesey, A. M., of the university of Oxford (very highly recommended for his laudable life, his gifts of sound morals and virtues, well versed in the study and knowledge of the best literature—having been examined and approved by ourselves and others in everything required in this respect), to the holy order of priesthood, according to the wisely provided in this sense and known usage and rite of the Church of England. We ritually and canonically ordained him priest then and there.

In testimony of which we have caused our episcopal seal to be affixed to these presents. Given on the day and year aforesaid, the twenty-second year of our translation.

H. London.

HIS CANONICAL APPOINTMENT TO TRINITY CHURCH.

Henricus permissione Divina Londonensis Episcopus Dilecto Nobis in Christo Gulielmo Vesey clerico Salutam & Gratiam ad peragendum Officium parochi in Eclesia de New Yorke (in partibus occidentalibus) in presibus communibus aliisque ministeriis Ecclesiasticis ad officium parochi pertinentibus juxta formam descriptam in Libro publicarum precum authoritate parliamenti hujus Inclyti Regni Angliæ in ea parte edit & provis & Canones

& Constitutiones in ea parte Legitime Stabilitas & publicatas & non aliter neque alio modo tibi de cujas fidelitate, morum Integritate, Literarem Scientia, Sana Doctrina & diligentia plurimum confidimus (prestito primitus per te juramento tam de agnosendo regiam Supremam Majestatem juxta vim, formam, & effectum Statuti parliamenti dicti regni Angliæ in ea parte edit & provis quam de canonica obedientia Nobis & Successoribus nostris in omnibus licitis & honestis per te prestanda & Exhibenda Subscriptisque per te Tribas illis Articulis mentionalis in Tricessimo Sexto Capitulo libri Constitutionem Sive canonem Ecclesiasticorum Anno Domini 1604 regia Authoritate Editorum & promulgatorum) Licentiam & facultatem Nostram Consedimus & Impertimur per presentes ad Nostram bene placitum Duntaxit duraturas In cujus rei Testimonium Sigillum Nostram quo in Similibus plerumque utimur presentibus apponi fecimus Dat Secundo die Augusti 1697.

H. London.

TRANSLATION.

Henry, Bishop of London by Divine permission, to our beloved in Christ William Vesey, clergyman, health and grace. By these presents, which shall continue only according to our good pleasure, we grant and impart our license and authority to you (in whose fidelity, correctness of morals, scholarly accomplishments, soundness of doctrine and zeal we have the utmost confidence) to discharge the duties of pastor of the church of New York (in the west), in common prayers and the other ecclesiastical ministrations pertaining to the office of pastor according to the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, published and provided for this purpose by the authority of the parliament of this renowned Kingdom of England and according to the canons and ordinances lawfully established and set forth in this regard, and not otherwise nor in any other manner—an oath having, first of all, been taken by you recognizing as well the royal supremacy according to the force, form and effect of the act of Parliament of the said Kingdom of England in this connection passed and provided, as also recognizing the obedience to be given and shown by you to us and our

successors in all things good and lawful; and on your subscribing, besides, to the three articles mentioned in the thirty-sixth chapter of the book of Constitutions or Ecclesiastical Canons published and promulgated by royal authority in the year of our Lord 1604.

In testimony of which we have caused our seal that we generally use on similar occasions to be affixed to these presents. Given on the second day of August, 1697.

H. London.

MANDATE FOR MR. VESEY'S INDUCTION.

Benjamin Fletcher, Captain General and Governor of the Province of New York in America and vice-admiral of the same.

To all and singular, the rectors, vicars, chaplains, curates, clergymen and ministers whatsoever in and throughout the whole province aforesaid, wherever established, and also to Thomas Wenham and Robert Lurting, the present wardens of Trinity Church in New York, greeting:

Whereas, I commit to you jointly and severally our beloved in Christ, William Vesey, clergyman, presented to the rectory or parochial church of the Trinity at New York in the province afore-said, now vacant, to be instituted rector of the same; and firmly enjoining, I command you to collate and induct, or cause to be inducted the said William Vesey or his lawful proctor in his name and for himself, into the real, actual and corporal possession of said vestry or church, and of all its rights and appurtenances, and that you defend him so inducted; and that (when duly required thereto) you certify to me or to some other competent judge what you have done in the premises, or whoever of you being present shall have executed this my mandate.

Given under the prerogative seal of said province the 25th day of December. Anno Domini 1697. Ben. Fletcher.

CERTIFICATE OF MR. VESEY'S INDUCTION.

By virtue of the above mandate, in presence of the Reverend Domine Henry Selyns, minister of the Dutch Church in the City of New York, and of the Reverend Domine Johannes Petrus Nucella, minister of God's Word, the undersigned, Thomas Wen-

ham and Robert Lurting, wardens of Trinity Church aforesaid, have collated and inducted the aforesaid Reverend William Vesey, clergyman, into Trinity Church before named, after the usual manner and custom, and into all the rights and appurtenances of the same, on the 25th day of December, 1697.

In testimony whereof we have signed these presents, the day and year above said.

HENRY SELYNS,
Minister of the Dutch Church, New York.
JOHANNES PETRUS NUCELLA,
Minister of Dutch Church, Kingston.
THOMAS WENHAM,
ROBERT LURTING,
Church Wardens.

GLEANINGS FROM THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

A GOLD RING WITH POESIE.

In the name of God Amen To all Christian People Greeting Know Yee that I Randolph Evans of the Citty of New Yorke Inholder being through Gods blessing of sound Memory & Understanding butt weak in body Doe make this my last Will & Testament in manner & forme following that is to say first bequeath my Soule unto the hands of Almighty God my heavenly ffather from whom I received itt by whom of his meer Grace I trust to be Saved & Received into his Eternall Rest through the meritts of my Saviour & Redeemer Jesus Christ my body in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection I Committ to the Earth to be buried in Such Descent Manner as becometh And Touching the Distribution of what temporall Estate it hath pleased God to Endow me with in this world I dispose of the Same as followeth

Imprimis I Doe give and bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth the Child of Martha Evans my Second wife the Sume of twenty pounds Currtt Money of this Province to bee paid unto her att her

coming to age or on the Day of her Mariage Out of the Mony which is to bee Gott for my house att Broockland When the Same is sold

And My Will is that the same Remaine in the hands of my now wife Margarett Evans Dureing the time of her the said Elizabeths Non Age And of my said Wifes making good use thereof & no longer As Also I give unto my said Daughter A feather bed with Shetts blanketts Curtains And all the Appurtenances which belongeth to A bedd, With a Gold Ring which did belong to her said Mother the poesie Whereof is A *vertuous* Wife Preserveth Life and two Silver spoons And I doe hereby nominate & Appoint my beloved ffriends Richard Eliott & John Crook to bee Guardians to and Overseers of my said Daughter and her Legacy so left by me to her as Above, And my further Will is that she be maintained in all things Necessary out of My Other Moveables & Estate Dureing the time of her minority

Item My further Will And Pleasure is that all my other moveable & Estate bee Equally Divided Amongst My Wifes two Sonns William & John She Being Obliged to maintaine my Said Children Out of the said Estate

In Witness whereof I the said Randolph Evans have subscribed this my last will & Testamt with My owne hand And thereunto Putt my Seale the 12th day of March Anno Dom'o 1687 Anno Reg. R. Ja Scei Nunc Aug S i c tertio

RANDOLPH EVANS [Seal]

Signed, Sealed & Delivered & Declared & published by the above named Randolph Evans as his last Will & Testament In the presence off uss A. D. Mill. George Walgrave James Hutchinson James Purdie

Entered in the Records of the Citty of N Yorke the 23rd Day of August 1687 by John Knight Ct

Will probated on "Tuesday the three & twentyth day of August, 1687"

THE WILL OF ELIZABETH CLARKSON.

In The Name of God Amen I Elizabeth Clarkson of the City of New York, Widow being at present in a poor State of Health but of sound Mind Memory and Understanding (Thanks be to

God for the same) and considering the uncertainty of this Life and the certainty of Death do make My Last Will and Testament as follows First my Will is that all my Debts and Funeral charges be paid by my Executors in some convenient time after my Death —Secondly I give to my brother James DePeyster and to each of my Sisters and to the Hon. William Axtell Esquire and to my Brother in Law David Clarkson and to the Wife of James Van Cortlandt each a mourning Ring—Thirdly I give and bequeath all my Estate whatsoever and wheresoever both Real and personal unto my two Sons David Clarkson Junr and Mathew Clarkson and to their heirs and Assigns forever equally to be divided between them Share & Share alike as Tenants in common and not as joint Tenants and if Either of my said two Sons should die under Age and without Lawfull Issue then the part and share of him so dying Shall go to the Survivor of my Said two Sons and to the heirs and assigns of such Survivor forever But if both my Said two Sons Should die under Age And without Lawfull Issue then and in such case I give devise and bequeath one Seventh part of my said Estate both Real and personal unto my brother James De Peyster and to his heirs and Assigns forever. One Seventh part thereof unto my Sister Catharine the Wife of John Livingston and to her heirs and assigns forever. One other Seventh part thereof unto my Sister Margaret the Wife of the Honourable William Axtell and to her heirs and Assigns forever.

One other Seventh part thereof unto my Sister Mary the Wife of John Charlton and to her heirs and Assigns forever. And one other Seventh part unto my Sister Eve De Peyster and to her heirs and Assigns forever. And if any or Either of them Should die before me then the Part and Share of him her and them So dying Shall go to and be Equally divided among the Survivors of them and the heirs and Assigns of such Survivors forever as Tenants in Common and not as joint Tenants And the remaining two Sevenths parts of my said Estate both real and Personal in case both my Said Sons should die under Age and without Lawfull Issue I give devise and bequeath unto my said two Sisters Margaret Axtell and Mary Charlton as a mark of my particular affection and to their heirs and Assigns forever equally

to be divided between them Share and Share alike as Tenants in Common and not as joint Tenants.

And in Case either of them Should die before me then the part and Share of Her So dying in the Said Last Mentioned two Seventh parts of my Estate Shall go to the Survivor of them the said Margaret Axtell and Mary Charlton and to the heirs and Assigns of such Survivor forever. And Lastly I do Nominate and Appoint my Said Son David and the Said William Axtell and Doctor John Charlton Executors of this my Last Will and Testament And I hereby Authorize and impower the Said William Axtell and John Charlton during the Minority of my Son David and all my said Executors and the Survivors and Survivor of them after his Arrival to full age to Sell all or any part or parts of my real Estate except my two Lots in Great George Street commonly called the Pasture and to give Good and Sufficient Deeds for the same and my Will is that my Said Son David have his Choice of the Said two Lots provided he make it within Six months after he arrives to the age of twenty-one Years And I hereby revoke all former and other Wills by me made and declare this and none other to be my Last Will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five.

ELIZABETH CLARKSON [Seal]

Witnesses

ROBERT TOUT—Cordwainer

WILLIAM HARRISS

HESTHER HARRISS

Will admitted to probate July 31, 1775, Cary Ludlow, Surrogate. Approved by Gov. Tryon, at Fort George, and letters testamentary issued to her executors July 31, 1775.

A SON-IN-LAW OF DR. JOHN RODGERS.

I, John Hodsden late of Charles Town in South Carolina but Now of the City of New York Gentleman do this twenty-Sixth day of July in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Seventy-five make and publish this my Codicil to my last Will and Testament in manner following that is to say I give to

my Wife Mary three thousand pounds Sterling to be paid to her as soon as conveniently may be after my decease for her own use out of my personal Estate over and above her right of dower in my real Estate and it is my Desire that this present Codicil be annexed to and made part of my last Will and Testament to all Intents and purposes.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Day and Year first above written.

JOHN HODSDEN · [L S]

Witnesses : SAMUEL JONES WILLIAM S SMITH BENJAMIN SEAMAN JUNR

A Codicil to be Added to and be a part of the last Will and Testament of John Hodsdon of the City of New York Merchant and as a Codicil to a former Codicil made by the said John Hodsden

Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my loving Wife Mary Hodsden and to her heirs for ever the house and Lott of Ground which I lately purchased from the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lawrence Read, Situate on Wall Street adjoining to the houses and lots of Ground of Nathaniel Marston and others

Item I also give unto my said Wife My Negro Wench Flora and her two Children my Gold Watch and my two horses and Shase

Item I give unto my Father in Law Doctor John Rodgers,* In Testimony of my regard for him the sum of two thousand pounds New York money

I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Rogers the Daughter of the said John Rodgers the sum of one thousand pounds of like money which two last mentioned sums I Will and Order shall be paid unto them the said John and Elizabeth within a seasonable time after my decease

* The Rev. John Rodgers was a very eminent minister among the Presbyterians, and was then pastor of the Wall Street Church. He went there from St. George's in Delaware in 1765, and labored acceptably with them, except during the Revolution, when, like all other Whig pastors, he was obliged to seek a place of safety away from the city, until May 7th, 1811, when he died, being then eighty-four.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Eleventh day of February in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Seventy six

his
JOHN × HODSDEN [L S]
mark

Witnesses
THOS. SMITH JOHN COWDNEY JAS LESLEY
21 Feby 1776 CARY LUDLOW
Surr

THE OLDEN TIME.

EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Among the foreign societies of the city was the German one, of which William Wilmerding was secretary. This society usually held its meetings at the Lutheran school house. The association was composed of highly respectable Germans, adopted citizens of the American republic.

The laws of the city were very strict, especially those which related to the discharge of firearms; and on a New Year's day they were rigidly enforced, by order of the Recorder and aldermen of the town. The fine imposed was twenty shillings for each offence. Even at this late day the Mayor is obliged to issue a mandate warning the over-patriotic and turkey-shooting populace not to evade the ordinances of the city.

In 1789, John Jacob Astor kept a warehouse at No. 81 Queen street, next door but one to the Friends' meeting house. He then sold pianofortes, made by his brother, in London, and paid cash for furs; he likewise sold raccoon and muskrat skins. The success of this remarkable man is perhaps unparalleled in this or any other country. By industry and saving he has become the wealthiest man in America; he is yet in the land of the living, and occasionally appears in his plain republican coach in Broadway, supported by an attendant; for the wrinkles and infirmities

consequent upon old age are visible in his countenance. His real estate forms almost a dominion; and the progress of New York, her people, and the means they possess, are perfectly familiar to him. The name of Astor is now closely connected with the commercial emporium of the new world.

At that period, £369 were paid out of the fund of the Marine Society to indigent and distressed widows and orphans, relieving thereby a host of poor but deserving females, who had been left destitute by their husbands, and were laboring against the toils and troubles which exist where families are composed of poor and helpless children. This amount was large, and goes to show that the people of old had always an eye to the wants of the widows and orphans of seamen, born in the island city.

The trade between New York and the West Indies was somewhat extensive. The house of Ludlow and Gould frequently dispatched schooners to St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew.

Property owners were accustomed to call their extensive houses and stores *large red buildings*, which phrase was universally adopted among the landlords and tenants of that time. We are now very often compelled to designate residences by calling them brown stone ones, or palaces, built after the manner of the upper exclusives, or amateur aristocracy of our city.

Theodosius Fowler and Co. were then wealthy merchants and Pearsall and Embree were Queen street watchmakers. Teunis Quick was in the crockery trade in Coenties slip. He had a colored man who was employed as a packer, and was famous for his whistling powers. It is said that this negro of olden time whistled from morning till night; he was possessed of a good disposition, and executed his work to the satisfaction of his employer. The boys of that period often threw pennies in his mouth, for which he favored them with many hearty laughs, whistled several tunes, and danced to the best of his ability.

Quakers resided in the lower part of Front street; the Bleecker and Beach families once dwelt there. In Oak street and on Flattenbarrack hill the boys and girls mingled when engaged in their sleigh riding frolics and amusements. At the corner of Garden and Broad streets one McCready kept a storehouse, and the mischievous urchins of his day used to pelt his castle with

snow balls in the winter seasons, because the old man was in the habit of scolding them for being noisy and riotous. These self-same youths transformed the name of one Ten Brook into *tin breeches*, and hailed the gentleman above named with the original title they had conferred upon him. On the sites of the Astor House and American Museum were erected wooden buildings, similar to those now in Chatham street, above Tammany Hall. Mr. Astor lived in one of these plain fabrics of olden time, and in the rear of his dwelling he erected a row of stables, the entrance to which was in Vesey street, opposite to St. Paul's Chapel. The walls of several old buildings are yet standing in various parts of the city; but they have been so painted, plastered, and likewise braced, as to defy recognition without a close inspection, and many inquiries being made respecting their actual age and history. As for original Dutch buildings, at present we know of none, though we can point out many modern-looking dwellings whose facades are composed of foreign bricks.

The City Clerk's office was in Maiden Lane, it being then a place of business, and a favorite thoroughfare with the people of the town; what it lacked in width, it gained in the beauty of the dwellings and stores therein erected.

Streets have been named after the following Knickerbocker families of the olden time: Duane, after the Duane family. One of the Duanes held, at different periods, many offices of trust and honor. Vesey, after the Vesey family. Beekman, after the Beekman family, of which Henry Beekman was a prominent member. Bayard, after the Bayard family. The farm of the Bayards has frequently been mentioned in the annals of old New York. Roosevelt, after Nicholas Roosevelt. Clarkson, after the Clarkson family. Chambers, Murray, and Depeyster streets, after families of each of those provincial names.

The Jews formed a small but influential portion of the city inhabitants; among the antiquated family names of that persuasion were the Gomezes, Nathans, Michaels and Franks.

On the 18th of January, 1788, the inhabitants of the city were apprised of the arrival of a distinguished foreigner by the salutes which were fired from the fort at the Battery, and returned by his Most Christian Majesty's frigate D'Aigrette, carrying forty

guns, and on board of which was the Count de Moustier, Minister Plenipotentiary from the court of France. This eminent individual had been appointed by his sovereign a successor to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, then acting in the same capacity in this country. The Count de Moustier was accompanied by his son, the Marchioness de Brehan, who was his sister, and by several other members of his family. They landed in town at four o'clock in the afternoon, and in a few days after his excellency presented his letter of credence. A copy of the letter here we present, in order to show the friendly feelings which existed at that period between the French and American governments:

Very dear great friends and allies:

Particular reasons relative to the good of our service have determined us to appoint a successor to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary with you. We have chosen the Count de Moustier to take his place in the same quality. The marks of zeal which he has hitherto given us persuade us that on this new occasion he will conduct himself in such a manner as to render himself agreeable to you, and more and more worthy of our good will. We pray you to give full faith to whatever he may say to you on our part, particularly when he shall assure you of our sincerity, of our wishes for your prosperity, as well as of the constant affection and friendship which we bear to the United States in general, and to each of them in particular. We pray God that He will have you, very dear great friends and allies, in His holy keeping.

Written at Versailles, the 30th of September, 1787.

Your good friend and ally,

[Signed] LOUIS.

Addressed to the United States of North America.

In that same year, Robert Yates, Alexander Hamilton, and John Lansing, Jr., were chosen delegates to the Philadelphia convention, which body revised the Federal Constitution.

Peter Webbers, being in arrears for moneys received for the city, was imprisoned by order of the authorities. Elijah Price, who was also a collector, was served in the same way for being a

defaulter in the sum of seventy-eight shillings. He was, however, released, on canceling the debt with certificates which he had received for pay while in the service of the United States during the war.

Anne Brevoort, a widow, petitioned the Assembly for a return of taxes which she had paid during the Revolutionary War, she having retired outside of the lines.

On the 6th of March, John Spargo, a son of Captain Spargo, commander at that time of his Britannic Majesty's packet Portland, then in the harbor of New York, died. He was buried from the house of Berry and Rogers, in Hanover Square.

On the 15th of January, 1790, the Senate of the United States waited on President Washington at his residence in Cherry street, and there presented him with an address, in answer to his speech at the opening of the session. The President replied in a brief and becoming manner, and likewise addressed some remarks to the House of Representatives.

At that period, Mrs. Montgomery, the wife of General Montgomery, and daughter of the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Chancellor of New York, visited the city of Dublin. The people of Ireland sympathized with her upon the death of her husband, and proclaimed that theirs was Montgomery's native land. With a nobleness of heart peculiar to Irish people in times of affliction, they assured her that she would find Irishmen not insensible to American merit. Her reception was cordial and gratifying to the American people.

Washington, when President, was noted for being prompt in his decisions, payments, and in all things connected with either public or private affairs. It was a custom in his day to notify all persons having claims against the household of the President of the United States to present the same at his residence before a certain period, that they might be examined and paid.

On the 16th of January a meeting was held composed of all persons interested in the lands alloted as bounty to the troops who served in the Continental Army. They met at Major Aorson's tavern, in Nassau street, opposite the Brick Church yard.

The war being ended, the old barracks were no longer wanted for military purposes, and in order to improve that portion of

the city they were disposed of and removed. Adjacent to the barracks were the Alms House and Bridewell.

On the 2d day of February the Honorable James Duane, Judge of the District Court, delivered the first charge to the first grand jury of New York. Jacob Leroy, Esq., was foreman of the inquest. His honor adverted in his address to the fact that we had become a free nation, and begged to impress upon all classes the importance of obeying and maintaining the laws of our new country. He spoke eloquently of the misery and distress, the bravery and triumph of the American soldiery, and congratulated the grand jury upon the bright prospect which peace had imparted to us, a republican people. The remainder of his remarks applied to different topics associated with the future welfare of the city. The jury replied to his charge, and acknowledged their respect for him as a man and a magistrate.

At that period, also, George Smith, a native of this city, built an oil mill, in the Out ward, and petitioned the Legislature for a duty on imported oil. The people, likewise, prayed that his request might be granted.

The Jews' burying ground was on the East river side of the town, near the Rutgers farm.

That portion of the ground where the Episcopal chapel formerly stood being totally removed, the commissioners for conducting the repairs at the Battery, with permission of Bishop Provoost, deposited the remains of the bodies which had there been dug up in the charnel house in Trinity churchyard. The two leaden coffins, one of which contained the body of the Earl of Bellomont, were cased and reinterred in St. Paul's churchyard. The coffin of the earl is represented as having been one of great splendor, adorned with velvet and silver.

Persons having claims against Trinity Church were requested to present the same to Moses Rogers, Esq. The income of the church was very small; its ground rents being in amount but a few pounds currency.

On the 12th of September, 1790, President Washington and lady left New York for Philadelphia, where they were received with great joy by the people. It was an eventful occasion, abounding in pleasure and satisfaction to the distinguished visi-

tors. The bells of the city announced his welcome, age bowed with respect, and youth respected in acclamations the applauses of the hero of the western world. At that period, Washington was a resident of Broadway.

Congress, during the above-named year, procured seals for the Supreme Court, Circuit Court and District Court. The courts were then but newly organized. The Bank of New York advanced moneys to the United States government to repair and enlarge the old City Hall for the use of the assembly.

The aristocratic portion of the old New Yorkers were liberal in their feelings, and at times indulgent to their servants. In the year 1793, a federal ball was given by the livery servants of the city at Mr. Platt's rooms, in Little Queen street. These jovialities were of frequent occurrence, and the respect their servants had for their masters caused them to behave and conduct themselves with order and propriety. The adoption of the name of "Federal ball" was in imitation of the aristocratic ones.

Trumbull's historical paintings were then exhibited in the city, comprising in all thirteen pictures, among which were representations of the Death of Warren, the Signing of the Treaty of Peace, the Inauguration of Washington, and the Evacuation of New York by the British.

Edward Laight, Esq., an old Knickerbocker, then dwelt at Corlear's Hook. In addition to the spacious dwelling he then occupied was a large farm and garden, beautified with rare plants and shrubbery. In the latter he raised the best of what were called Hudson's Bay strawberries, asparagus and raspberries. His was a fair specimen of the good old-fashioned country abodes of 1790.

In Thames street, near the North river, was Van Courtlandt's sugar house, and at the foot of Dey street dwelt Robert Hyslop, Esq., who valued his premises at £1,350. George Warden was president of the fire department, a body noted then for the respectability of its members. The Rileys, Templetons, Wainwrights, Pintards, Andersons and Randalls were owners of property in Wall street, Water street, and Hanover square.

On the 16th of July, 1789, a charter was granted to the Bank of New York by the Legislature of the State. The first shares of stock were subscribed for in 1784, and the price of the same was

five hundred Spanish milled dollars each. Joshua Waddington, Esq., was one of the first members of the board of directors.

On the 6th of February, 1790, it being the anniversary of the alliance between France and the United States, the *chargé d'affaires* of his most Catholic Majesty celebrated the same with an entertainment to his excellency the Vice President of the United States, the Senate, Chief Justice, the heads of departments, the Governor and Chancellor of the State. It was a happy occasion, and the distinguished men present entered with spirit into the ceremonies of the same. After dinner, the following toast was given, and created much enthusiasm and applause:

"*Perpetuity to the Alliance*—Let us be rivals only in wisdom and national honor."

On the 8th of the same month, the following gentlemen took the oath before the Supreme Court, and were made counsellors: Messrs. Morgan Lewis, who was afterwards Governor of the State of New York, and president of the Cincinnati Society, previous to his death; Fisher Ames; Richard Varick, who became Mayor of the city, and a Regent of the State University; and Robert Morris, favorably known to all old Knickerbockers.

On the 27th of February, Nicholas Gouverneur, Esq., was married to a daughter of Lawrence Kortwright, Esq., all of whom ranked among the select branch of the community of that time.

On the 1st of March, the pews of Trinity Church were sold, and some brought as high as £50; the whole sale produced the sum of £3,000. There was a large attendance, and the pews were then in great demand, the church being new and beautifully arranged for the comfort of its members.

On the 4th of March, Arthur Lee, Esq., was admitted a counsellor in the State of New York. The Honorable John Jay was then Chief Justice of the United States.

The majority of the people were then politicians, and old Federal Hall was daily filled with talkative citizens. The visits of all classes to the hall was the cause of the following remarks from a poet of that period:

With eager step and wrinkled brow
The busy sons of care,
Disgusted with less splendid scenes,
To Federal Hall repair.

The tailor, plagued with *suits* on *suits*,
Neglects Sir Fopling's call;
Forsakes his goose, disdains his board,
And flies to Federal Hall."

During the Revolutionary war, the estates of the following persons were forfeited—those of Sir Henry Clinton, Duncan Campbell, and Goose Quackenboss, added to which were many hundred others, varying in extent and value.

The free Quakers congratulated Washington on his appointment to the high office of President. He replied to them in dignified and respectful manner.

The Supreme Court room was then held in the Exchange, and the Federal Court in the Consistory room, opposite the Dutch Church in Garden street.

On the first of April, the Assembly of New York adjourned, after having passed sundry bills, among which was one authorizing the Mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New York to raise the sum of £13,000 by lottery, for purposes mentioned in the bill; also, an act to encourage the destroying of panthers, the same being numerous at the period above named. His excellency Governor Clinton was Chancellor of the University of the State of New York. The Cincinnati Society held their meetings at the lodge-room in Cortlandt street, and John Stagg, Jr., was then secretary.

The prices for making plain coats were fifteen shillings each; fashionable ones, sixteen shillings; lapelled, seventeen shillings; and for making silk and velvet breeches, eight shillings per pair; nankeen and corduroy, seven shillings per pair. Such were the amounts charged and received by the tailors of olden time. Many of them became rich, and lived to a good old age, and their great grandchildren are now classed among the self-styled aristocracy of modern times.

In the year 1793 the Bowery races were among the prominent movements of that period. They took place at the head of what is now called Chatham square, and Samuel B. Waldron was a conspicuous mover in each affair. The prize was an elegant saddle and bridle, and not less than four horses were allowed to run; each competitor paid, accordingly to the rules then established, the sum of sixteen shillings as entrance money. The races commenced always at one o'clock, P. M. On the spot appropriated for a race course there was afterwards erected a watchhouse; and that part of the city was pronounced somewhat out of town.

Gardiner Baker was the Barnum of '93. He opened a museum in the Exchange, the room of which was sixty by thirty feet, and was supplied with an arch thirty feet high, which was tastefully painted sky blue. In the month of October Mr. Baker exhibited a transparent statue of Columbus—a novel and beautiful affair.

The sum of ten shillings was demanded of the subscribers to the Society Library on each share of stock they possessed.

Isaac Clason was an extensive merchant in the West India trade, and kept a warehouse at 14 Little Water street. Clason's wharf was located near the ship-yards.

John Murray, Esq., resided in Queen, near Cherry street; and Anthony Rutgers, at No. 47 Partition street—both of whom were Knickerbockers of means and respectability.

One Patience Tisdale cautioned the public against purchasing a deed obtained wrongfully from her by one Asa Spaulding; the latter, however, denied the charge, but Patience continued to publish her assertion, notwithstanding.

The people of old were very proud of the tea-water pump. The owner of a house and lot at the corner of Reade and Chambers streets, when advertising it to let, spoke very highly of the tea-water pump attached to the premises.

The stages running between Boston and New York carried the mails, and left here every Wednesday and Friday. The time occupied in reaching New Haven alone was twenty-six hours, and Hartford, forty-two hours: in a word, the whole trip was performed, from No. 50 Cortlandt street to Boston city, in seventy-seven hours. Doubtless the route had the aspect of a wilderness, and the roads, in consequence, were rough and unlevel.

Citizen Genet, minister of the French republic, was announced as having left New York for Philadelphia. He was for a long time engaged in controversy with the prominent men of that time.

William Greenleaf, editor of the New York Journal and Patriot Register became involved in difficulty occasioned by an anonymous letter which appeared in his paper, and purported to have been written in Virginia. The cause of his trouble was an abusive attack on President Washington. Resolutions were immediately passed at a meeting of highly respectable citizens, and Mr. Greenleaf was censured for allowing so disgraceful an article to

appear in his journal. General Washington had enemies, it is true; but their hatred was caused by jealous feelings and mischief-making propensities.

The laws relating to crimes were very rigid; and, in the year 1793, sentence of death was pronounced, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on George Blasiers, for having forged a deed, and on John George Hobbolt and John William Harrenbrook, for passing false deeds. They were hanged in that same year, on the 4th and 11th of November.

A riot took place in the outskirts of the city, or Fields, as they were then called, during which the house of Mother Cary, a resort for the wicked and vicious, was razed to the ground. The Mayor of the city, Richard Varick, Esq., was much injured while attempting to quell the outbreak. He afterwards cautioned the public to stay at home after dark, and to keep aloof from all places which the riotous and disorderly were in the habit of frequenting.

The members of the Common Council of that year were Gabriel Furman, Wynant Van Zandt, Peter Pra Van Zandt, Isaac Stoutenburgh, Theophilus Beekman, John Campbell, and Nicholas Bayard, who were the aldermen, and Frederick Stymets, Garret Harsen, Nicholas Carmer, Anthony Post, Tobias Van Zandt, George Janeway, and Mangle Minthorne assistant aldermen. Samuel Jones was Recorder of the city.

John Avery opened a hotel in Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green, which he called the Belvidere House. At that period, the hotels were limited in size and number. The location of Avery's establishment was in a fashionable part of the city, and even in these days a similar edifice is well filled and patronized by the residents or travelers from other towns who chance to visit our city at various seasons of the year.

On the 4th of December, 1799, a funeral procession in memory of the beloved Washington passed through the streets of our city with slow and measured tread. This was a solemn sight; it brought to the recollection of the people the brave deeds of one they had loved so well, and led them also to reflect upon the great worth of the deceased, and the irreparable loss his death would occasion to the country of his birth. In the line of the

procession were the city cavalry, rifle companies and militia officers; also the officers of the army and navy, General Alexander Hamilton and suite, the St. Stephen and St. Tammany societies, the masonic lodges, bank officers, Chamber of Commerce, marine societies, collegians, Regents of the University, trustees of Columbia college, physicians, surgeons, gentlemen of the bar, members of Congress, foreign consuls, Philharmonic societies, and twenty-four little girls in robes and turbans of white, which interesting group strewed laurels throughout the line of the procession, and added much to the solemnity and beauty of the pageant. The reverend the clergy walked in full dress, with white scarfs. The funeral urn was supported by eight soldiers, upon a bier, in form of a palanquin, six feet by four. The pall-bearers were Colonels Fish, Giles, Willett, Troup, and Livingston; Generals Stevens and Clarkson. The assemblage marched to the chapel of St. Paul's, where a profusion of sacred music was beautifully performed. Bishop Provoost offered up a prayer to the most High; and an oration on the character and history of the deceased was afterwards delivered by the Hon. Gouverneur Morris. In the month of February following President John Adams appointed a day for devotion and prayer, which was observed in this city with proper ceremony. The corporation and members of the Cincinnati Society attended the Dutch Church, where Doctor Linn pronounced an eulogium, and all business was suspended, out of respect for the memory of the departed. Washington, while he resided in Franklin square, attended St. Paul's church each Sunday. The paintings that were placed over his pew, and that of the Governor, are still preserved, and may be seen on the walls in the front or gallery entrances to the chapel. In most of the different cities of the Union, demonstrations of grief were made, orations delivered, and sympathy expressed by men of all parties. Thus died the beloved friend and Father of his Country—"first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The equanimity which attended him through life did not forsake him through death. He was the same in that moment as in all the past, magnanimous and firm; confiding in the mercy, and resigned to the will of heaven. He submitted to the inevitable stroke

with the dignity of a man, the calmness of a philosopher, the resignation and confidence of a Christian.

The Hon. William A. Duer briefly related in his address, delivered a short time since before the St. Nicholas Society, many anecdotes, and much of his personal experience and observation, during the time that tried men's souls. He was fortunate enough to witness the inauguration of President Washington; to behold the fire of 1776; the Federal procession; and to appear before the illustrious *Pater Patriæ* in the character of Brutus, at a private theatrical exhibition given at his excellency's mansion, in Broadway, now known as Bunker's Hotel. The country residence of the Duer family was then opposite St. Paul's Church, and fronted on Broadway, about where now stands the Chemical Bank. The venerable and honorable old Knickerbocker made mention of a town character, who was called Billy, the fiddler. He was dreaded by the urchins of that period.

The Collect, in winter, was a skating pond, where William the Fourth once threw a handful of coins at the skaters. They soon moved speedily in quest of it, much to the amusement of their royal observer.

In the report of the Common Council of 1800, the suggestion was made that such of the paupers as are capable of any work should be furnished with it, and receive a suitable compensation for the same.

The suggestion was a good one, and such as would be carried out now had we a town work-house for paupers who refuse to work for their food and clothing, preferring repose and quietude to the *laborious* task of earning a living, and becoming useful and respectable citizens.

At that period, the ferry boats were propelled by horse-power, and a voyage to Brooklyn was not so swiftly made as now, nor so cheap and easy in accomplishing. Since then, through the liberality of the people and corporation of New York the city of Brooklyn has found both the way and the means to improve its large and level lands. New York has in consequence missed many of her sons, who to escape the noise, confusion, and high taxation therein have moved bag and baggage to the church-filled heights of the metropolis of our sister island. New York,

notwithstanding, may one day claim the right to re-christen its neighbor, and by adopting the popular system of annexation pay her debts and attach the town to her own wide boundaries. During the time of the yellow fever, trenches were dug in Potter's field, and among the number buried there were several East India merchants, Englishmen by birth, yet respected inhabitants of our city. The Blackfriars and Buskin clubs held their meetings at the Washington gardens; they are now extinct, as are many more of the associations of the olden time. In times more recent, the people of New York were active and busy in forming sociable and benevolent societies. For this they are to be admired, and their abundant numbers now are proofs against any calumniator who may perchance libel the liberal and gainsay the motives and deeds of such noble and long-to-be-remembered citizens. Among the highly respectable Knickerbockers of the olden time was William Irving. This gentleman united with the toil and distractions of business a love of letters which raised him far above the intellectual standard of his profession, and introduced him to an honorable station in public life. He was skilled in several of the modern tongues, and blended these studies with his other avocations, rather from a fondness for literature than from any ambition to display his acquirements. Washington Irving, who has done honor to his country, and is beloved and esteemed by all who know him, was born in William street, in the neighborhood of the new Washington stores. History will record his talents and the people will ever respect his name, already familiar to the civilized world.

About the year 1800 the ground on which stood the Lutheran church, being a space at the corner of Broadway and Rector street since occupied by old Grace Church, was purchased by the corporation of Trinity Church for the sum of £5,000 or $12,500.

In Park place, though but few improvements have been made, yet its former inhabitants and princely establishments are not now to be seen, nor can they ever be again revived so long as the magnificence of up-townerics doth dazzle and infatuate the upper irresistibles, whose wealth seems concentrated in more modern domains.

Within the recollection of many citizens were the mansions of the Hon. Philip Hone, in Broadway, adjoining the American Hotel, and of Robert Lenox, in the same street, nearly opposite the Globe Hotel; likewise a range of spacious dwellings in Greenwich, between Rector street and Battery Place. This part of the city has gradually become wasted and decayed, since the rage for palaces and nabob abodes became fashionably prevalent. In Amity lane, now in the Fifteenth ward of the city, is an old country seat, with its picket fence and verdant lawns. Many, no doubt, will remember this spot. Its inhabitants, like ourselves, must, however, soon look forward for the day when our American metropolis will stand arrayed with splendid structures, even to the heights of Harlem—fabrics of strength and beauty must there be located.

Processions in the olden time were very popular among the people. New York was always first on the list for such like displays. There appears to have been but one public procession recorded in the olden time which lacked that joviality and glee heretofore observant in such like arrays: that of the celebration of the Louisiana cession. On this occasion, a stupendous programme was announced: great doings were promised; a general ringing of the church bells was ordered; the corporation were assigned a conspicuous place in the line; and a revival or imitation of a Fourth of July was advertised as forthcoming. Nothing of the kind, however, happened—that is to say, a series of disappointments, a want of cheerful shouts, and a lack of public spirit rendered dull and abortive that which was intended to have been great and glorious.

In 1805, the polls on election days were held at the following places: City Hotel; Matthieu's tavern, in John street; St. Paul's Church; Pierson's tavern, in William street; Mooney's tavern, in Thomas street; at the Mott Street Church; and at Osborne's tavern in Broadway, called the Washington Inn.

At the corner of Reade street and Broadway was the Italian theatre. The company was composed of rope-dancers; the boxes of the establishment were provided with keys, and the doors were opened at five o'clock, P. M.

On the 11th of October, 1805, the Sons of Hermann met at their hall in George's street. After being duly organized, they

arched to a sanctuary, preceded by Baron Steuben, their president; they were then addressed by Domine Cross, an honorable brother of their association. These gatherings of the sons of other soils were always productive of mirth, enjoyment, sociability, and great good to their countrymen laboring in our land. The inhabitants of New York have always aided and encouraged the establishment of literary and benevolent societies, and especially have they contributed their influence in behalf of respectable and worthy associations, established and conducted by foreign residents.

On the 24th of November, one hundred and nineteen vessels were in port; of these, twenty-two were ships, two *snows;* thirty-six brigs, seventeen schooners, and forty-two sloops. Lotteries were very common, not being prohibited, as now, by any State or city law. Curtis and Crane kept a lottery and exchange office at the corner of Peck slip and Water street. Oratorios were frequently given at the French Church in Pine street. The musical public was indebted to a Doctor Jackson for these vocal entertainments. At that time, Niblo's garden lots—so called by us of the present day—were some twenty or thirty feet lower than Broadway. The old Washington Hall was first designed for a political building. It was built by the Federalists of 1800. Humbert's bakery was located in Ann street, next door to Christ Church. Humbert's bread and Aunt Roach's pies and cookies were among the never-to-be-dispensed-with edibles of the town. The public taste for refinement, information, and learning was greatly encouraged by the delivery of classical and historical lectures. Mrs. Edmund Burke Hamilton recited occasionally at the Mechanic Hall a selection of pieces sentimental and sublime. The appearance of a female in those days in the character of a public instructor was a novel occurrence. Now we have religious speakers and fanatical orators; but their station and labors are of an entirely different nature from those of the lady of olden time.

In the month of October, 1800, the United States frigate New York, Captain Morris, sailed from the city with a crew entirely American—a remarkable incident at that time. American-born seamen were unwilling, previous to this date, to serve on board of government vessels bound for foreign shores.

On the 24th of the same month Alexander Hamilton published a letter concerning the character and conduct of President Adams. The letter was sold at the bookstores, and was generally read by the friends and admirers of both these great men.

The London press often made extracts from the New York papers relating to the times, aspect, and condition of our country, and they as often misstated the whereabouts of many places within our city's vicinity. At one time, they placed the Battery on the borders of the Delaware river.

On the 2d of December, 1800, the body of Charles Adams, a son of the President, was interred with military honors in the old Presbyterian burying ground.

At that period, also, the expenses of the city were but little more in reality, than those of a modern western town. The credit of the metropolis was good; so much so, that the Bank of New York loaned its rulers, to pay the expenses of the poor and for other items, the sum of £6,000. The city realized fifty pounds, five shillings and four pence, from materials of the Exchange, sold at auction, by order of the authorities. The Treasurer's accounts were examined by a committee composed of Robert Lenox, an old merchant, who was also during the war of 1812 the agent of the British in this dominion: John B. Coles, Jacob De La Montaigne and Philip Brashier—all of whom performed their duties agreeably to the directions and wishes of the Common Council and the people.

On parade days the City Rangers and other citizen troops assembled at their different places. The Sixth regiment met at Lovett's Hotel. The Columbian Anacreon Society likewise held their meetings at the tea-rooms of the old City Hotel.

On the west side of the town was Wilkins' wharf. It no doubt now forms a part of the foundations of the West and Washington streets stores, located near the Battery.

In 1801 mock turtle soup was served up every day at Knott's porterhouse, No. 42 Gold street. The weight of bread made by the city bakers was then regulated by a corporation ordinance.

Franklin street was called Provost, and a little above the present Barclay buildings was the summer theatre of Mount Vernon.

James Tillary was the resident physician of the city, and J. Bayley medical adviser.

The revolt of the inmates of the State prison, which occurred in those days, originated among the shoemakers—the *last* men one would suppose were imbibed with bold and traitorous designs. Those who fled crossed the Hoboken ferries; and messengers were immediately dispatched to Newark, Elizabethtown, and other places in New Jersey, easy of access to troubled and frightened runaways. The prison was then located at Greenwich. At that period, also, the members of the society organized for the relief of the distressed prisoners confined for debt in the city jail made strong efforts to release them from their afflictions by soliciting contributions from the wealthy and liberal. Peter A. Jay, now deceased, was secretary of that humane body. The present Prison Association has been formed for similar acts of benevolence, and among its members may be found many learned and distinguished citizens.

In the olden time, the highly respectable house of Waddington, Rowlett and Corp was in existence, and imported English dry goods. Their warehouse was in Pearl street. Douglass and Shaw were in the same trade, and transacted business in the same thoroughfare. It was a custom in those days for the shopkeepers to call in a body and select from the different importations such articles as they were in want of, or deemed most salable. The Hon. Philip Hone once stated that at that period French dry goods were unknown in New York. He distinctly recollects when the first package of French kid gloves arrived in the city. English lutestrings were the only silks in use. A silk gown was counted a prize, and its appearance in a family was an event of sufficient importance to be chronicled with the birth of a child, or the setting out of a husband on a voyage to Albany.

Mr. Hone was then a clerk in the retail dry goods store of his brother in William street. The merchants, he informs us, gave out but few notes, offering specie in most cases in payment for goods purchased. The majority of notes issued were collected through the Bank of New York, and old Michael Boyle, who was the runner of that establishment, gave notice to the drawers three days before the notes were due. When due Michael called with a

canvas bag, counted the money, in half dollars, shillings and sixpences, and then returned to the bank. Michael Boyle was an honest and faithful servant of the bank, obliging to the merchants, of a happy disposition, and had sufficient strength of body to bear the glistening coins entrusted to his care. The business limits of the city did not extend beyond Fulton street. Maiden Lane, Broadway and William street were the depots for traders.

One of the relics of the olden time was Christ Church, the original locality of which was in Ann street. It was then sold to the Roman Catholics, and a new edifice was built in Anthony street, on the site of the old circus and theatre. The late Doctor Lyell, for many years pastor of Christ's Church, once preached as a Methodist in the open Park, at a time before the City Hall was erected, and also when the plot of ground was adorned with a wooden railing. He became soon after a clergyman of the Episcopal persuasion, and at the time of his death was the oldest divine of this city. He was a man of spotless character, universally respected by every old New Yorker. His earthly career was marked with meekness, charity and wisdom.

A BOY'S REMINISCENCES.

II.

On the corner of Ann street and Broadway, directly opposite St. Paul's Church, was once located the famous Museum of P. T. Barnum—since destroyed by fire—containing his extensive collection of curiosities, including the club which killed Captain Cook, the miniature Niagara Falls, "with real water," the two seals, and the "Monarch of the Ocean." I visited the Museum a short time previous to its destruction. The whale was confined in a large circular tank about twenty feet in diameter filled with water, and seen through plate glass eight feet high. He must have been very young or must have belonged to a small species, for the oil from his entire carcase certainly would not have filled one hundred barrels, as some species are said to do.

The City Hall is above the Museum. Building was begun in 1803 and not completed until 1813. The basement was finished the first year, and I well remember running around the walls and counting the various rooms and cells which the present structure covers. Just at the right was the Bridewell Prison, used for the same purpose as the Tombs of to-day, while on the left was the jail in which were confined condemned criminals, and insolvent debtors, who remained as long as the creditors would pay their board. These three buildings were situated at the head of a park, facing the South. This park, like the Battery, has been little frequented as a promenade since the Central Park became the fashionable promenade and drive.

In the rear of the City Hall, on Chambers street, was the Alms House, where the poor, during the Winter, were supplied with soup in quantities according to the size of the family, the number in which being ascertained from the applicant. To the usual question, "How many?" one applicant made answer: "There's meself and me wife, two small childers and three *boarthers*." Perhaps it is needless to say that he went away with his pail upside down. Directly opposite the Almshouse were the Manhattan Water Works.

The Astor property included the block enclosed by Broadway, Vesey, Church and Barclay streets, with the exception of St. Peter's Church, which is on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, and which probably gave the latter street its name in the early days of New York. St. Peter's is the oldest Catholic church in the city. It covers nearly the entire lot, there being but a small space outside the building, and that is occupied by some five or six graves, probably of some of their priests. The whole, of course, was consecrated ground, and John Jacob Astor with his millions was not rich enough to buy a foot of it. It was on Barclay street that my only sister lived, and there she died in December, 1828.

"Two miles from the Battery," as a milestone then told us, was the stone bridge. The bridge was over the creek, before mentioned, which conveyed the surplus water from the Collect to the Hudson. What is now Canal street was then but a country road, unpaved. There were many sand hills, especially as we proceed

northward, and even below the bridge a high hill had to be cut down in order to make a straight level road, and the houses, though few and far between, could seldom be erected until a site was prepared by the removal of some sand hills. Continuing Northward, there were no houses for quite a distance; on the left were the Lispenard meadows extending to Greenwich Road, and on the right the Collect. The Collect was a large stagnant pool nearly surrounded by high ground and hills. The water was not deep, but, nevertheless, in Winter made an excellent skating park. We would sometimes cut a hole in the ice and with our longest pole try to find the bottom of the soft black mud.

The Merchants' Exchange, before its destruction by fire in 1835, was a large, beautiful building. Its front hall was adorned with a fine marble statue of Alexander Hamilton, procured by the voluntary contributions of the merchants of the city as a tribute to the man who had done so much for the commerce of the country, in effecting several advantageous treaties with foreign nations and the adoption of convenient decimal currency while he was Secretary of State.

On Cedar street stood the old sugar house used by the British as a prison while they were in possession of the city. Here were confined not only military prisoners but private citizens, from New York, Newark and Brooklyn, who manifested any sympathy for the rebels, or who assisted them by word or act. I had the pleasure, some thirty years ago, of conversing with an old man of more than eighty years, who had been one of the innocent victims of British cruelty incarcerated in this prison. He remarked that he had "six months' sweetening" in the sugar house, but being young and healthy, had somehow survived; but many died from the confinement, impure air and prison fever, and were buried by their fellow prisoners, attended by a guard. These graves were, of necessity, rather shallow, as they had no implements for digging save their hands and what sticks they could pick up. Consequently the rains soon displaced the slight covering, exposing the bones. These were collected by the residents living near and carefully preserved in boxes and barrels, which finally accumulated in such numbers that the City Council, being notified, resolved to give them a public and honorable bur-

ial. They accordingly ordered a substantial brick vault constructed in the side of a hill in Brooklyn, near what is now the United States Navy Yard. When the vault was completed the barrels, boxes, and even hogsheads containing the bones were deposited therein, nearly filling it, though the vault was by no means small. The Council then appointed a day* when public obsequies should be observed throughout the city. When the day arrived New York produced the most numerous and dignified assemblage of citizens that I ever witnessed in the city. An ordinance was passed by the Council that all the stores and shops should be closed from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., which was strictly observed. The procession consisted of the uniformed militia, artillery and infantry bearing their arms; the firemen in their uniforms; all the different societies with their badges and insignia; the Masons, with their jewels and aprons; the cartmen in their clean white frocks, and the whole followed by citizens and visitors. Following the officer of the day, who was on horseback, were thirteen hearses, drawn by fifty-two horses, all the best which the city afforded. In each hearse was a richly ornamented coffin, and on the lid of each coffin a large silver plate, on which was engraved the following epitaph:

"Sacred
to the Memory
of 11,500 Citizens,
Sailors and Soldiers
who Perished on Board
the Jersey and other
Prisons during the
Revolution."

(I should have stated that many prisoners were confined in several old unseaworthy hulks anchored in both rivers.)

The pall bearers were the Mayor and Common Council; the mourners were the remaining officers and privates of the Revolutionary war. The procession moved to muffled music; the militia marched with arms reversed; the society emblems were

* Wednesday, May 25th, 1807. These remains were not alone of those who died in the prisons, but of those also on the prison ships anchored in the East River.

draped in mourning, and all wore crape upon the right arm. Among those habited in deep mourning was the venerable patriot and soldier, David Williams, the only one remaining of that famous trio who captured that young and unfortunate soldier, Major John Andre, the British spy, who was the victim of the treachery of the infamous Arnold. Mr. Williams was then an old man of about sixty years. His stature, his rotund form and his florid complexion plainly evinced his Dutch ancestry. With slow and solemn step to the music of the Portuguese Hymn and various funeral dirges and marches, the procession wended its way through the principal streets of the city. Upon passing Trinity Church the bands ceased playing and the chimes in the steeple pealed forth that most beautiful of dead marches—Roslyn Castle. As the day was drawing to a close they proceeded to the ferry at the foot of Maiden lane, where boats were in waiting to transport them to Brooklyn, where they soon arrived. They went directly to the vault; the coffins were placed side by side upon the ground, and after a brief recital of the sufferings and death of the brave men, the last honors were paid them by the militia discharging their guns over them in conformity with martial rules. The coffins were then placed in the vault, which was then closed for all time to come.

In 1825 occurred another grand procession. It moved by water and also by land. I refer to what was the proudest day* in the life of DeWitt Clinton, when he united in wedlock the blue, briny waters of Old Ocean and the pure, sparkling waters of Lake Erie. The Erie Canal being finished, its projector and the dignitaries of the State resolved to have a celebration in honor of its completion by a double procession by sea and land for the purpose of commingling the salt and fresh waters. Early in the morning a discharge of cannon announced the departure of the miniature fleet from Buffalo with the excursionists. Cannon were placed along the canal and Hudson at intervals and fired as the boats passed, by which arrangement the people in New York were apprised of the approach of the fleet. In New York the day was ushered in with the usual military salute and the merry pealing of church bells. Flags were displayed from all public

* On the 26th of October, 1825.

buildings. The vessels, large and small, of steam and sail, decorated from stem to stern, from hull to maintop, with the flags of all nations, assembled in the bay, opposite the city, and as soon as they heard the first signal gun, proceeded to meet the descending fleet. Returning with the fleet they made a splendid sight as they passed the city together. They passed on through the Narrows out into the ocean and there duly celebrated the customary nuptial rites and ceremonies. Then they returned to the city, which was waiting to receive them. There again were the militia with their bands of music; the firemen and the various societies. When the boat containing Clinton arrived at the pier the band which accompanied the reception committee struck up with "Hail to the Chief," which was accompanied by one grand spontaneous "Hurrah" from the assembled multitude. The hero of the day accepted a seat in the Mayor's carriage and thus joined in the procession, which paraded through the principal streets of the city. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, and the night was enlivened by military and civic balls and dancing parties. Thus ended a day long to be remembered by the citizens of the State of New York.

Between Cedar and Liberty streets stood the New Dutch Reformed Church. I say the *New*, although Mr. Talmage refers to it as "the *Old*." I suppose he is right, but in my school days it was always known as the New to distinguish it from the one on the corner of Fulton and William streets.

Directly opposite this church, in Nassau street, was the Presbyterian free school where my sister and myself were pupils for about two years. There were but three free schools in the city at that time, and they were denominational, the other two being Episcopalian and Methodist, only the children of the church members attending.

In the Winter of 1820 the rivers and bay surrounding the city were entirely frozen over and heavy loads were driven across on the ice in perfect safety. This had been the case during the cold Winter of 1780, and it was confidently asserted that the same phenomenon would occur every fortieth year, but it did not happen so in 1860.

Near the lower end of Beekman street was St. George's Chapel, an old church which must have been built in colonial days. On

the extreme of the spire was a crown, which was found in the debris after the burning of the church and placed in Barnum's Museum as a curiosity. It was made of tin and was about the size of a bushel basket, but when two hundred feet above the ground it looked about the size of an ordinary bird's nest.

On the corner of Nassau, Beekman and Chatham was a brick church. Its pastor in 1807 was the venerable Dr. John Rodgers; not the one, however, who was burned at the stake in Smithfield as the first martyr in the reign of Queen Mary, but nevertheless he was quite aged and very infirm. When a young man he had held the lantern on the steps of the State House in Philadelphia to enable the eloquent Whitefield to see to read when he preached to the thousands of citizens assembled before him. The doctor was assisted in his clerical labors by Dr. Samuel Miller, who afterward succeeded him until called to a professorship in Princeton Seminary. Then Dr. Gardiner Spring became pastor and continued such for many years.

Of this church my mother was at one time a member and by its venerable pastor my sister and myself were christened. When the old Park Theatre was burned a blazing brand was carried by the wind to the steeple of this church,* where it adhered far above the reach of the longest ladder or the water from the engine. The destruction of the whole structure seemed inevitable when a common sailor was seen to enter the church and soon to emerge from the small window into the small balcony which surrounds the steeple. Grasping the lightning rod, he ascended hand over hand until he reached the already blazing portion. Holding on to the rod with one hand, with the other he tore away the blazing boards and shingles, scattering them to the right

* An account of this fire is thus given by Goodrich, under the date of May 19, 1811: "A great fire in Chatham street, which broke out about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, near the northwest corner of Duane and Chatham street, and raged with great fury for several hours, before a brisk wind from the northeast, which for a time seemed to baffle all the exertions of the firemen and citizens, and sweeping the buildings on both sides of the street, until eighty to one hundred dwelling houses were consumed. The steeple of the Brick Church and the cupola of the jail caught fire, but by the intrepidity of a sailor and a prisoner on the limits the fire was extinguished and the buildings saved; they were liberally rewarded by the corporation and the trustees of the church."

and left, until at length the fire was extinguished. He then descended in safety and quietly mingled among the spectators, who were shouting and cheering. The officers of the church sent a messenger to find him and reward him for his bravery. "Go back and tell them," said the noble tar, "that Jack doesn't risk his life for money, but wherever duty calls," and immediately he was lost in the crowd. This church was built upon the base of a triangular piece of ground, and the session room, as it was then called, was built at the apex. When excavating the ground for the foundation of the latter building they came quite unexpectedly upon a coffin, the ground having been perfectly level. In order to follow their line they cut off about one foot from the lower end. Curiosity prompted me to look in, but nothing was visible save a straight line of black dust, proving that the body must have been placed there long, long ago. What confirmation was that of the Scripture: "From dust thou art; to dust thou shalt return."

OLIVER MORHOUSE.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

THE BOWERY THEATRE DESTROYED.—FOURTH TIME.—Yesterday afternoon at about six o'clock the ill-fated Bowery took fire in the carpenter's shop, and the flames soon communicated to the whole interior. The firemen, with their usual alacrity, were soon on the ground, their hose was laid, and their engines were in full play. Obtaining a position on the roof of a four story building opposite, we had a full view of the imposing scene. To the eye of the spectator, the external wood work was of course alone visible as it yielded to the flames. The facade presented a sublime spectacle as the fire wrapped the entablature and the capitals of the lofty columns. The flag staffs first fell in succession, and the roof next sank into the fiery gulf beneath. The adjoining houses on either side took fire in the dormer windows and on the roofs, and for a time were in great danger. The furniture was thrown out of the windows, and great alarm was manifested by the inmates. The firemen with their usual intrepidity mounted the adjacent roofs and maintained their position fearlessly amidst the eddying waves of flame and dense clouds of smoke. One of these persons stood upon the eaves of the building south of the theatre, directing the operations below with perfect fearlessness, and contributed essentially to its preservation. Across the street, at the distance of several hundred feet, the heat was intense.

About half-past six o'clock last night, a person attached to the theatre ran into one of the adjoining public houses, giving the alarm that the carpenter's shop was on fire. A number of persons rushed in at the front gates, but were met by a volume of smoke and flame which compelled them to retreat. In the meantime, the carpenter, with Mr. Clark, and a few of the other performers, made an endeavor to reach the dressing rooms, in the rear, and to get out their wardrobes by the back entrance. The carpenter succeeded in getting out a chest of tools, and Mr. Clark got out a portion of his dresses, but the others were unable to rescue anything, such was the rapidity with which the flames spread over the whole interior of the edifice. As the wind blew a strong gale from the northeast at the time, considerable fears were entertained for the safety of the houses in Elizabeth street, opposite the rear of the theatre. The Fire Department were promptly on the spot, and their exertions were seconded with a plentiful supply of Croton, but nothing could save the building, the roof of which fell with a tremendous crash a little after seven o'clock. The firemen then turned their exertions to prevent the flames from spreading to the houses in the Bowery—three of which, above the theatre, were in imminent danger at one time, as the roofs had caught from the portico of the theatre.

It was noticed, as one of the remarkable coincidences of this calamity, that on Thursday night Major Noah's play of the "Plains of Chippewa" was produced, it not having been performed in this city since the night when the Park Theatre was burnt. In the confusion which prevailed we could gather no estimate of the probable loss, or on whose shoulders the burthen would fall most heavily. We have heard that James R. Whiting and Thomas Snowden owned the principal part of the stock, they having bought out the original shareholders. There has, however, been considerable litigation, and a receiver was appointed some time since by the Vice Chancellor to protect the interests of some of the shareholders. We presume that there is no insurance on the building in this city, although it is just possible a policy may have been effected at some of the London offices. The theatre was built by a company with a capital of $30,000, divided into sixty shares. Mr. Simpson, of the Park Theatre, we understand, sails for England this day in the packet ship Siddons. We hope ere he leaves he will not forget to make arrangements to give a benefit at the Park for the relief of the sufferers by the burning of the Bowery. Mr. Anderson, no doubt, would willingly volunteer his valuable aid.

LATER.—It was rumored, as we were going to press, that a Mr. Grigg, of the theatre, fractured both arms, and that some persons who were in the dressing rooms at the time of the fire have not been heard of. We also understand that the fire originated in the room under the stage, where the paints are usually kept.—*True Sun, April 26, 1845.*

VAUXHALL GARDEN IN 1807.—Those New Yorkers whose recollections extend so far back recognize in the metropolis, with its half million inhabitants, but few of the distinctive features which characterized the provincial town. Here and there some buildings remain upon which the "droppings of time" have made no impress, though the green fields and fruitful orchards by which they were surrounded have given place to the spirit of the age, and given place to narrow, dusty streets, lined with light red brick houses. The same love of

amusement which then obtained among our people still animates them, though the costly gratification of that day is now within the reach of us all. Vauxhall Garden, which was then where it is now, at the upper end of the Bowery, partially yielded, a few years since, to the rage for improvements ; and the present residences of Mr. Wm. B. Astor and other wealthy citizens in Lafayette Place stand on a portion of its ancient site. Forty years ago, the garden stood some two and a half miles from the city, and was the resort of all the bloods, beauty and fashion of that day ; and excepting that our democracy had made less progress then, the Bowery was travelled by as fast men and as fast horses as the Third avenue. The Bowery, although a good country road, was somewhat heavy. The sleek, fat carriage horses of the gentlemen were slow travelers, and the line progressing slowly up the Bowery on every gala night looked like a funeral procession.

The Gardens were illuminated by thousands of lights hung on the trees, which gave a beautiful effect to the rich foliage and the retired walks. Many a "romance of real life" has had its beginning within the quiet walks of Vauxhall. The theatrical exhibitions which were presented semi-occasionally took place under a covering of boards, which afforded a sufficient protection from the sun or the dew, but was like a sieve in rainy weather. The stage was somewhat similar to the one now at Castle Garden. The dancing was heavy, and consisted more of an exhibition of muscular energy and activity than graceful attudinizing. Fanny Elssler had not yet reformed and refined the tastes of our ladies and gentlemen in this particular. There are few, if any, of the performers then upon the boards now among the living—at least, we do not now recognize any of their names as those of living actors.

VAUXHALL THEATRE.

On Wednesday evening, July 29th, 1807, will be presented a favorite comedy, called

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Sir Philip Blanford....Mr. McKenzie.	Evergreen.....Mr. Seymour.
Morrington.....Mr. Francis.	Peter.....Mr. Allen.
Sir Abel Handy.....Mr. Hogg.	Postillion.....Master Harris.
(His first appearance this season)	Miss Blandford.....Mrs. Wilmot.
Bob Handy.....Mr. Mills.	Dame Ashfield.....Mrs. Francis.
Farmer Ashfield.....Mr. Bray.	Susan Ashfield.....Mrs. Mills.
Gerald.....Mr. Wilmot.	

In Act 2d, a Contre Dance by the characters.

End of the play, a Comic Song, called the "Cosmetic Doctor," by Mr. Wilmot.

Song, "I owe you one," by Mrs. Seymour.

A Double Hornpipe by Master Harris and Miss Hunt.

In case the weather should render a postponement unavoidable, notice will be left at the following places, previous to seven o'clock : Messrs. Waites's Lottery Offices ; Mr. Shannon's, near the Park ; Mr. Hogg's, Nassau street ; and Messrs. Porri, Rinaldi & Co.'s, No. 112 Broadway.

Boxes 6s., Pit 4s. Places in the boxes may be taken every day from 2 to 4 P. M. Doors open at 6, and curtain rises at 8 o'clock.—*Day Book, 1847.*

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The First Annual Report of the Trustees of the Astor Library made to the Legislature has been placed before us. We glean from it the subjoined interesting statements. The will of John Jacob Astor bequeathing the sum of four hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of this institution was proved on the 12th of April, 1848—Mr. Astor having deceased on the 29th of March preceding. On the 20th of May the Trustees held their first meeting, accepted the trust conferred on them, and appointed Joseph G. Cogswell Superintendent of the prospective library. The Trustees at this time consisted of the Mayor of the city and the Chancellor of the State, for the time being, and Messrs. Washington Irving, William B. Astor, Daniel Lord, Jr., James G. King, Joseph G. Cogswell, Fitz Greene Halleck, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Samuel Ward, Jr., and Charles A. Bristed. At a second meeting of the Trustees on the 1st of June, it was resolved, in respect to the memory of the founder, that the institution bear the name of the "Astor Library." On the 28th of September, 1848, the Trustees made a selection of the site. The ground chosen by them in Lafayette place was valued at $25,000, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the bequest. On the 28th of October, 1848, Mr. Cogswell, the Superintendent, was authorized to go to Europe and purchase, at his discretion, books to the value of $20,000, and the books paid for out of the first moneys received from the executors of Mr. Astor's will. We quote the language of the Trustees on this head:

"The object of sending Mr. Cogswell abroad at that particular time was to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the distracted political condition of Europe and the reduction of prices consequent upon it, to purchase books at very low rates; and they deem it proper to say in this place, in order to avoid the necessity of recurring to the subject, that the trust confided to him has been executed to their perfect satisfaction, that the purchases were made at prices greatly below the ordinary standard, and they consider it due to him to add that his selections fully confirm the high estimate they had placed on his peculiar fitness for the services he has performed and is performing to the establishment of the Library."

On the 14th of February following the Trustees unanimously appointed Washington Irving President and Samuel B. Ruggles, Secretary. At the same meeting John A. Dix was appointed a Trustee, in the place of Henry Brevoort, who died in May, 1848. On the 28th of March, 1849, William B. Astor was appointed Treasurer; and on his resignation on the 4th of April succeeding, Daniel Lord, who now holds the office, was appointed to fill the vacancy. On the 29th of August last the Trustees accepted the resignation of Fitz Greene Halleck, and appointed Thomas House Taylor to fill his place. The Trustees now consist of the Mayor of the City of New York, for the time being, in respect to his office; Washington Irving, William B. Astor, Daniel Lord, James G. King, Joseph G. Cogswell, Samuel B. Ruggles, Samuel Ward, Charles A. Bristed, John A. Dix and Thomas House Taylor. On the 25th of April, 1849, the Trustees received the first installment of Mr. Astor's legacy of $400,000, amounting to $183,706.67, including the sum of $3,554.60, charged in his books against the legacy. A plan for the Library building was finally concluded with Mr. Alex. Saeltzer, a Berlin architect residing here, on the 10th of December last.

We have already taken occasion to speak of the commencement of this work, in a chapter on "City Improvements," published some weeks since, and need add nothing on this score at the present time.

We copy the concluding passage of the report :

"The books belonging to the Library, including those purchased by Mr. Astor in his lifetime, exceed 20,000 volumes, and will cost, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report, about $27,000. Although many of the works are very expensive, the average cost has been reduced by the judicious measures of the Superintendent in making purchases to little more than one dollar per volume. Among these works will be found one of great value received from the Lords of the Treasury of Great Britain, through our late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, Mr. Bancroft. In concluding their report, the Trustees cannot withhold the expression of their strong desire to execute their trust in strict accordance with the intention of Mr. Astor, to whom they owe the pecuniary means at their disposal, and of the Legislature, from which they derive the ability, as a corporate body, to carry his design into full effect. They are perfectly aware of the heavy responsibility which rests upon them ; and if they entertain any wish beyond that of sustaining it with proper fidelity and judgment, it is that the institution they have been so fortunate as to assist in establishing may, at some future day, become, as a depository of the treasures of literature and science, what the city possessing it is rapidly becoming in commerce and wealth."—*Times, Feb. 14, 1851.*

PROPOSALS for establishing a new daily morning paper in the city of New York, devoted to politics, literature, commerce, and other miscellaneous subjects, to be called the New York State Enquirer, by J. G. Bennett, associate editor of the late New York Enquirer.

To the Public : At the suggestion of numerous members of the Democratic party, and in accordance with the indications of public feeling throughout the City and State, the undersigned begs leave respectfully to place before the public proposals for establishing in the city of New York a new daily morning paper, to be called the New York State Enquirer. He will state his reasons and his views as briefly as possible.

The New York State Enquirer will be a purely Republican journal, in the best sense of the term. In politics there is a sense of honor as high and as pure as in private life. On that principle has the undersigned ever acted, and on that principle will he ever continue to act. Having exerted his feeble energies in aiding the election of the venerable Hero now at the head of the general government, he will support his administration in a spirit and manner corresponding with the dignity, the patriotism, and the energy of its chief, as well as with the talents, industry, and republicanism of its several members. Some of the public measures of the present administration are now developing themselves. Others equally important, growing out of our foreign and domestic relations, will soon be placed before the world. So far as these measures are known, they have commanded the approbation of the wise and virtuous, are sanctioned by the principles of Jefferson's halcyon days, and have been singularly fortunate in calling forth the feeble murmurs of the discontented demagogue, who madly attempts to raise the cry of "war on the threshold." Believing that the success

and permanency of these measures—that the interests of the country at large—the completion of the work of reform—the final extinguishment of the national debt, and the stability of the Republican party will require the re-election of Andrew Jackson, we shall unite with the people in calling a second time to the chief magistracy of this nation a patriot who has never scrupled to forego all private enjoyment when his country required his energy in the field or his honesty in the cabinet. To all the honest Republican friends of Andrew Jackson's administration the undersigned therefore looks confidently for a share of their countenance and support; from its secret and open foes he believes and hopes that his views will meet with decided opposition.

In relation to State politics, the undersigned will act with the same party with which he has acted since his entrance into political life. To the regular nominations made by the Democratic party—to all their principles and usages, he pledges his entire support. On this point his course heretofore has been always straightforward, and no personal views or private feelings can swerve him hereafter from the same line of conduct. A distinguished Republican of the west is now at the head of the State government. In the administration of State affairs he is assisted by several eminent members of the same party. To all appropriate and useful measures emanating from such a source the undersigned will give a full and cordial support, such as the people desire, and the talents and integrity of their public agents deserve.

It is believed by all who are acquainted with the increasing prosperity of New York—with the taste and intelligence of newspaper readers—with public as well as party feeling, that a more favorable opportunity for establishing a sound Democratic journal—a spirited miscellaneous paper—has seldom occurred. Without interfering with any of the present flourishing and talented newspaper establishments, there exists ample room for another. A spot is vacant; why should it not be occupied? why not cultivated? But in this enterprising age no newspaper can attain circulation and influence in New York unless it display a spirited and racy character—an intimate knowledge of the world—sound sense and liberal feelings—an accurate acquaintance with the characters of political men and the nature of public measures—in short, a popular journal must possess that quality, undefined and undefinable, which is forcibly and neatly expressed by the single word *tact*. Engaged for several years past in the editorial profession, and throughout the heat of the last presidential canvass acting in the capacity of associate editor of the late New York Enquirer, the undersigned feels confident that he will give the new paper a spirit and tone that will fully satisfy those who may have been accustomed to peruse his writings elsewhere, without knowing at that time their author or origin.

But in order to comply with every wish of the public, and to give the New York State Enquirer variety as well as force of character, arrangements are now making to connect with the undersigned in the editorial department a gentleman of standing and talent in the profession who is intimately acquainted with the interior of the state, its interests, resources, politics and men—in short, a Republican of the soundest principles and reputation.

The commercial and shipping department will be conducted by a gentleman who has had long experience in that pursuit. To men in business, therefore,

the New York State Enquirer will present a useful channel for advertising. The mechanical execution of the paper will be managed by one whose qualifications for industry, skill and perseverance are unsurpassed in the trade. It will be printed with new type on a fine imperial sheet, clear and distinct, so as to be read with ease and comfort.

If sufficient encouragement be offered, the first number will be issued next month, or as early thereafter as possible.

Subscriptions, applications, or business connected with the New York State Enquirer will be received or transacted at No. 20 William street.

J. G. BENNETT,
Associate editor of the late New York Enquirer.

New York, June, 1829.

ASTOR'S HOTEL.—This magnificent building is now open, and we understand already filled with boarders. Its plan and execution is admirable, and is not less honorable to the spirit of the opulent proprietor than to the city itself which possesses so superb a place of public accommodation. The house has been taken by the Messrs. Boyden from Boston, a name, as connected with the Tremont House, which gives earnest of successful management. We extract the following from a spirited description of the establishment which appeared in the Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday. This splendid house, which was commenced two years since, was opened yesterday to the inspection of the editors of the public press, and we had opportunity to pass through this magnificent edifice, and to take a bird's eye view of its internal arrangements. The hotel is situated in Broadway, and occupies the block between Vesey and Barclay streets, opposite the Park. Its front on Broadway is about 200 feet, and is 150 feet on Barclay and Vesey streets. The exterior is of Quincy granite, and, viewed in any direction, makes a plain yet an imposing appearance. It is five stories in height. The wings of this building form a hollow square, the yard being in the centre—so that the rooms on all sides receive light and air from the streets and centre. On the south of the office is the gentlemen's reading room. On the first floor is the dining room, which is on the Barclay street wing, and 100 by 40 feet, with a ceiling 19½ feet high. On the same floor, on the corner of Broadway and Barclay street, is the gentlemen's drawing or smoking and conversation room—this room commands a fine view of the Park, City Hall and Broadway. On the same floor, corner of Vesey street and Broadway, is the ladies' drawing room, which is richly and elegantly furnished with Brussels carpeting, marble tables, ottomans, sofas and chairs, of splendid workmanship and costly materials. On the Vesey street wing is the ladies' dining room, sufficiently capacious to seat 100 ladies, and is richly furnished. The first floor contains about twenty parlors. The second floor has a hall running the whole length of the building on Broadway, and on Vesey and Barclay streets. The rooms which look into the streets are all furnished as parlors, and on the opposite sides of the hall are the bed rooms. On this floor on Broadway is a club room which has been named "the Duke's Room," probably intended as the abode of so important a personage, should one of so high title condescend to visit our wooden country. The upper rooms command a very extensive view of the city

and public buildings. Those on the south and western wings overlook the Hudson, the lower and upper bays, the islands, the Jersey shore, and a beautiful and interesting view of the shipping at the wharves, and the spreading canvas of hundreds of vessels arriving and departing from what may truly be termed the commercial emporium of the western world. There are three hundred and eight rooms which will be occupied by the boarders. The whole number of rooms amount to 390.—*Albion, June 4, 1836.*

St. Thomas's Church.—The new Gothic edifice at the corner of Broadway and Houston street was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, on Thursday morning, February 23, 1826, by the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York. The day was fine, and the procession to the church, composed of the reverend clergy, the professors and students of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, and the gentlemen belonging to the vestries of the different churches and to the congregation of St. Thomas's church, was unusually large. The deed of appropriation was read by the Rev. Mr. Duffie, the rector of the church, and the sentence of consecration by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, rector of Grace Church. Morning prayer was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Creighton, rector of St. Mark's, and the Rev. Mr. Upfold, rector of St. Luke's Church, after which an appropriate sermon was preached by the bishop to a very numerous and attentive audience. The building is 62 feet in width, and 113 in length.—*Old newspaper.*

The Sale of New York Churches.—A great many churches have been sold in this city, and in every instance the buyer made a fine thing. Grant Thorburn, that "canny Scot," who, from a penniless nailmaker, became a wealthy florist, says that his greatest stroke of luck was purchasing the old meeting house in Liberty street. The Dey Street Church was purchased by a veteran butter merchant, Israel Cook by name, who sold it for mercantile purposes, and thereby made more in a single operation than the profits of hundreds of dairies. The Garden Street (Exchange place) Church gave way to the massive structure of the Bank of the State of New York. The Baptist Church in Nassau street passed into the hands of Townsend, the famous sarsaparilla man, who used it as a depot for his quack stuff, after which it went to banking purposes. The Murray Street Churches were both sold at auction, and yielded enormous profits to the purchasers. The Chambers Street Church next passed away, and its site is now devoted to trade. The Duane Street Church, the next in order, was sold at auction for $27,000. In a short time its purchasers sold it for $45,000, and its site is now occupied as an auction house. The Broadway Tabernacle, which stood ready for the next change, soon went into the market, and the lot is now worth $100,000.

The Church of the Messiah and the Amity Street Baptist Church were both of them lately purchased by A. T. Stewart, in whose hands they have advanced enormously. Their present condition reminds us of Hamlet's pregnant exclamation, "To what base uses may we come at last!" The former is a theatre, while the latter is turned into stables for Stewart's horses. The Dutch Church, which is now used as a Post Office, brings $20,000 per annum to the Consistory,

and, when the new Post Office shall be finished, the lots on which it stands will sell for $300,000. The Brick Church afforded a neat operation. It was put into the market in 1851, and, with its cemetery (three-fourths of an acre), was sold for $175,000. A year afterward the new owners sold it at auction for $350,000, and the plot at present valuation would be worth a million. In the catalogue may also be included the Pearl Street Church, which the bookseller Appleton purchased at a bargain; and also the Broome Street Church, which the Merchants' Express Company bought for a stable, and were immediately offered $40,000 advance.

To these interesting examples is to be added the recent sale of the Scotch Presbyterian Church (Dr. McElroy's) on Grand street. The congregation having moved up town three years ago, the property, 125x100 feet, was sold for $120,000. It was purchased by the Masonic body, with the intention of erecting a hall, but their views changed, and it was sold by them at an advance of $40,000. Hardly a year has elapsed when it is again put into the market, and brings a further advance of $30,000. With these precedents we are safe in advising any one who wants to get rich to buy a church. The chances are not exhausted. All churches below Union square must go into the market, and in a few years the entire space between that square and the Battery, two miles in extent, will be denuded of all symbols of worship, with perhaps one exception. Mammon will then enjoy an undisturbed reign.—*Times, May 28, 1869.*

•

The Five Points.—The existence of such a spot as this in the heart of our populous city is a blot upon the authorities in this enlightened age, and the nightly scenes of infamy that take place there surpass, in point of depravity, those of any other city in this Union. Did such a vile den as that of the Five Points exist in some obscure part of the suburbs of our city, away from the sight of the moral of our community, it might not, from time to time, have called forth the rebuke of every upright and worthy citizen who feels an interest in the common welfare; but while it stands in our very midst, a monument of corporate imbecility, or neglect, or political corruption, it has been loudly complained of—first, as a public scandal, and next, as an impediment to local improvements. Individual enterprise, in the shape of the erection of respectable buildings in the various streets adjoining the Five Points, will not effect the slightest good, for respectable and industrious citizens will not tolerate the idea of allowing their families to breathe in the contaminated atmosphere of this place. Scarcely a night passes off without some crime of the darker description, while the immorality that is openly practised before the eye of the authorities is truly shameful. A project for widening Anthony street, direct from Broadway to Chatham Square, had been some time since "spoken of," but nothing has been since done upon the subject. If the Five Points were attacked in this way from four or five particular locations, and if it were made the more direct communication between Broadway and the lower part of the Bowery, Chatham Square—in fact made one of the leading thoroughfares, it would enhance the value of property in this quarter a good deal, and as a consequence the denizens of this "peculiar" sort of city would flow to a more congenial part of our city. We trust that a day may arrive when we shall see

this subject vigorously agitated and taken in hands by some members, if not the whole of the corporation, as it is time that something should be done about the matter. There is a growing thirst for local improvements, particularly in the building line, as is evidenced by the vast number of buildings thrown up last season; and it would considerably enhance the value of property in this vicinity if the "Philistines" were routed in some shape or form.—*Herald, 1846.*

The City Parks.—The expense of keeping and improving the public Parks in this City, for the year past, as reported to the Street Commissioner by Mr. Tom Byrnes, the Superintendent, was $27,389, of which amount a little more than half was devoted to Tompkins Square, though the improvements in that Park are not yet quite completed. A tasty stone and iron fence has been erected around it, the flagging has been taken up and replaced where necessary, grass and timothy seed have been sown, privet planted, and young and thrifty trees set out. Gutters and drains are yet to be built, and a railing is to be put around the fountain. Madison Square looks dilapidated. The wooden fence around it is rotten and decaying, continually requiring repairs; and the Square, in consequence, looks very little like the one which a Flora McFlimsey might be expected to choose for her melancholy promenades. Lines of flagging and an iron fence are wanted. Union Park looks neat and cosy, and the fountain never fails. The Washington Parade Ground also seems to be in good condition. A number of large trees in this Park were broken down and destroyed by heavy storms last Summer. The fairy little fields facing Dr. Tyng's Church, the East and West Stuyvesant Parks, though almost deserted except on sunny days, maintain as inviting and cheerful an aspect as any other Parks in the city. The City Hall Park in some parts is muddy, in others dilapidated, and presents a shabbiness of appearance in keeping with the seedy politicians that lounge about in it. The parade ground in front of the Hall was elevated last Fall by filling in foundry ashes, and mud since then has been less plentiful. The Comptroller and Street Commissioner have closed up the Beekman street breach with uncomely little wooden posts, and the question is now pending whether Beekman street shall be extended or not. The Bowling Green, down town, is closed, and its fountain frozen up, and none but immigrants now resort to that dirty and noisome dumping ground, the once beautiful and much-frequented Battery.—*Tribune, Jan. 25, 1860.*

F
8515
.01

5614